# The New-York Times.

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## LOUISIANA.

### *GOV. KELLOGG'S REFUSAL TO APPOINT POLITICIANS TO OFFICE.*

HIS UNUSUAL FIRMNESS—WHAT HE DEMANDS FROM THE LEGISLATURE—COOLNESS BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR AND MARSHAL PACKARD—THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE AUDITOR—EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

*From our Special Correspondent.*

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

One phase of the Louisiana difficulty which excites comment here is the persistency with which politicians are just now seeking for appointments to office. They seem to forget, or to ignore, the insecure position of Kellogg's Government, and day after day crowd into the executive chamber, demanding some one of the places which the Governor has authority to fill. For a long time it has been fashionable to denounce Mr. Kellogg for the corruption and incompetency of the men who hold office in Louisiana, and, knowing this, he now refuses to appoint those whose only recommendation is that they have influence with the negro voters of their district. This refusal has of course created no little excitement among the class mentioned. I am assured, however, that it is quite in accord with the Governor's former action relative to appointments. It cannot be denied that many positions of trust and honor in Louisiana are filled by low and corrupt persons. There is ample proof, however, that the Democrats are quite as much to blame for this condition of things as is Mr. Kellogg. It will not be disputed that when he first came into power he expressed a determination to select property-owners and tax-payers irrespective of party, to fill the offices within his gift. Following out this commendable policy, he appointed many pronounced Democrats to important positions. He did not try to conceal the fact that he did this to conciliate the white people of the State. His action was at once condemned by the disappointed followers of his own party, and, strange as it may seem, he gained no friends among the opposition. They wanted all or nothing, and with that blind, unthinking prejudice which has characterized the leaders of the so-called white man's party of Louisiana, they refused from the first to accept his overtures of friendship, and ostracized and vilified those of their own people who were induced to receive his appointments. This statement is not made for the purpose of defending the Kellogg Government in any way, or with a desire to make little of the many burdens which that Government has imposed upon the long-suffering people of this State. How terribly oppressive these burdens are has already been fully set forth in these columns. They need not now be referred to, but it is only just to state that Kellogg, weak and vacillating as he is, has frequently made efforts toward good government in Louisiana, and that those efforts have been defeated by the very people who now most bitterly denounce him. In proof of this I can point to many instances in which office-holders, of undoubted honesty, natives of the State, Democrats and property-owners, have been persecuted by their former friends simply because they had accepted a commission signed by a Republican Governor. No non-partisan who inquires into the matter can for a moment doubt that the white people of this State have suffered and are suffering many political wrongs; no unprejudiced traveler in Louisiana can fail to declare most emphatically that the stories of outrages said to be perpetrated by the whites for political purposes are, for the most part, fabrications pure and simple. At the same time it cannot be denied that the whites are intolerant and unjust to those who differ from them politically. To be a Republican in Louisiana is to be a social outcast. No matter how pure and good a man may be if he is not in sympathy with the white party, if he does not denounce the Republicans and all Republican office-holders the door of every Democrat's house is shut in his face and all the influences of a most powerful combination are brought to bear to injure him in his business.

The following incident will demonstrate this: Several months since Kellogg, hoping to make friends among the Democrats of St. Martin's Parish, tendered to Mr. O. Delahuyssa the important position of Tax Collector in that county. The gentleman named had always been a pronounced Democrat, owned the largest estate in his neighborhood, was born, as was his father and mother, upon that estate, had served with his two sons in the Confederate Army, and was held in high esteem for his determined opposition to carpet-bag rule. When offered the position referred to, Mr. Delahuyssa came to New-Orleans, was advised by a number of business friends to accept, and, as he says himself, hoping to benefit the people of his parish he told Mr. Kellogg that he would take the place. He made no promises or pledges to the Governor, stating very emphatically that he intended to remain a Democrat, and would never vote the Republican ticket. With this understanding he went back to St. Martin's, having Kellogg's commission in his pocket. Without inquiring into his motives or intentions, his old friends and neighbors at once denounced him as a traitor to his party and State, and refused to admit him or any member of his family into their houses. He was a Kellogg office-holder, and according to their insane code he had ceased to be a man of honor. Since then, Mr. Delahuyssa has discharged the duties of his office faithfully and well. No charges of dishonesty or corruption can be brought against him, yet he is completely ostracized, his family shut out from all companionship, and he has twice been forced to leave his home, fearing danger from the White League.

WHAT GOV. KELLOGG HOPES TO DO.

During the few days that the mulatto, Pinchback, held the position of Governor of this State he appointed a number of his own followers to positions from which, according to existing laws, they could not be removed for two years. Some of these men were corrupt and dishonest—all of them were ignorant and incompetent. For all their faults the unfortunate Kellogg has been blamed. During the present session of the Legislature these offices became vacant, and, as I have already stated, crowds of petty politicians are just now importuning the Governor to give them the appointments. With a firmness and determination he has never previously displayed, Kellogg refuses to grant these requests, stating that he will make no appointments until the Legislature adjourns. Many reasons are assigned for his action in the matter. Among other things it is stated that much dissatisfaction exists among members of the State Senate because of one or two appointments which were recently made. Another theory is that he is afraid to act, for whenever he makes an appointment a number of disappointed politicians declare that they will leave the party and make startling disclosures to the committee of investigation now in session in New-Orleans. Another supposition is that as most of the applicants for office are indorsed by men of more or less influence in the party, the Governor hopes by half-way promises to secure the undivided support of the many cliques existing here, and retain the advantage thus gained until some definite action is taken by Congress upon the Louisiana question. Then it is believed that he will act independently of political considerations. His own explanation of the matter is that he will make no appointments until the Legislature is pledged to pass certain so-called reform measures which he advocates. Among them is a bill to change the manner of collecting taxes and to provide for the appointment of two persons to assess and collect the revenues in New-Orleans. These officers shall be paid a fixed salary and receive no fees. A second bill is one which makes Sheriffs salaried officers. Another provides that the expenses of the New-Orleans Police force shall be reduced to $400,000 a year, and that the department shall be under the control of the city, instead of the State. All these reforms are much needed, and the Governor appears determined that they shall be passed before any appointments are made at the request of members of the Legislature. No one is able to account for Kellogg's unusual and unexpected independence and firmness in this matter of making appointments. It seems probable, however, that it is to be attributed to a determination to cut loose from the corrupt Custom-house clique, for which he has so long been the scapegoat. For some time past it has been apparent to well-informed persons that a decided coolness existed between Collector Casey, United States Marshal Packard, and the Governor. The Marshal very seldom visits Kellogg, and appears to have lost all control over him. Two days ago one of the Custom-house Ring called at the State-house and stated to the Governor that he expected to be appointed to a certain profitable position which is now vacant. Kellogg said he could not make the appointment; the man insisted, declaring that the place had been promised to him by Packard. At the same time he produced a letter from the Marshal requesting the Governor in strong terms to appoint him to the position. Kellogg again refused. Mr. Packard's friend became very demonstrative, and threatened to have the support of the Custom-house clique withdrawn from the State Government if the appointment was not made at once. Upon this Kellogg, with more resolution than he has ever received credit for, called in a policeman and had the office-seeker removed. Since this occurrence he has not been visited by Packard, and it really seems as if he intended to act independently of that official and the Custom-house.

THE STATE FINANCES.

State Auditor Clinton's annual report will be presented to the Legislature in a few days. It will show that the State bonds outstanding on Jan. 1, 1875, amounted to $21,872,320, and that the State warrants outstanding on the same date amounted to $1,423,925 68. The Auditor recommends that the following rates of taxation for State purposes be fixed for the ensuing year:

| | Mills. | | Mills. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General fund tax | 4 | Levee construction tax | 3 |
| School tax | 2 | | |
| Interest tax | 5½ | | |
| Total | | | 14½ |

Referring to the legislative expenses, Mr. Clinton expresses the opinion that had the disbursements been made according to law his last year's estimate of $139,000 would have been amply sufficient to cover every legitimate outlay that could have occurred during one session. The law was violated in many ways, however. The report cites as an instance the fact that the number of pages, which is limited to ten, at a compensation for each of $180, was increased to upward of seventy, and vouchers issued to them at a rate of $150 to $180 each. Enrolling and Committee Clerks, porters, and other employes were increased in the same proportion. In consequence of this illegal extravagance, the legislative expenses for 1874 amounted to upward of $200,000, being $60,000 in excess of the estimate. Excessive and unwarranted appropriations were, in Mr. Clinton's opinion, made for nearly every department of the State Government.

H. C.

### *EX-POSTMASTER KING AND THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.*

RESOLUTIONS PASSED DEMANDING THAT KING EITHER IMMEDIATELY APPEAR BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OR RESIGN HIS PLACE AS A MEMBER OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—In the House of Representatives of the State Legislature to-day, the following preamble and resolution passed, after a long debate, with one dissenting vote:

*Whereas*, The proceedings now pending in Washington, in the matter known as the Pacific Mail Corruption Investigation, point to Hon. William King as one who, as an officer of the National House of Representatives, accepted money as a consideration for his services in aiding the passing of the Subsidy bill to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company: and whereas Mr. King having been elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress from the Third District of this State, the people feel that his usefulness will be greatly impaired, and dishonor cast upon the escutcheon of Minnesota unless he at once rectifies his position; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the people of Minnesota, in the Legislature assembled, demand of Mr. King his immediate appearance before the Investigating Committee in Washington City, and that he there state to said committee what has been his connection with this great national scandal, and thereby vindicate himself, or, failing therein, to place his resignation as a representative of the Commonwealth of Minnesota in the hands of the Governor.

Senator Ramsey leaves for Washington to-morrow evening, and will take no further part in the Senatorial canvass, leaving his interests wholly in the hands of his friends, who are at liberty to withdraw his name whenever in their judgment the interests of their party can be sustained thereby.

### *WISCONSIN.*

THE NINTH BALLOT FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.—The ninth ballot for United Senator, taken to-day, stood as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Carpenter | 51 |
| Bragg | 44 |
| Cole | 13 |
| Guppy | 3 |

Atwood, Cameron, and Bunn, one each.

A number of members have paired off and gone home.

### *NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILWAY TRAIN FROM SERIOUS DISASTER.*

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The 7:50 o'clock A. M. train, inward bound, on the New-York and New-England Railroad, had a remarkable escape from serious disaster. The train was approaching this City at a rapid rate on a down grade of ninety feet to the mile, on an embankment from thirty to forty feet high, when the locomotive jumped the track. The strain broke the connecting rods of the driving-wheels and severed the water-pipes, so that the engine was enveloped in a cloud of steam. The engineer whistled "down-brakes," and clung to the throttle-valve, and in about forty rods the train was brought to a stand, and the five car-loads of passengers were saved. That the train should have run so far without going over the embankment on either side is most singularly fortunate. The engine was badly used up. There is but little damage to the train.

## WASHINGTON.

### *MORE DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERING.*

THE WHOLE OF YESTERDAY'S SESSION OCCUPIED IN READING PART OF THE JOURNAL—DEMOCRATIC TACTICS TO PREVENT A NOTICE OF THE CHANGE OF RULES—THE SCENE OF CONFUSION AND EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE WHEN THE POINT OF ORDER WAS MADE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House was occupied four hours to-day by the reading of a portion of the journal of the forty-six hours of roll-call. The Republicans then voted to adjourn, and the session came to an end, with the Republicans baffled in their purpose, which was to get in a notice of the change of rules, so that the new rule could be adopted by a majority vote on Monday. The reading of the journal was estimated to require from nine to ten hours. It is a constitutional right of any one member to have it read on the opening of each session, and no business proposition can be entertained by the Speaker till the reading is finished. The Democrats were determined to contest every inch of ground, and insisted on the reading; and the Republicans would have to wait till near midnight, before their notice of a change of rules could be made; and meantime nothing could be done. The Democrats were so vigilant that lest the clerks should skip over some of the lists of roll-calls, one of their number was constantly following the record, ready to prevent any attempts to shorten the reading. The whole affair was quite as ridiculous as the performances of the two preceding days. Since the result could not much benefit either side, the Republicans wisely gave up, though they might probably have secured a compromise in the early part of the day, which would have allowed business to proceed. The attempt to change the rules will begin on Monday, by a report from the Committee on Rules, which must lie over one day before action can be taken, unless two-thirds should be ready to vote for it at once. The Democrats cannot prevent this change, and when it is once made the Civil Rights bill may be taken up and passed after a day or two of debate. The unusual efforts of the Democrats to defeat the measure have won for it some Republican votes that would otherwise not have been received, but if the House should pass the bill nothing will be gained, for both Houses will not come together on the measure, and a week of valuable time will have been lost for legislative work.

THE CONFUSION IN THE HOUSE ON THE DEMAND FOR THE READING.

At the opening of the day's session there was unusual noise and confusion. In reading the journal, the Clerk at first omitted the names in the records of roll-calls. Mr. Randall raised a point of order on this omission, and immediately the House was precipitated into a condition of the greatest excitement. Members crowded in front of and around the Speaker's desk, and at least fifty were gesticulating and calling out at the same time, to attract the attention of the Speaker. Mr. Garfield, Mr. Hale, of Maine, and others, scouted the idea that the record of yeas and nays must be read in detail, and Mr. Garfield thought that such a ruling would require the bills passed to be entered at length in the journal, and read the day following upon a demand from one member. Great confusion prevailed during these remarks, members shouting over at each other, rather than addressing the Chair, nearly all were on their feet, and fully one-third of them were searching or reading the digest of rules. Mr. Cox at last obtained a hearing, and had read the article of the Constitution requiring that the yeas and nays, upon the demand of one-fifth of the House, shall be entered on the journal, and followed that by reading the rule which requires the Speaker to have read the journal of the proceedings of the previous day. The question had been debated on the floor about forty-five minutes, when the Speaker decided that to ascertain whether he was correctly recorded was the most sacred right of a member, and that the yeas and nays, being a part of the journal, must be read upon demand being made for it.

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Feb. 15, 1875, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Piedras Blancos, sea-coast of California. The light will be fixed white, varied by flashes every fifteen seconds. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric of the first order, lighting the entire horizon. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea, nineteen nautical miles. The structure is a conical brick tower, painted white, the lantern and dome being red. The rock known as "Piedra Blanca" bears south-west from the light, and casts to seaward a shadow 150 yards long and fifteen yards wide. The approximate position of the light-house, as taken from the coast survey charts, is as follows: Latitude, 35° 40′ north; longitude, 121° 16′ west.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Old demand notes | $72,147 50 |
| Legal-tender notes, series 1874 | 23,428,038 00 |
| Legal-tender notes, new issue | 45,443,219 00 |
| Legal-tender notes, series 1869 | 313,128,743 00 |
| One-year notes of 1863 | 70,545 00 |
| Two-year notes of 1863 | 21,850 00 |
| Two-year coupon notes of 1863 | 29,600 00 |
| Compound interest notes | 396,570 00 |
| Fractional currency, first issue | 4,335,748 73 |
| Second issue | 3,146,195 80 |
| Third issue | 3,213,432 58 |
| Fourth issue, first series | 9,352,443 81 |
| Fourth issue, second series | 2,506,208 00 |
| Fourth issue, third series | 10,594,263 00 |
| Fifth issue | 11,888,782 75 |
| Total | $427,627,787 17 |

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $263,130; for the month, $8,621,693; for the fiscal year to date, $61,895,124.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $443,975; total receipts for the week ending to-day, $4,517,247.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank circulation is $284,348,850, and for deposits of public moneys, $16,482,200.

National bank notes outstanding this date, $345,562,363.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week were $539,700; shipments of notes and fractional currency, $3,241,481.

ARMY ORDERS.

A general order from the War Department announces that the military post on the north side of the mouth of the Columbia River, Washington Territory, now called Fort Cape Disappointment, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Canby, in honor of the late Brigadier and Brevet Major Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, United States Army, who was murdered by the Modoc Indians, April 11, 1873, while holding a conference in the vicinity of the Lava Beds, Oregon.

SNAKES IN THE POST OFFICE.

There was received at the Dead Letter Office of the Post Office Department to-day a package containing one-half dozen snakes, two of them dead and the remainder alive. One of them is a copperhead, five feet long. The reptiles were inclosed in a tin box perforated with holes, and were addressed to Germany, but had been stopped at New-York on account of overweight, the postage which had been paid upon them not being sufficient to secure their transmission to the point to which they were addressed.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The Republican Senators were in caucus to-day for about five hours on the Louisiana question. Much debate ensued, when it was finally concluded to support the President in what he had already done relative to the affairs in that State, and to stand by him in the future in the support of the Kellogg Government in all lawful authority. It is said there are eight Senators who dissent from this position of their Republican associates. The question of Mr. Pinchback's admission was not discussed, as it is still before the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

George D. Chenowith, Superintendent of the Post Office Building, and Disbursing Clerk, has resigned, and Col. J. O. P. Burnside, of Illinois, is appointed as his successor.

### *MAINE.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT TO BE ABOLISHED—ENFORCING THE RAILROAD TAX.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 30.—The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature have completed the hearing on the capital punishment question, and will probably report in favor of a bill making the punishment imprisonment for life for all crimes wherein the death penalty is now imposed.

A bill will be reported to the Legislature enforcing the tax on railroads, providing that in cases where railroad companies refuse to pay the tax assessed, the Sheriff shall distrain the goods, chattels, and franchises of the companies for the amount of the tax and sell the same at public auction unless the tax be paid within four days, the rolling stock to be considered legitimate property to be sold.

### *MINNESOTA.*

THE CONTEST FOR UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP—NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT OF AN ELECTION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—The vote in joint session of the Legislature to-day, for United States Senator, was substantially the same as that of yesterday. There is no immediate prospect of an election.

### *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

A LUNATIC ASYLUM DESTROYED—THREE PATIENTS BURNED TO DEATH.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—The Beauport Female Lunatic Asylum, on Montmorency road, was destroyed by fire last night and three female patients burned to death. The remainder, 435 in number, were removed in safety to the asylum occupied by the males. The scenes during the progress of the fire were heartrending and pitiful in the extreme. Some of the patients rushed into corners and obstinately refused to be removed; others fled down corridors into the darkest cellars, and were found shivering with fear. Others, again, ran up into the cupola and on the roof, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they could be rescued. It is supposed that the fire originated in the cell of one of the female patients, a woman of vicious character.

OTHER FIRES.

Early yesterday morning the woolen mill of Preston & Irwin, at Manayunk, Penn., was destroyed by fire. It commenced in the sixth story. About half an hour after the fire started the roof fell in with a crash, carrying with it the back wall, and many who were around the burning building barely escaped being injured. James Martin, a fireman, fell from the third story window and was seriously hurt. The mill was a stone building, four stories high, and was known as the main building of the Wabash Mills, comprising the weaving, spinning, and store rooms. The mills were owned by James M. Preston, of the firm of Preston & Irwin, who operated them. The total insurance is $38,000. The following offices have an insurance of $2,375 each: German-American, of New-York; Continental, of New-York; Niagara, of New-York; Republican, of New-York; Hanover, of New-York; National, of Hartford; Merchants', of Newark, and Manufacturers', of Newark. Preston & Irwin employed from two to three hundred hands, who now find themselves without employment.

At 8:45 last evening, a fire was discovered in the apartments of Max Friedman, on the second floor of No. 57 Orchard street, and was quickly extinguished before any damage had been sustained. Friedman is insured for $800 in the Metropolitan Company. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin as it was found burning in two separate places. Fire Marshal Sheldon has the matter under investigation.

A barn belonging to Moses Devoe, situated on Fordham Road, near the entrance to Jerome Park, was totally destroyed by fire last evening, and one horse was burned to death. Loss, $1,000; insured for $300 in the Westchester Company.

Riley Maynard's tobacco barn, at South Deerfield, Mass., with sixty cases of tobacco, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Friday night. The loss is $60,000, fully insured in Greenfield and Hartford companies.

Simmons & Wild's slaughter house near West Albany, N. Y., was burned last night. Loss, $6,000. The building was owned by William O'Brien.

The machine shops of the Memphis Railroad at Argenta, Ark., opposite Little Rock, were burned yesterday. Loss, $30,000; no insurance.

Canton's saw-mill, at Cote St. Paul, Canada, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is $15,000.

### *FOUND GUILTY OF LIBELING A CLERGYMAN.*

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Jan. 30.—Charles Williams was tried this week upon the charge of grossly libeling the Pastor and officers of the First Presbyterian Church in this borough. The article charges the Pastor with gross immorality, and that he was being tried before a committee of the church, and that although the testimony elicited was so damaging as to create fears that the reverend gentleman would be lynched, there was no doubt but that he would be acquitted.

Williams took the stand after the testimony had been elicited for the prosecution, and admitted that he had written the article, and sent it to a New-York paper, in which paper it was published. He also stated that he knew there was not a word of truth in his statement, but that he had written it for fun, and to create a sensation.

The bill of indictment contained two counts, one charging him with libeling the Pastor, and the second for libeling the officers of the church.

The jury found him guilty on both counts.

### *THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SCHOOL TROUBLE.*

BATHURST, N. B., Jan. 30.—The excitement here concerning the Caroquet riot is intense. A company of volunteers and a battery of artillery have been quartered in town. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to implicate Father Pelletier, of Caroquet, and that his arrest is contemplated. The troops were sent here to prevent an uprising of the people. A portion of the troops will proceed to Caroquet to-day, and the remainder will be retained here to guard the jail. The Irish and the anti-school party denounce the decided action taken by the Government. Further trouble is apprehended.

### *THE COAL TRADE—A FIRMER FEELING IN THE MARKET.*

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 30.—There has been a firmer feeling in the coal market during the past week than for some time past, and this hopeful condition is leading dealers to believe that trade is on the eve of its revival from apathy, but no reports are yet bad of an increase of business in the producing region.

## THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

### *THE TESTIMONY TAKEN IN THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.*

A MASS OF CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS—REPUBLICANS TESTIFYING TO VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION BY DEMOCRATS, AND DEMOCRATS DENYING IT, AND ACCUSING THEIR OPPONENTS OF THE SAME OFFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Four hundred and eighty pages of the Alabama investigation have been printed. It commenced on the 24th of December, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Representatives. The first witness was Elias M. Keils, of Eufala, Ala., a Republican. He attended and took part in a number of political meetings, and narrated at length assaults on the Republicans by the Democrats, guns and pistols being used and ballot-boxes destroyed.

Philip Joseph, living in Mobile, a journalist, testified as to intimidation of Republicans by the Democrats, some of the latter riding up and deliberately firing into the crowd on the day of election, killing one man instantly.

The question was asked, Do you know the fact of any meetings of colored Democrats being interrupted by colored Republicans? A.—It is claimed by the Democrats that a certain meeting was interfered with by colored Republicans, and that they broke up the Democratic club. It was a very small club. The Republican version of it is that these colored men constituting the Democratic club had received $175 from prominent Democrats then connected with the Democratic organization, and that they were dividing the money, and the squabble, or the trouble and the fight, grew out of the fact that one or two of the colored men of the colored Democrats had withheld a larger portion of the money than was justly due to them. It was a fight over the spoils. This was the only instance the witness heard that a colored Democratic meeting was ever interrupted.

Robert Reed, of Sumter County, was generally in Alabama during the late political canvass, and testified as to acts of intimidation and violence in connection with political meetings and free expression of political sentiments by Republicans. Ivy, a route agent was killed, but witness did not know who committed the deed.

J. R. Hubbard, residing in Opelika, was Sheriff for three years. Did not see any intimidation before or after the election. There was some crowding of negroes away from the polls. He employed some troops then to open the way and let the voters go in. Had no further trouble.

R. T. Smith, residing at Opelika, Auditor of Alabama, was the next witness. He was asked what was the reason the Republicans request the colored men to go to the county seat to vote? He replied, because there are perhaps some precincts in which there are no white Republicans; no man of intelligence enough to see that an election is properly managed, and that the negroes are liable to be cheated. There were two Republican factions in Montgomery, and consequently a stormy time; there was very little opposition there between Democrats and Republicans; there were two Republican tickets, and a good deal of confusion and strife between these factions; he had heard a good deal of breaking up of meetings and general disorder among them.

Isaac Campbell, living in the Wacoochee Valley, testified as to the burning of three colored churches; the enemies of colored people wanted to burn up all the churches; they beat Sam Toe and his wife.

Isaac Heyman, United States Commissioner, having been asked whether he knew of any attempt to coerce Democratic voters into voting the Republican ticket, he testified that he did not, but there was a general spirit—such a spirit as could hardly be described. It was of a general nature. It was one of abuse, vilification, and uncalled-for slander of Republicans. It was a part of the programme on the part of the Democrats to make Republicans as odious as possible, so far as they could do it by speeches or any other means they might employ to accomplish that object.

Robert Bennett [colored] testified that he had been voting the Democratic ticket for the last four years and for this the church of which he was a trustee and steward, turned him out.

Lieut. Frank E. Taylor, at Opelika, was asked whether any Government bacon had been distributed there among the sufferers from the overflow. He replied that he was given to understand there had not been any; that when the bacon was sent there the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee protested against its being distributed, as they never had an overflow there, and consequently the distribution was suspended.

Heyman, United States Commissioner, thought such distribution improper.

Stephen H. Tucker, residing in Opelika, who ceased to be a Republican last Fall, did not know or recollect of any intimidation or violence used by either party prior to or during the election of November last to prevent voters from exercising the right of franchise.

Edgar R. Kellogg, Captain in the Eighteenth Infantry, at Opelika, testified that he, with the troops, simply aided the civil authorities to keep order at the polls. Not a menace was made nor a harsh word uttered by himself. He was confident the presence of troops preserved peace and prevented bloodshed and riot.

Nathan Griffin, F. M. Dunbar, Alfred E. Lightfoot, and R. Carew, of Opelika, testified as to outrages.

Robert S. McClellan knew of no intimidation being used by voters, either white or colored. The whites were kindly disposed toward the colored men as a general thing, and tried to do right.

Adam Kirk testified that the colored people were told if they voted the Democratic ticket they would be put under slavery. The Democratic whites are just as kind to Republican blacks as they are to Democratic blacks. They employ them just as quickly and think just as well of them.

Sam Keller, negro, testified that he was turned out of a Republican meeting because he said he was going to vote the Democratic ticket. The white people had always treated him with great kindness, and he thought they treated colored people with more kindness than they ought to have done, considering the way they had been treated by the blacks.

Willis Perry, negro, was discharged by his employer because he would not vote the Democratic ticket.

Much other testimony was taken, some of the witnesses testifying as to intimidation and others to the contrary.

H. A. Campbell, colored, testified he had been a Democrat five years. There was a row on the 25th of September at Montgomery, between the two factions of the Republican party, and one colored man was killed. In Bullock County the Democrats were not allowed to speak at the public meetings.

Q.—What was there to prevent you from speaking? A.—They said it was not our turn and we could not speak; we were less in number and we would not persevere.

Q.—What reason did they give? A.—They said we were ruining the county as Democrats, and we were not the kind to speak any way at all, and we would not insist upon it; he further testified that the Republicans broke up another Democratic meeting in that county about the 29th of September; John Bennet came up and said to Cæsar Shorter, one of the speakers, "You ought to be ashamed," and he [Bennet] drew a weapon on him and said he could whip him, and did strike him one or two licks, which resulted in a row.

Q.—What did he say he ought to be ashamed of? A.—To control the other negroes to be Democrats, and said, "We ought to hang you, and if I had my way I would do it;" at another place called Lime-kiln, in the same county, they were broken up entirely; witness and another man who intended to speak were shot at twice; in Chambers County the colored men formed a society to prevent colored women from marrying Democrats, and to advise the separation of husband and wife where the husband was a Democrat, and to exclude Democratic negroes from all society; a similar organization existed in Lee County; the members of that society had a pledge that a woman would leave her husband if he was a Democrat, or a young woman would not marry a man if he was a Democrat; in Montgomery County a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church deprived the Secretary of the salary of his office because he was a Democrat, and stopped another man from being a Deacon of the church for the same cause.

Q.—What is the spirit among the colored Republicans here against the colored Democrats; is there proscription or ostracism? A.—Yes, Sir; the ostracism is very great; so great that we do not speak when we meet them, and they do not treat us properly in our different societies; witness addressed white Democratic meetings and with white Democratic speakers; took his meals at the same table with Democratic speakers at the hotel.

Benjamin Gardner, ex-Attorney General of Alabama, testified he was a Republican; that rotten eggs were thrown by whites at a meeting where he was speaking. It was his deliberate opinion that if it were not for the violence, intimidation, and proscription the Republicans would have 20,000 or 25,000 majority in the State.

James K. Green, (colored,) of Hale County, testified that there was a disposition on the part of the whites to intimidate the colored people there, and they did not act in any way secretly about it.

Robert W. Healy, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama, testified he appointed deputies on the recommendation of Mayer, Chairman of the State Executive Republican Committee.

T. C. Peer, a resident of Chambers County, testified that he heard M. Lemore, a Republican and a candidate for Probate Judge, make a speech calculated to inflame the ideas of the black people against the whites as a race.

C. D. Henderson, of Opelika, testified that the presence of troops was necessary to preserve order and prevent riot and trouble on election day.

### *OBITUARY.*

BRIG. GEN. BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS.

The death is announced of Brevet Brig. Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts at Washington, on Friday evening, of pleuro-pneumonia. He was a native of Vermont, and entered the United States Military Academy from that State on the 1st of July, 1830. He served on frontier duty at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from 1835 to 1838. He resigned his commission on the 20th of January, 1839, after which he followed the profession of civil engineer from 1839 to 1842, but in the following year he entered the legal profession and practiced law from 1843 to 1846. On the 27th of May, 1846, he re-entered the Army with the rank of First Lieutenant, Mounted Rifles, and served with distinction in the war with Mexico during that and the following year. He was present at the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17, 1847; battle of Contreras, Aug. 19; battle of Cherubusco, Aug. 20; storming of Chapultepec, April 13, and for gallant and meritorious conduct in that battle he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major, and two months afterward he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct in the action with the enemy at the battle of Matamoras, on the 23d November, 1847. On the 15th January, 1849, the Legislature of Iowa presented him with a sword of honor for his Mexican War services. From 1848 to 1861 he served at various times on frontier duty. He served during the rebellion in operations in New-Mexico, and on the 21st February, 1862, was made Brevet Colonel for gallant services at the battle of Valverde. He was for a short period Acting Inspector General of the Army of Virginia in 1862, and also Acting Inspector General of the Department of the North-west. During the year 1863 he was in command of the upper defenses of Washington, of the independent brigade in operations in Western Virginia, and of the District of Iowa. In 1864 he was in command of the District of Carrollton, La.; of the forces of Pass Caballo and Matagorda Island, Texas; of the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, District of Carrollton, and as Chief of Cavalry in the Department of the Gulf. In 1865 he was in command of the District of West Tennessee, and on the 13th March of that year he was made Brevet Brigadier General of the United States Army for meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., and also on the same day Brevet Major General of the United States Volunteers.

### *A PROPOSED CENTENNIAL REGATTA.*

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—A large meeting of the members of the Schuylkill Navy was held to-night, at which the report of the committee appointed to suggest the best plan for a Centennial regatta in the Summer of 1876 was received. The report suggests a national college and an international collegiate regatta, the latter to be open to all amateurs in the world; and a professional regatta. Most of the participants are to receive presents or prizes. The report of the committee was adopted by sections, the only material change being that the committee who shall have charge of the regatta shall give a suitable prize for the international professional regatta. On motion, it was resolved to appoint a committee of twenty-five, or more, to decide upon the character of the prizes to be awarded. Commodore Fergurson related his experience abroad, and reported that London and Paris crews had expressed their desire to come here and compete with American crews. He had also seen the college clubs of New-England, who likewise expressed their desire to participate.

### *ANTICIPATED STRIKE IN THE FALL RIVER COTTON MILLS.*

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 30.—The trouble in the cotton mills of this city probably reached a culmination to-day, and a disastrous and general strike seems inevitable. A conference of the manufacturers, at which a delegation of the disaffected weavers were present, was held this evening, and after a lengthy discussion a proposition was agreed upon virtually giving back to the operatives one-third of the ten per cent. reduction. A meeting of the weavers of the Merchants', Granite and Crescent Mills was immediately held, and it was unanimously voted to refuse anything short of a restoration of their full pay. The two weeks' notice of the weavers in the two last-named mills is up to-night, and of the Merchants' on Monday night. The operatives are therefore on a strike, which must cause a stoppage of those three mills. Much excitement exists over the matter.

### *THE STRIKE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS 'LONGSHOREMEN.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 30.—A party of colored striking 'Longshoremen to-day attempted to stop all those working on the levee for less than twenty-five cents an hour. They succeeded in driving off the men at several points, and finally attempted to stop those engaged in loading the steamer Natchez, all the men at work there being employed on the boat. A squad of Metropolitans endeavored to quiet and disperse the rioters, but were assailed with stones. The Police then opened fire with their revolvers, when the negroes retreated in confusion, one or two being slightly wounded. The ringleaders were arrested. No further trouble is apprehended.

### *UNSEASONABLE DROUGHT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.*

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 30.—The unseasonable drought, with the fact that many of the brooks and springs are frozen solid, bids fair to result in serious inconvenience to the farmers and manufacturing industries of Southern New-Hampshire. In many of the towns farmers are obliged to melt snow to get water for their cattle.

The Hillsborough Mills, at Wilton, and Morse, Haley & Co.'s mills, at Milford, have stopped, because of an insufficient supply of water. In Nashua the mills have been running on about half time, and coporations are paying the board of operatives when the latter are idle. The Nashua and Jackson Companies will both start with steam on Tuesday next, making three-fourths time. Rain is greatly needed.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *SPAIN.*

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH ACTIVE AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, Jan. 30.—The operations of the Army of the North against the Carlists are progressing satisfactorily. Gen. Moriones is making a flank movement with the right wing by way of Saugnesa, a town twenty-five miles south-east of Pampeluna, while Gen. Primo De Rivera is marching up the valley of Carascal to attack the enemy at a point between Tafalla and Pampeluna. Another division of the Royalist army has moved by way of Losarcos, and is threatening Estella, which is twenty-six miles south-west of Pampeluna.

Gen. Loma is threatening the cannon foundries of the Carlists in the provinces of Guipuzcoa.

The garrison of Bilbao is acting against the town of Durango.

Gen. Vallegas is invading the province of Biscay.

The head-quarters of King Alfonso are at Tafalla.

THE CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE GERMAN BRIG GUSTAV STILL IN CUSTODY.

BAYONNE, Jan. 30.—The Captain and several of the crew of the German brig Gustav, who were captured by the Carlists, are still held as prisoners.

ALFONSO RECOGNIZED AS KING BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Government of Russia has recognized Alfonso as King of Spain.

### *RUSSIA AND MONTENEGRO.*

THE CZAR CONGRATULATES THE PRINCE UPON THE PEACEABLE SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The Czar has sent a note to the Prince of Montenegro congratulating him upon the peaceable solution of the difficulty which arose between his Government and that of Turkey from the Podgoritza affair.

### *ITALY.*

INTERVIEW OF GARIBALDI WITH THE KING.

ROME, Jan. 30.—King Victor Emmanuel gave audience yesterday to Gen. Garibaldi, and a cordial interview took place on the subject of the unhealthy condition of the Campagna.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

THE OBJECT OF THE QUEEN IN CONVENING A CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The object of the Queen in convening a Cabinet Council at Osborne was to have a discussion on the Royal Message to be submitted to Parliament at the opening of the approaching session.

### *GERMANY.*

THE SESSION OF THE REICHSTAG BROUGHT TO A CLOSE—PASSAGE OF THE BANK BILL.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The session of the Reichstag was brought to a close this evening. The Bank bill passed to-day.

### *CHINA.*

RUMORED DISTURBANCES IN PEKIN.

HONG KONG, Jan. 30.—It is rumored that disturbances have taken place in Pekin, growing out of the question of the succession to the throne.

### *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—1 A. M.—A diminished pressure has advanced eastward over the North-west to the upper lake region, accompanied by light snow, and followed by brisk north-west winds. Clear or partly cloudy weather has prevailed in the Southern, Middle, and Eastern States, except occasional light snow in the latter during Saturday morning. The barometer has rapidly risen in the North-west, with a decided fall in temperature. The Mississippi River at Cairo and Memphis, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Ohio at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville have continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

During Sunday, in the South Atlantic States, higher temperature, south-west to north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, followed by rising barometer.

In the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and upper lake region, rising barometer, falling temperature, north-east or north-west winds, clear or clearing weather, and in Texas a norther.

*In the Middle States and lower lake region, lower barometer, higher temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and generally cloudy weather, and north-west of the Alleghenies, snow, but followed during the afternoon and night by north-westerly winds, rising barometer, clearing and colder weather.*

In New-England, winds shifting to south or east, with rising temperature, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and followed by snow or rain.

The Cumberland River at Nashville, and the Ohio at Pittsburg, will commence falling.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

| | 1874. | 1875. | | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 32° | 22° | 3:30 P. M. | 23° | 35° |
| 6 A. M. | 30° | 22° | 6 P. M. | 22° | 31° |
| 9 A. M. | 23° | 24° | 9 P. M. | 21° | 28° |
| 12 M. | 24° | 30° | 12 P. M. | 20° | 27° |

Average temperature yesterday....27⅜°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year....24⅜°

Week's average....23⅛°

Week's average corresponding date last year....30 1-7°

### *AN APPEAL FOR AID FROM NORTHERN NEBRASKA.*

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 30.—An executive committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens of this city, have issued an appeal for assistance for the settlers of Northern Nebraska, Southern Dakota, and North-western Iowa whose lands have been desolated by grasshoppers. They urge especially on the public the necessity of seed for the farmers. Food, clothing, and money are also needed. The territory where aid is needed, is principally in the Counties of Cedar, Dixon, Knox, and Dakota, in Nebraska; the settled portion of Southern Dakota, and that portion of Iowa situated in the upper Des Moines Valley. The committee assure contributors that donations sent to them will be judiciously distributed. The appeal is signed by Mayor Warner and other prominent citizens.

### *THE JAMES BOYS—ARREST OF SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICES.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Liberty, states that the Sheriff of Clay County arrived there yesterday with E. M. Samuels, Edward T. Miller, and George James, prisoners, captured yesterday morning at the house of Mrs. Samuels, on suspicion of being the aiders and abettors of the James boys. The Sheriff's posse surrounded the house at 8 o'clock, and made a thorough search, capturing the above named parties. Miller was heavily armed at the time of his capture. The supposition is that the James boys were at the house last Tuesday night; that a desperate fight ensued and they escaped. The general impression prevails at Liberty that the real accomplices of the James boys have been captured, but the parties arrested appear to take the whole matter as a joke.

# A DAY WITH MR. BERGH.

## *LESSONS FROM THE MERCIFUL MAN.*

GOING THE ROUNDS WITH THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—DUTIES OF OFFICERS—CONDITION OF HORSES IN THE CITY—BLANKETING HORSES—OVERLOADING TEAMS—THE BRUTAL DRIVER—THE CAPTURE.

Perhaps this title is a presumptuous one, and if taken in its exact literal sense, might misguide the reader. Very certainly Mr. Bergh did not give me the pleasure of his company, as one day last week, when the temperature was very low down, (miserably, vulgarly so in a comfortable or social sense,) the sidewalks being as slippery as ice, and the road-bed heavy with snow, I took a long tramp through the great and small byways of New-York, intent on finding out how the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals managed their business. But as the name of Mr. Bergh is synonimous through the United States with every effort which tends to temper man's actions in regard to the animals which serve his use, I may, perhaps be excused for figuratively lugging in Mr. Bergh's actual personality in connection with my own experiences. If, then, the President of the excellent society was not present, I was under his ægis, as he had very kindly, through his Superintendent, Mr. T. W. Hartfield, detailed two of his officers to accompany me. Two very quiet, gentlemanly young men were they, with no possible bluster about them, but very business-like, and were apparently endowed with an amazing amount of patience and good temper—a kind of stock in trade, which, when backed up with common sense, is rather hard to find.

"It is a regular business," said one of the officers to me, "and has to be learned. You see, an officer on the regular Police force has a well-understood and clearly-defined authority on his side. He can pitch in and drag out, if there is a necessity for it, whereas we can't exactly do that. We are, however, beginning to be better known and even appreciated. It is a very rare case, when we are called on to act, that we do not find some persons on our side. A few years ago people were kind of surprised to find us interfering with men beating and abusing animals, or stopping a horse which was killing itself with straining under too heavy a load. Some years ago, too, the regular Police force rather looked on us with suspicion as kind of interlopers, and were not exactly willing to back us up, but to-day they render us efficient aid. The time is passed when Presidents of street railroad companies or their Superintendents can laugh at us. Corporations seem to understand us better, and are more amenable to reason. The fact that it is known that officers of the society are on the street has alone a good effect. I can see myself that there is much less brutality in the streets to-day than when I first joined the force. Popular opinion has been formed by us and it now seconds us bravely."

As we started, I bethought of that incident in the life of Napoleon, when he was Lieutenant at Toulon, and I accordingly, for the moment, metamorphosed myself into that lady, who, visiting the future Emperor, wanted to know what a battle was like, whereupon the artillery officer, without there being an occasion for it, got up a mimic fight for that lady's simple delectation, in which a number of men were killed. Would then my friends of the A. S. P. C. A. sin through *excès de zèle*, and get up a row for my special and exclusive benefit? An opportunity for display, the exercise of a little brief authority before even the smallest of audiences are such very tempting things that few human beings can resist them. My mind was soon put at rest on that score. "We may be out all day, and see nothing at all, at least not worth reporting. We can't be everywhere. To do the work thoroughly an officer in every ward is wanted. We will watch to-day mostly for overloaded teams. You will find, however, that loads have been generally lightened or that teams have been doubled up." We took Twenty-second street down almost to the East River. The amount of observation displayed by the officers was very thorough. That peculiar uneasy pose a horse takes when standing, shifting from one foot to the other, was invariably looked into. The shafts of the carts were eased, the saddle was lifted, and galls and sores sought for. "It is uncommon to see horses galled in Winter. In Summer it is very frequent. There is no reason why a horse should have any sores in Winter. If people only knew how easy it was to prevent horses from galling. When a man takes off a horse's harness half the battle is to wipe clean such parts as are most in contact with the horse's body. A tuft of old hair, a wrinkle in the leather, or dried scurf makes a hard spot, which if not removed, is sure in time to make a horse suffer. Now, no horses have more collar work than car horses, and you never see one galled. It is because some care is taken to make the bearing parts smooth, and to keep them clean." Now we took Ludlow street. Big brewers' vans filled with beer kegs were constantly passing through the street. "We have no trouble at all with the brewers' teams, and scarcely ever have even to speak to them. All their horses are in fine condition, and they never overload. Sometimes when delivering beer, the driver may stop too long with a customer to take a glass of schnaps, and when it's cold don't blanket his team. There, now, is just a case. Those horses look a trifle warm and ought to be covered. Here, Johnny.") Johnny was a stout, German driver just emerging from a beer cellar, and the application of the back of his hand to his mouth was very indicative of his having just taken something, "don't you think you had better cover your beasts?" "Oh—yah—yes—I dinks so myself—all right," was the reply, and, forthwith, not a bit offended, German Johnny hauled out two prodigious blankets, and straightway the two noble black horses were made comfortable. "Mostly this class of people are kind-hearted, and take no end of trouble with their horses. This covering of horses in freezing weather is sometimes, however, hard to manage. We find private coachmen inclined to be very wilful and impertinent about it. Seated comfortably in his box, swaddled up in his bear-skin, your dandy coachman don't care a fig for his shivering horses. May be the animals have just been clipped, and have to stand quaking with the cold for an hour. We have had to interfere several times of late. Of course the owners are always on our side. The cases of loss among fine horses from want of blanketing in the streets are very common. When a horse gets paralyzed with the cold it generally takes him in the hind quarters, and nine times out of ten we have to kill him. I can't help being amused at night sometimes when we look over the hack stations, where the night owls stand. 'Johnny,' I say to a hackman with two poor beasts, 'hain't you better cover up?' 'All right, Sir,' he replies, and he brings out something in the way of a blanket about as big as a [illegible] handkerchief. Poor fellows, they have not got anything better." It struck me then that there must be a certain amount of discretion used in some cases coming up before the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I must say that forthwith I became quite interested in horse-covering. Horse-wraps were infinite in variety. I saw sorry steeds snugged up in bed-quilts which had seen much service; faded Brussels carpet was a favorite, so were rag carpet and bagging; and one very poor horse, though he shivered, looked airy and Spring-like in a figured calico, and one very poor man apparently had taken off his army-blue overcoat and thrown it over his nag. "Young fellow," said one of the officers to a boy driving a good-looking black horse with a limp in the off fore foot, "ain't you pushing a lame horse a little too hard? It is true you have very little of a load, but that don't make any matter." The lad drew up the horse kindly, when we all looked at the horse's foot. It was a very bad corn, which was being made worse by a bar shoe. "Now drive slower; no use of trotting him." With this admonition the boy went on at a walk. "He is very likely to whip him up when we are out of sight," I remarked. "May be so," was the reply, "but that boy will be sure to watch for us, the next time he is on the street, and will tell his people about it, and so there is every chance of his taking better care of his horse." Then it was surprising to me what a number of quitters, and split-hoofs, and cracks, I saw in horses' feet, and I became for the day the veterinary surgeon abroad. "In Ludlow street," said one of my guides, "just here are the chickenaries." "The what?" I asked. "Where some people keep chickens alive, in coops, for sale. Sometimes they are dreadfully careless, and put one coop on top of another, and move the top coop and tear off all the heads of the chickens below them." Looking around, certain Hebrew characters on the signs showed me I was in the Jewish quarter, where live poultry is sold to the true believers. It must be said that no people are more kind to animals than the Jews, and that the Mosaic laws lay down the most humane rules, which are imperative in regard to the killing of animals for food. The largest and best conducted slaughter-houses in New-York are carried on by Jews, who, strange to say, not only control the cattle market, but apparently monopolize the killing and dressing of cattle. "Once," said one of the officers, "we captured a coop filled with geese, with their feet nailed down." I knew what that was for. Some cruel wretch had been trying to give geese the liver complaint in order to make *pâté de foie gras*. Let me hope that the occasional delinquencies in Ludlow street are the exceptions to the general Israelite humanity.

"Peddlers' carts give us most trouble. A peddler buys a horse for five dollars, and if he can keep him a week on a feed or two, that answers his purpose. We have to take beasts from them often hardly able to walk to be killed." Just then, as we were making our way to the City dumps on the East River, a favorite poaching ground for the officers, we noticed some rough-looking lads give us a look, and then off they started at full speed down the street. "Evidently scouts," said one of my companions. "They have put out to warn somebody we are coming." We got to the dump, and saw some very miserable horses hauling City refuse. The animals were inspected and passed. At the Grand Street Ferry notice was taken of several large trucks loaded with sugar in barrels, but without horses. "All right?" said one of my friends to a driver. "Yes," replied the man, "we are waiting for double teams. When they come we will hitch up." "That," said the officer, as we passed on, "is in consequence of a note from our head-quarters, requesting certain large refiners to double up teams to-day. You see it is hard to determine exactly what is a load. That depends on the kind of horses and the condition of the street. Six thousand pounds ain't too much sometimes, when half of that would kill two horses. Justices don't seem always willing to understand that." Presently we went up Fulton street. Now there is one particular place where Water street debouches in Fulton, where, when there is the least fall of snow, a perfect moraine always exists. It is a spot which has helped to ruin many a good horse. Of course we saw there a dray, loaded with hardware, stalled. It was a willing horse and a good-tempered driver. A crowd assembled, who were giving all kinds of advice. "The driver is doing just what is right," said a quiet-looking person, who saluted my companions. "Let him alone," he continued, "only some of you help me at the wheel;" and the crowd did make Hercules of themselves, and after a flounder, without the whip being raised or an oath being heard, off went the horse. "Our Brooklyn agent," said one of my friends, pointing out to me the person we had met. Then we went across Broadway and took up Greenwich street. Here was a case. Up a pretty steep hill, a dray, loaded with butter, was being hauled by a single horse, which was doing its best to move along. Ordinarily the load, some eighteen tubs, weighing sixty pounds each, would not have been a heavy pull; but, with the wheels hub deep in the snow and no footing for the horse, it was no go. The officers stopped a moment, were not hasty about it, the driver himself was not whipping the horse, but one of them said: "Some of that load ought to come off." The driver took it pleasantly, remarking, "that she was able to haul twenty-five tubs easy." "So she could," was the reply, "but not in a street like this; be good enough to take some off." The man did not hesitate a minute, but put on the sidewalk half of his load, was helped to lighten up by a good many of the bystanders, all seeming to think that the officers were in the right. Then off started the plucky mare with but half of her prior load, and even then she had all she wanted to pull. Going further up Greenwich street, we got to the corner of Beach, where the Grand and Courtland street cars make a quick turn. One car came with two jaded and reeking horses, and tried to round it, the track being knee deep in sand-like snow. Of course the car stopped half-way, off the track. The horses being further urged, straining every muscle, at last, after no end of bumping, got the car on again. It took about ten minutes to get through the performance. Car No. 2 then came, and made even a worse business of it, the brave little horses, standing still half way, from having pulled all the strength out of them. At last that car got through. "It is a principle with us in this car business, the stoppage of which is a serious annoyance, to be perfectly certain that we are right, and when once we are sure of it, to put our foot down and stop it right then and there." "You can't go round that curve any more that way. You will have to double up, or send a sweeper." This was to the third car. The authority was instantly recognized by the driver. The conductor was for a moment inclined to rebel, and said, "Go on." "I ain't agoing to mind two bosses," said the driver, dogmatically. "This here man," and he nodded to Mr. Bergh's representative, "says he, stand, and I'm agoing to do it," and he gave his brake a good turn, and stand he did. Then came from the car the irate female, with the round face and sharp black eyes, the constant concomitant of such scenes. "See here, Mister, [spitefully,] I want my five cents back. Mister, I am in a dreadful hurry, [authoritatively;] my five cents, Mister." "You will address yourself to the conductor, Madam, about the fare," said the officer in the blandest way; "with the fare I have nothing to do." To me he remarked, in an aside: "Never knew it to fail; women, strange to say, always make most of the fuss; men never do." The block then commenced. Eventually, the teams from the hind cars were coupled, and then it was all the four horses could do to pass the curve. "We will leave our comrade here," said the senior officer. "He will stay there until either the additional team is sent for or the corner swept." It is worth while stating that the officers did not stand off with an important mien and order things about in a general way, but they put their shoulders to the wheel, and worked on the cars much harder than did the conductors. Now we approached the Hudson River Freight Depot. No sooner were we there than I noticed a burly, brutal-looking drayman, armed with a brand new whip, with a wooden handle, laying the butt of it with all his strength on the shoulders of a peaceful-looking white horse, who was doing his very best to back up the dray through the heavy snow. Quick as a flash the A. S. P. C. A. was at him. Evidently, it was to be a fight for the standard; that whip was to be confiscated. Brutal and burly would not give up the whip, but seemed inclined to give more of it to the horse, and to the officer, and overwhelmed the A. S. P. C. A., generally and individually, with a torrent of the coarsest abuse. That whip the officer was bound to secure, and at last he captured it. "I might not have taken the whip, but I was certain he had been cruel to the horse, for the animal's mouth and nose were bloody from where he had struck it. The man was drunk. The loaders inside and the other draymen all said, 'Take the whip from him,' and here it is." "Do you confiscate the whip, and add it to your collection of horrors?" "Oh, no. The carter has the address of the office, and I told him to come and get it. Only Mr. Bergh will have one of his war talks with him, and most men would be rather thrashed any time than to have our chief talk with them, about their cruelty to animals." Then with our capture, we walked yet awhile, and about mid-day returned to the main office. In the afternoon a further inspection in a wagon with the Superintendent was taken. Slaughter-houses were visited which were commendable for their good order and the humanity exercised in killing, and certain depots were overhauled where intimation had been received that overloading of teams occasionally occurred.

Passing most all of one day in this large City of New-York, the examples of cruelty to animals, or of carelessness even in their treatment, as may be seen, was exceptional.

Seated for a moment at head-quarters, at the conclusion of the day, my eyes glanced over the artistic decorations in Mr. Bergh's office. Conspicuous were the two photographs of Gerome's pictures, the "Gladiatorial Fights." There stood erect, with horrid helm and cruel glare, the towering brute-like figure of a man in the midst of the arena, with his foot pressed on the quivering form of a fallen gladiator. There were the vestal virgins, with thumbs reversed, decreeing death. There sat the stolid *Imperator*, whose senses, palled by former slaughters, is apparently too languid to give the order for that final lunge which is to release some poor wretch from mortal agony. Then there was the other picture, where the dead gladiators are being hauled by hooks and ropes from the arena, like cattle from the shambles. Even for the least imaginative of people, the transition from these pictures to the next in the room was an easy one. Here you had the *Corrido de Toros*, the Spanish bull-fight. No wonder we hear of Carlists murdering Republican prisoners, and Republicans murdering Carlists. Lastly, we noticed a jaunty English print. "The Set-to," "The Fight," and "The Death of the Game Cock." Between the huger antique brutality and a more modern dandy slaughtering, the gradations are quite natural. First come gladiatorial exhibitions, then bull-fights and pugilistic encounters; next dog-fights, then cock-fights, and lastly pigeon-shooting.

### *ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF POISONING.*

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30.—Joseph Kamer, a German, was arrested in this city yesterday on the charge of poisoning Franz Betschart, also a German, at Millersville, Anne Arundel County, on the 2d of January. Several articles belonging to the deceased were found on Kamer. It is alleged that Kamer lived in criminal intimacy with Betschart's wife.

# CANADIAN FISHING TRADE.

## *THE COD, MACKEREL, AND SALMON TRADE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.*

POVERTY OF THE FISHERMEN—CONDITIONS OF THEIR WORK—THE GREAT COD TRADE—CATCHING, PREPARING, AND EXPORTING—THE MACKEREL BUSINESS—SALMON FISHING.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

It happens that after having sojourned on the north-western (Pacific) side of our continent, and enjoyed the attractive sights of the rich lands and crops—and the splendid forests of the Willamette Valley, and of the beautiful Columbia River, teeming with salmon—I find myself now in nearly the same parallel of latitude on the north-eastern (Atlantic) shore, in a hyperborean region, totally antipodal in its topography, on the outskirts of civilization, and where the inhabitants are dependent almost solely upon the "treasures of the deep" for their means of subsistence. While hibernating here I am enabled to make a few observations, which may prove interesting, in connection with the class of people employed in the Gulf fisheries of Labrador and Gaspé—on the north and south shores—numbering about 6,500, many of whom are intelligent and expert in their vocation, though but few have had the advantage of education.

Generally, these men are honest and hard workers, and it would be supposed, from the facilities they possess of taking the fish at their doors, and the evident paucity of their needs for their style of living, that the fruit of their labor would at least afford them a prospect of the enjoyment of home comforts in the future; yet, under present circumstances, the attainment of that object by the majority is a delusive hope. Bad fishing seasons, such as the last, combined with the exorbitant prices they pay for the necessaries they have to purchase, have kept many of them very poor. Not a few of them have been obliged to abandon their homesteads to pay up arrears of debt. No wonder, then, that the spirit of enterprise and ambition is rarely seen among them, and that they candidly admit their inability to cope successfully, in the art of fishing, with their fellow-laborers in the marine field—the American fishermen—but toward whom they entertain no unkind or jealous feelings, looking upon them as smart, able, and generous men. Accustomed to the harsh vicissitudes consequent upon an irregular and uncertain return for their time and labor, their condition forms a striking contrast to that of the Americans. The effect of this impoverishing system has been to give the control of the business of the cod fisheries chiefly into the hands of a few merchants whose head-quarters are in the Island of Jersey, who reap the benefit and clear large profits from the toil and the products of their hardy but unfortunate dependents.

The cod-fishery on this coast is carried on in open boats manned by two men; the fishermen are engaged in the Fall and Winter, (supplies advanced them,) by the merchants for the following year. The fishing generally begins the latter part of April, the Summer fishing ending 15th August, when the Fall fishery begins, and continues to the end of November. The merchants buy all their catch at so much per draught, (the price is made by the merchants in August,) from the knife. They are split, salted, and cured at the merchants' expense. They get all the livers and roes with the fish. The rate paid the fishermen was $2 to $2 40 per draft of 238 pounds in barter, or 20 per cent. less in cash.

The merchants find the boats and rigging, for which they charge the fishermen $25 to $30 for the Summer, and $20 to $25 hire for the Fall.

The fishermen find their provisions, nets, lines, &c., which they buy from the merchants, who keep general stores, the business being chiefly done in barter.

The catch is from 100 to 240 draughts per boat, Summer, and 60 to 150 draughts per boat Fall; 1¼ to 1⅓ draughts is reckoned per cwt. for hard-cured fish. For dry (or hard-cured) codfish the price for the last few years has ruled at $2 50 to $3 50 per cwt., according to quality; for extra lots perhaps $4 has been paid.

The fish is split and dressed as soon as the boats return from the fishing-grounds; the livers saved and put in casks to melt by the sun, the roes saved and salted in bulk. The fish is also salted in bulk for three or four days, when it is well washed, then spread on the flakes for three or four days, or until it is dry enough to go into a pile on the beach, where it remains well covered up with birch-rinds, to prevent the rain from damaging it, for eight or ten days, or until it has sweated. It is then spread on the beach two or three times, or until it is cured; after that it is sorted for market, weighed and shipped or stored, as required. With fine weather the fish is cured in about six weeks. The Gaspé brands of codfish bring the highest prices in foreign markets. Wages are as follows per month: Splitters, $24 to $30; salters, $16 to $20; carpenters, $20 to $25; laborers, $10 to $14; boys, $4 to $9; laborers, per day, 80 cents to $1.

Goods from the store are generally taken for wages, charged at 100 per cent. on English prices on cottons, woolens, and all dry goods, and at fifty to seventy per cent. on cost on shoes and boots.

The cured fish is brought from the fishing stations on the coast in schooners to the ports of Gaspé, Paspebiac, and Percé, where they are culled and shipped in bulk or in tubs, for the markets of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and West Indies, in the owner's vessels, built for this trade, and probably no vessels are sailed with more economy or more profitably. The oldest and most extensive firm in this business employs eight schooners in the coasting trade, (collecting fish,) and twelve foreign-going, square-rigged vessels, and export annually 45,000 to 50,000 quintals dry codfish. There are smaller houses which ship also, and charter small English and Jersey vessels for their fish cargoes, at the following rates of freight, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Naples, Civita Vecchia, per ton | 50s.@60s. |
| To Cadiz, Lisbon, Gibraltar, per ton | 45s.@52s.6d. |
| To Ancona, per ton | 65s.@70s. |
| To Brazil, per ton | 70s.@80s. |
| To Barbados, per ton | 40s.@50s. |

The quantity of dry codfish exported during the season of 1874 from the ports of Gaspé above mentioned was 117,641 cwt., at a reported value of $537,714—perhaps $85,000 over invoice cost.

The mackerel fishery may be said to be almost neglected by the Canadian fishermen, very likely for the reason that the merchants have quite enough to do to manage the cod fishery. American fishermen, however, make the mackerel a specialty in the Gulf waters, yet strange to say, since they have acquired the right of fishing inshore, these fish have disappeared from many of the localities where they were generally to be found at certain periods, and for this reason comparatively few of the American fishing vessels have of late been seen on their old cruising grounds. They have had to track and follow the fish in its migrations to other localities, and with but poor success.

Halibut is principally taken off the Labrador coast and the Island of Anticosti. American fishermen take cod ten to thirty miles from the shore off the banks, where they find the largest.

The business of canning fresh salmon and lobsters has been established extensively in Baie des Chaleurs, where lobsters superabound. The establishments pay six cents per pound for fresh salmon, and thirty-five cents per 100 pounds for lobsters in the shell. This trade will evidently increase on this coast. One firm exported in 1874 to the United States from Baie des Chaleurs preserved salmon amounting to $10,023; lobsters, $21,786; mackerel, $10,220.

The salmon fishery is rapidly improving under the enforcement of the Protective laws. The rivers of Labrador (north shore) and Gaspé abound with this fish. They are taken by the gill-nets in the fishing season, and either pickled in barrels or packed fresh in snow, in boxes, and transported to Quebec. Probably seven eighths of this fresh salmon goes to the United States. The shipper pays six cents to seven cents per pound for it. Amateur fishermen from England and the United States annually visit these rivers for the sport of fly-fishing. Three salmon rivers empty into Gaspé Bay—the York, the Dartmouth, and St. John. Anglers killed last Summer, on the York, ninety-four salmon; on the Dartmouth, fifty-four salmon; on the St. John, sixty-two salmon. The Earl of Dufferin fished the St. John, and it is understood that that river is reserved for him.

Mr. Stuyvesant, owner of the famed New-York yacht, Palmer, made a Summer cruise to these waters, and with his party fished the York. One of the ladies, it is reported, killed a twenty-six pound salmon. Rev. George H. Hepworth, in the yacht Nettle, and party, also cruised on this coast, and found the attractions of Gaspé sufficient for the promise of a renewal of the visit next Summer.

The scenery, salmon fishing, and the invigorating atmosphere of this coast in Summer months are reputed to be truly attractive, and it would undoubtedly become a favorite resort for pleasure tourists and seekers of health, if guests could find good hotel accommodation in the vicinity of the Basin, and better accommodation on the steam-ships plying on the route from Quebec. Indeed, the Summer travel and freight business on the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence is worthy of more attention.

The trip on the Lower St. Lawrence is very interesting, and in the course of a very few years it will not be so little known. Cariboo deer are abundant this Winter, and hunters have been successful in finding their game within a distance of fifty miles.

### *A LONG ISLAND HERMIT.*

DISCOVERY OF A MAN WHO DWELT UNDER GROUND IN THE WOODS RATHER THAN ENTER A WORK-HOUSE.

Some hunters looking for rabbits in the woods in the town of Newtown, near the northern part of Jamaica, about a week ago, were suddenly startled by hearing a strange noise under ground, and immediately after a bare-headed man rose literally out of the earth only a few feet away. The hunters, who were greatly frightened at the strange apparition, took to flight, and did not slaken their pace until they reached Middle Village, where they informed Officer Bunting of the occurrence, and returned with him to the spot, under the impression that they had discovered a robber's den. On reaching the place the men discovered a square hole in the ground, about the size of an ordinary roof-scuttle, descending through which they found an apartment dug in the earth, about ten by five feet in area, and five feet high. The man whom the hunters had seen was there, and proved to be a stout-built German, who could scarcely speak English enough to render himself intelligible. Nothing was found to indicate that the man was leading an unlawful life, and his own explanation was that he lived there rather than go to the poor-house, and for three years had spent his Winters in this underground abode, although in the Summer time he worked for the neighboring farmers. The only light in the place was from the entrance, and but dimly revealed the peculiarities of this singular abode. The walls were of clay, and the roof had been formed by laying timbers across and covering them with dirt and leaves. On one side was a low bunk, covered with dirty bed-clothes, and at the far end was an improvised stove of brick, in which a fire was burning, and on the hearth was a pan of some kind of food. When the trap was shut not a ray of light could penetrate the aperture, and the only means of ventilation was through the stove-pipe.

Subsequent investigation, made oath to and by an interpreter, proved that the man's name was Christdorf Koerner, who six years ago was a German soldier. When he first came to this country he made his Winter residence in another piece of woods in Jamaica township, but finding the place a resort for chicken thieves, and fearing implication with them, he four years ago made the excavation for his present residence, which he has occupied every Winter since, preferring it to the County Poor-house, of which, it appears, he had had one Winter's experience. He has worked in the Summer for a Mr. Backus and other farmers, and in this respect his story is confirmed by those parties.

### *THE SUB-TREASURY.*

The business of the month of January at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States has been as follows: Balance, Dec. 31, 1874, $100,995,225 59; receipts during January, on account of Customs, $8,187,814 85; gold notes, $13,389,500; internal revenue, $179,484 51; certificates of deposit, act June 2, 1872, $5,895,000; Post Office Department $1,818,262 63; transfers, $9,584.086 53; patent fees, $723 25; miscellaneous, $3,157,581 23; disbursing accounts, $21,741,754 43; Assay Office, $443.610 95; interest accounts, gold, $14,570,745 47; interest accounts, currency, $1,444,860; total receipts, $80,413,423 85; grand total, $181,408,649 44. Payments—Treasury drafts, $52,168,744 15; Post Office drafts, $1,162,214 81; disbursing accounts, $25,349,574 11; Assay Office, $194,077 15; interest accounts, in coin, $9,207,578 12; interest accounts, currency, $412,920; total, $88,515,108 34. Balance, $92,893,541 10. Balance to credit of Treasurer of the United States, $76,760,365 87; of disbursing accounts, $13,184,367,67; of Assay Office, $2,794,165 06; of interest accounts, gold, $130,762 50; of interest accounts, silver, $23,880. Receipts for Customs in January, 1874, $10,195,296 33; receipts for customs in January, 1875, $8,187,814 85; decrease in 1875, $2,007,481 48.

### *FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF HOBOKEN.*

Robert Harper, a wealthy and well-known citizen of Hoboken, met his death under sad circumstances last evening. He was always prominent in church matters, and owned the Presbyterian Church building on Seventh street, Hoboken. Complaint having been made that the roof of the building required repairs, he ascended to that part of the building to ascertain what repairs would be required. While thus engaged, he slipped and fell to the ground. He was removed in an unconscious state to the nearest drug store, and medical aid was summoned. This proved useless, however, and at 5 o'clock he died. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves an estate valued at upward of $200,000. County Physician Stout will probably give a permit for the burial of the remains without inquest.

### *SUICIDE THROUGH BUSINESS REVERSES.*

Yesterday morning Louis A. Grill, a native of Germany, committed suicide at his residence, No. 226 East Thirteenth street, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. For some days previous he had been drinking, and lately it was observed that at times he became very much depressed. Mr. Grill served as Captain on Gen. Graham's staff during the rebellion, and at the termination of the war entered the wholesale drug trade at No. 58 Vesey street. After meeting with heavy losses Mr. Grill failed in business a few months ago, and since that time he has been in a state of great mental depression. Yesterday morning he returned home about 1 o'clock, after visiting some friends, and, taking a large navy revolver from the bureau in his room, discharged the contents of one chamber into his head, causing instantaneous death. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

### *THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.*

The following business was transacted at the United States Assay Office during the month of January: Deposits of gold—Foreign coins, $55,000; foreign bullion, $15,000; United States bullion, $150,000; redeposits, $50,000, jewellers' bars, $40,000; total, $310,000. Deposits of silver (including purchases)—Jewellers' bars, $6,000; foreign coins, $10,000; foreign bullion, $10,000; United States bullion, contained in gold, $2,000; redeposits, $92,000; Lake Superior, $500; Colorado, $220,000; Montana, $2,500; Utah, $16,000; Nevada, $26,000; New-Mexico, $5,000; total, $390,000. Total deposits, $700,000. Amount payable in bars, $500,000; in coins, $200,000. Gold bars stamped, $496,573 48; silver bars stamped, $362,488 22; total, $859,061 70. Transmitted to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage—Gold, $212,201 49; silver, $393,938 53; total, $606,140 02.

### *THE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.*

It was learned in Wall street yesterday that the American Fire Insurance Company had filed a notice of withdrawal from the Board of Fire Underwriters, at their last regular meeting, on the 20th inst. This action is said to have been taken by the company by reason of dissatisfaction felt on account of an alleged failure on the part of several of the companies belonging to the board to observe the rates and rules adapted by them. It is thought, however, that the real intention of the company is not to withdraw, and that their present action is merely for the purpose of bringing on an inquiry into the matters complained of, that will result in their abatement. Nevertheless, should the company actually withdraw, there are at least some six or seven others who would almost immediately follow its example, which would undoubtedly end in the total breaking up of the board.

### *NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.*

Thomas Burns was pushed off the front platform of car No. 97 of the Eighth Avenue Railroad yesterday by the driver, Richard Robinson. The car was in motion at the time, and the wheels passed over the man's right arm, bruising him terribly also about the hips. It appears that Burns was slightly under the influence of drink when he attempted to jump on the front platform, at the corner of Bank and Hudson streets. The driver pushed the man off once, and on his getting on a second time repeated the operation in a very violent manner, without stopping his horses. Mr. William J. Miller, of No. 365 West Eleventh street, who saw the occurrence, says that Burns' escape from instant death was almost miraculous. Robinson was arrested by Officer Miller, of the Ninth Precinct, and Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held him to await the result of Burns' injuries.

### *THE CHAIN-GANG.*

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing during the past week by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: William Benson, robbery, seven years; Charles Reynolds, grand larceny, two years and six months; Richard Anderson, burglary, two years; Frank Gilmore, grand larceny, one year; John Boyle, grand larceny, three years; Henry Williams, grand larceny, three years; William Pettigrew, burglary, two years and six months; George Livingston, petit larceny from person, two years and six months; Louis Klopsch, forgery, two years; John McCullough, burglary, two years; Daniel Sheehy, grand larceny, two years and six months; Frank Webb, grand larceny, two years.

# TOWN TOPICS.

## *INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.*

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—THE EXPENSES OF THE CONTEST—CIRCULAR TO THE PUBLIC.

The joint committees appointed by the National Rifle Association and the Amateur Rifle Club to complete arrangements for the international rifle match, held a meeting at No. 194 Broadway yesterday, Col. Wingate in the chair. There were present Major Gen. Shaler, Gen. Woodward, Gen. Molineux, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Hon. D. W. Judd, Capt. L. C. Bruce, and Messrs. J. T. B. Collins and F. P. Fairbanks.

After the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, the Chairman read several congratulatory letters, among them one from Charles S. Rand, President of the American Rifle Club of Lima, Peru, accompanying a handsomely-engraved certificate of honorary membership to Col. Wingate. A letter was read from the Sharpe Rifle Company volunteering to bear their proportion of the expenses in the prospective match at Dollymount, Ireland, provided they shall be accorded a representation in the team. Gen. Woodward, on the part of the Subcommittee of Arrangements, reported that about $6,000 would be necessary to defray the expenses of the team to Ireland and return. It was then decided that the team should be escorted down the bay on their departure, and Hon. D. W. Judd was authorized to provide a boat, music, and refreshments. Gen. Woodward was appointed by the Chairman to canvass the Stock and Gold Exchanges for subscriptions, Col. Gildersleeve to solicit donations from the National Guard, Hon. D. W. Judd to canvass the Maritime Exchange, and Capt. L. C. Bruce the Produce Exchange. Mr. C. T. Alford was selected by the Chairman to attend to the interests of the team in the choice of guns, ammunition, &c. The following circular was then prepared and adopted for general distribution to the public:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

*To the Public:*

In November, 1873, the "Irish team," whose success in winning the celebrated Elcho Shield at Wimbledon had constituted them the champions of Great Britain, published a challenge to American riflemen to shoot a match with American rifles against their celebrated Rigbys. Although the extreme distances, and the rules as to weapons and position were new to American marksmen, the Amateur Rifle Club, of this City, boldly accepted the challenge. Not only were they almost wholly inexperienced, but no rifles were then made in America, which could compete, under the terms of the match, with those used by the Irish team. During the brief period which elapsed before the match, however, our manufacturers succeeded in providing them with the necessary weapons, and they had acquired such skill in their use that when the contest took place at Creedmoor on Sept. 26, 1874, the team selected from their number as the representatives of America were victorious by a score previously unparalleled. On the announcement of the result another challenge was published in behalf of the Irish team, to shoot a return match in Dublin next June. The expenses of the previous match, which were heavy, had been borne almost entirely by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club, who were comparatively few in number, and they naturally hesitated before assuming the responsibility of undertaking to send a team of riflemen across the Atlantic, Relying, however upon the representations of the press and their friends that the honor of the country required that the challenge should not be rejected, and that they could unhesitatingly depend upon the public for the "sinews of war" required to enable the representatives of America to make a proper appearance abroad, the club accepted the proffered challenge, not on their own behalf but as the representatives of American riflemen. The time having now come when the assistance thus promised is needed, the committee having the matter in charge, representing not only the Amateur Rifle Club but the National Rifle Association, desires to call the attention of the public to the matter of the expenses of the preliminary practice by the team, in the matches in which they shall be selected, in which matches marksmen from all sections of the country are expected to compete; and their outfit, passage, and expenses, which in Europe have all to be provided for, as they cannot be expected to be met by the contestants. The amount required is estimated at not less than $6,000, and unless this amount is insured it will be impossible for the match to proceed. With that amount the affair may be made a success which will redound creditably to the reputation of the country. The committee, trusting that the matter will be looked upon by all as a national affair, which must not be allowed to fail, would respectfully request that all who may feel inclined to aid in the project will forward their subscriptions to Gen. M. T. McMahon, No. 99 Nassau street, New-York, treasurer of the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club having the matter in charge, by whom the receipt will be duly acknowledged and reported to the club. Very respectfully yours,

George W. Wingate, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Henry Fulton, A. Alford, L. C. Bruce, J. T. B. Collins, T. P. Fairbanks, G. F. Schermerhorn, Jr., Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club. John B. Woodward, D. W. Judd, J. G. Bennett, M. T. McMahon, E. L. Molineux, Alexander Shaler, Committee of National Rifle Association.

### *TOLEDO AND WABASH.*

THE COMPANY'S DEFAULT—CIRCULAR TO THE BONDHOLDERS.

The President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway yesterday issued the following circular:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, on the 27th day of January, the following proceedings were had:

*Whereas*, Owing to the diminished earnings of this company and to the general depression of the railway interests of the country, this company finds itself embarrassed by its floating debt, and unable to meet the interest on the bonded debt; also, interest on its leased lines, maturing this 1st day of February; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in order to do justice to all interests concerned, and to preserve the relative equitable rights of all parties, and to enable the company to meet, in time, all demands due from it, and to preserve the property to the stockholders, the following propositions be offered to the various classes of bondholders, to the floating debt creditors, (not including those in the West created for wages, materials, balances due other companies, &c.,) and to the stockholders.

1. The holders of first mortgage bonds on the main line shall be asked to fund one year's coupons in funding certificates bearing seven per cent. interest; the principal payable at the pleasure of the company after three years, and not longer than six years.

2. The holders of Decatur and East St. Louis bonds shall be asked to fund one and one-half year's coupons in similar certificates.

3. All other bondholders shall be asked to fund two years' coupons in funding certificates bearing seven per cent. interest; the principal payable at the pleasure of the company after five years, and not longer than ten years.

4. Holders of the bonds of all the leased lines shall be asked to fund two years' coupons, in similar funding certificates, payable at the pleasure of the several companies, after five years, and not longer than ten years; said certificates to be guaranteed by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company by special indorsement.

5. All coupons payable in gold to be funded in certificates, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

6. The holders of floating debt (not including those heretofore excepted) shall be asked to extend their debt twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months, interest payable semi-annually; the principal to be paid sooner if the company is able.

7. All the above propositions to be offered on conditions that majorities of each interest before named (or sufficient to prevent a foreclosure) shall agree.

8. That a sinking fund of five per cent. per annum on the total amount of each class of funding certificates is hereby pledged to be paid to the Metropolitan National Bank of New-York, for the purchase of certificates, by advertisement, to the lowest bidder, the first sinking fund payment to be made on or before Jan. 1, 1876.

This company's road has earned over $6,000,000 gross in each of two former years, and the board sees no reason why it cannot earn in future as much or more, and with the excellent condition of the line and the economies now introduced, they believe that if the terms now proposed to creditors and stockholders shall be accepted, the company will soon reach a sound financial condition. So soon as a sufficient amount is agreed to be funded to make the whole scheme binding, due notice will be given, when the entire details will be carried out by the company at its office, and the surrendered coupons shall be deposited in the Metropolitan National Bank.

### *A SINGULAR BIGAMY CASE.*

In August last, a young man named Isaac Andrews, of New-York, was married by Rev. C. K. Imbrie, of Jersey City, to a woman named Mary Ellen Armstrong, also of New-York. He says that he supposed that she was a widow. Two months ago, during his absence from home, the woman removed all of the furniture from their home, and took up her abode in another part of the city. Andrews, on searching for her, found her living at No. 86 James street, with a man who was an entire stranger to him. On inquiry he learned from the man that his name was Armstrong, and that Mary Ellen was his lawful wife, having been married to him by Rev. Mr. Harris in 1867, and never having been lawfully separated from him. Andrews made a charge of bigamy against her before Police Justice Keese, in Jersey City, and Detective Clos succeeded in arresting her in New-York City last evening. She is held for examination in the City Prison in Jersey City. Andrews was also arrested and is held as a witness.

### *A SAD CASE.*

Margaret Connolly, a young and prepossessing girl, tastefully attired, was yesterday arrested and taken before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant, Mr. John Goodwin, of No. 368 Lexington avenue, testified that on the 26th inst. the defendant called upon him and, by representing that she was authorized to collect money for the orphans under the care of the Dominican Fathers, induced him to subscribe one dollar. He afterward learned that the Fathers had no children in their charge, and that no person had been empowered by them to solicit contributions for such a purpose. Father McKenna, of the Dominican Church, at Sixty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, corroborated the testimony of the complainant. When questioned by the Court, Maggie confessed her guilt and surrendered her subscription list. She had collected from twelve subscribers sums ranging from twenty-five cents to $1 50. She said she was seventeen years of age, and had been carefully reared by her mother, with whom she had lived since her return from a convent, where she had passed two years. She had committed the crime from a love of dress, and on the advice of other girls who made a practice of this form of swindling. Maggie was committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $500 bail. The unfortunate girl seemed to feel her degradation keenly, and by her demeanor, which was that of a well-bred young lady, enlisted the sympathy of those present.

### *DARING BURGLARY.*

THE OFFICE OF THE SURROGATE OF RICHMOND COUNTY (STATEN ISLAND) BROKEN INTO AND ROBBED.

When Hon. Henry B. Metcalfe, who was elected to Congress from the First District of New-York at the election last Fall, and who is the present County Judge and Surrogate of Richmond County, went to his office at Richmond about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, he was astonished to find that a party of burglars had been before him, and had left things in a condition of general confusion and wreck. Two heavy burglar-proof safes in the office were found, upon examination, to have been blown open with gunpowder, the explosion probably having been simultaneous. The charges must have been very heavy, as the safes—one a Herring and the other by another maker—were blown almost to pieces, and the walls and ceiling of the room were badly shattered. All the securities lodged with Judge Metcalfe as Surrogate were deposited in these safes, besides a considerable amount of money in greenbacks, and the booty secured by the burglars must amount to nearly if not quite $10,000, including six $1,000 Government bonds.

An examination of the premises showed that the burglars had first opened the outer iron door by forcing it with jimmies, but that their progress in that direction had been stopped by two inner doors, which were securely barred on the inside. They then went to one of the windows, and forcing open the iron shutter, succeeded in displacing the iron bars across the window, and thus effected an entrance. This must have been a work of considerable time, and an hour or two afterward must have been spent in drilling and charging the safes ready for blowing open. The robbers left behind them a number of hammers and drills used in accomplishing their work. The news of the robbery spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood, and caused the greatest excitement in the usually quiet locality. Crowds of people collected about the premises all day, eagerly discussing the occurrence. As soon as the extent of the loss could be ascertained, Judge Metcalfe came to the City and put himself in communication with the authorities at Police Head-quarters. The fact of the robbery was not known at the head-quarters of the County Police at Stapleton until quite late in the forenoon. The authorities are now actively at work in the case, but as the burglars had about six hours' start of the Police, it seems doubtful whether any trace of them can be found.

It is thought that the burglars, who numbered three or four, crossed on the ice over the Kill von Kull from New-Jersey, and made their escape from the island in the same direction, as no suspicious characters were seen to cross either of the ferries early yesterday morning. The robbery was undoubtedly the work of professional burglars.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning residents of Richmond who were then astir had their attention attracted by the sound of an explosion, apparently of considerable force, the exact direction of which could not be determined, but as similar reports had been heard with more or less frequency from Fort Wadsworth, a few miles distant, or from shipping in the Narrows, it was generally concluded that the one in question came from that direction, and nothing was thought of the matter.

### *A SATURDAY NIGHT SCENE IN THE BOWERY.*

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE—CHARACTERS ON THE STAGE AND THE AUDIENCE—TEN TONS OF COAL GIVEN AWAY.

When the curtain rose in Tony Pastor's Opera-house, in the Bowery, last evening the audience occupied almost every available inch of space in the little theatre. The gallery, the admission to which is twenty-five cents, boys being allowed entrance for fifteen cents, was compactly packed with boot-blacks and messenger boys. A truly motley array they presented. There were Irish boys, with shock heads of red hair; American boys, who chewed tobacco and ate peanuts, colored boys who gathered in a corner by themselves, and Italian boys who appeared in the performance, and wondered at the same time what it was. They occasionally varied the proceedings by a well-sustained whistling of "Down in a Coal-mine" and "Ten Thousand Miles Away." At times an ardent amateur would attempt a solo, but the remaining portion of the audience would sternly break in on the melody and destroy its plaintive effect. These playful eccentricities of the gallery boys were toned down to the regular standard pitch by the door-keeper, who, armed with a long, extremely pliable, and efficacious cane, kept watch and guard over his juvenile, but somewhat unruly constituents. In the parquet, the prices of admission to which are fifty and seventy-five cents, small boys, armed with preternatural persistence and small baskets, moved around selling apples, pea-nuts, and candy to the mechanics and others occupying the seats. The performance began by a minstrel entertainment given by eight ladies of dubious age, artificial complexions, and threadbare voices. It had the merit of being inoffensive. A Miss Kitty Whitland requested in an inaudible tone that some one would kiss her and then she would go to sleep. Such a consummation could only be caused by a charitable purpose on the part of the donor. Miss Annie Morgan by some occult process of reasoning arrived at the conclusion that there was a letter in the candle, and murmured out her opinion in an extremely sorrowful way, while Miss Katie Kane, the serio-comic vocalist of the establishment, referred to some distant period of her existence in a song entitled "Arm in Arm, Love." Mr. Pastor then came on the stage and sang three songs. Before beginning the last one he announced that the chorus would be given with great effect, as he observed an unusual number of "the gang" present. The song was, "You'll never miss the water till the well runs dry." At the conclusion of the first verse the boys in the gallery faintly joined in the chorus. Mr. Pastor remarked they would do better next time, as they were merely getting their voices in tune. The next chorus was sung considerably louder, and tolerably well. Mr. Pastor said that people might talk of the Italian opera, the German opera, and the opera buffers, but they were not "a marker" to the Bowery buffers. For this graceful compliment to their vocal abilities, Mr. Pastor was loudly applauded by the boot-blacks in the gallery. The boys became very excited, and the chorus of the last verse was given with enthusiastic vim and genuine effect. Mr. Pastor signified his approval by saying that it was "solid," and bowed his way off into the wings, smiling contentedly. Soon after Mr. J. H. Ryan, an Irish comedian, sang "You'll never miss the bacon till Tony goes away." In this song he made a touching allusion to the poor boot-black carrying home in triumph a heavy ham to furnish the Sunday dinner for himself and his widowed mother. The boot-blacks were much affected and applauded Mr. Ryan. Miss Jennie Morgan sang "Sing on, Sing on" and "Kathleen Machree" with considerable taste and skill, and then the auspicious event of the evening, the distribution of ten tons of coal was announced. A numbered programme was given each person on entering the house, and Mr. Frank Girard said that orders for a half ton of coal would be given to each person holding one of twenty programmes which should be numbered in accordance with the numbers called. A large black-board was placed on the stage, and the lucky numbers marked on it. The first number called was No. 9, and the last No. 16. The boys in the gallery, and the men in the parquette looked anxiously at their programmes, and as each number was called the exclamation might be heard, "just missed it by one." On the conclusion of the lottery, the lucky ones advanced to the front of the stage, and each received an order for a half ton of coal. A negro calciminer, from Thompson street, won one half ton; a clerk in a Church street dry goods house held a winning number, and four boot-blacks made "hits." The remainder of the successful ones were chiefly mechanics. To-morrow night Mr. Pastor will give away sixty hats.

### *THE BROOKLYN CHARITY BALL.*

In Brooklyn the great social event of the season is the charity ball, given annually at the Academy of Music in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital. It is to take place this year on Monday, the 8th inst. Financial success has already been secured for the ball by the large sale of tickets. The proscenium boxes have already been disposed of at $200 each, and the tickets of admission—$5 each—are being sold rapidly. The Committee on Decorations, consisting of Messrs. John W. Degraw, L. S. Burnham, C. A. Townsend, David M. Stone, and Dr. E. J. Whitney have completed the plan for a floral display which will excel anything of the kind ever witnessed in Brooklyn. In the centre of the auditorium a floral temple, thirty feet in height, of a new and original design, will be filled with cut-flowers, hanging-baskets, and singing-birds. The entrance to the dancing-door will be through an archway of flowers twenty feet in height. Around the sides of the auditorium, hanging-baskets of flowers will be interspersed with statuary. Bernstein's Band, which is to furnish the dance music, will occupy a miniature garden on the stage, surrounded by plants and flowers, with a scene representing a garden view set in the rear. Conterno's orchestra will provide the promenade music. Over the stage the word "Charity" will be displayed in gas-jets.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

## *SOCIAL TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.*

SOME OF THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE SEASON—BOGUS CORRESPONDENTS—EVENING RECEPTIONS—WEDNESDAY VISITATIONS—LADIES AT THE CAPITOL—LOBBYISTS, MALE AND FEMALE—AMUSEMENTS.

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875.

Less than two weeks remain of the "season," and the number of official and private entertainments is daily increasing, while the musicians can with difficulty keep themselves awake, and the tired waiters hand strange mixtures of salads, ices, and terrapin on the same plate. There are breakfast parties, lunch parties, and dinner parties; kettle-drums, germans, and reunions; balls, social evenings, and receptions; each attended by those who have *l'entree*, those whose official positions secure them invitations, and those who force themselves in. Prominent among the latter class are the self-styled "representatives of the press," of both sexes, whose fugitive notes of what is worn bourgeon the next day into elaborate descriptions of wonderful masterpieces of mantua-making. Accuracy is not a distinguishing feature of these narratives, but *n'importe*. It is pleasant for a lady who has but one party dress to see it described one day as a pink silk, the next day as a rose-colored moire antique, and the next as a peach-blossom ball dress, and these varied descriptions render it unnecessary to have an extensive wardrobe.

### EVENING RECEPTIONS.

Mr. Chief Justice Waite had a very delightful gathering at the Bancroft Davis house, where he is domiciled until the new house for which he has contracted is ready for occupation. The Postmaster General, with his wife and daughters, had crowds to fill their spacious residence on Highland place, where there is a large picture gallery with an excellent floor for dancing. The "bachelors" gave their last evening reception of the season at Marini's Hall, where the german was danced until the chaperons nodded accompaniments to the music as they sat planted along the wall. And then there was the exquisite entertainment of Fernando Wood on Thursday night, where the Guelphs and the Ghibellines of the political world met amicably. All of these gatherings were, of course, crowded, for, in sending forth invitations, any one in official life must invite all who have a right to be recognized.

### THE WEDNESDAY VISITATIONS.

The ladies of the Cabinet received, as usual, on Wednesday. No questions are asked by the servants who open the doors, and all who present themselves are welcomed. Mrs. Fish was assisted by her daughter, Miss Edith Fish; Mrs. Bristow had with her some noble specimens of Kentucky beauty; Mrs. Williams was aided by Mrs. Senator Allison; Mrs. Belknap received alone, as did Mrs. Robeson; Mrs. Delano had at her side her daughter, Mrs. Ames, and Mrs. Jewell and daughters needed no aid. The ladies "go the grand rounds" of these Wednesday receptions, many of them wearing elaborate morning costumes richly trimmed with rare furs, while others wear the ever-useful black silk.

On Saturdays Mrs. Grant receives, and it is expected that this afternoon Mrs. Sartoris will assist her mother, so there will be a large attendance. The President's daughter has been warmly welcomed home, and her parents are not the only ones delighted to see "Nellie" back again.

### VISITING THE CAPITOL.

The eloquence of Senator Conkling and the saturnalia of the nocturnal sessions of the House have attracted large numbers of ladies to the galleries during the week drawing to a close. For some time after Congress commenced its deliberations no ladies were admitted to hear them. But when the famous John Jay treaty with Great Britain was brought home for ratification, the ladies expressed a desire to hear the debates in the House on the appropriation necessary to carry it into effect. Mrs. Langdon, the wife of a member of Congress from New-Hampshire, one day expressed her regret to Mr. Ames, of Massachusetts, that she could not hear a speech which it was known that he was to make the next day. He gallantly invited her to come, and by a little personal entreaty silenced one or two who were disposed to object, so that she and a party of female friends were permitted to occupy seats in the gallery. Since then ladies have been regular attendants upon the debates, some taking their crochet-work to amuse them during routine business, and nearly all going down to the lunch-rooms under Congressional escort.

### THE LOBBYISTS.

The lobbyists, of course, visit the Capitol daily, where they are apparently persuading, log-rolling, and button-holing to obtain votes for measures on which they have been retained, and against those which have not secured their valuable services. A few of these lobbyists are gentlemen of good character, and one of these not only possesses "infinite jest," but gastronomic talent of a high order. But the greater number have no reputations to lose and a greedy desire for gain. Some of them keep up a nominal connection with the press, by working at low prices for impecunious or avaricious newspapers; others follow the legal profession—at a great distance; others pretend to practice medicine, and one, a sly dog, is ostensibly getting up a collection of the photographs of Congressmen, which is a good excuse, under the cover of a flattering request, for interviews which some deluded claimant thinks concerns his bill. They haunt the hotels, frequent the places of public amusement, and are not ever abashed by Mr. Irwin's disclosures.

The lady lobbyists are not very numerous, but some of them really possess great influence. Congressmen are human, and there have been no great changes since Amor first met Pysche in the earliest days. The Representative, "banished from home and all its pleasures," is first amused, then pleased, then fascinated by the brilliant woman who is the life of the table at which he eats. Forgetting the poet's caution, "beware, she's fooling thee," he flutters for awhile about the flame, and then—then his vote is at the disposal of the siren who has beguiled him. The Treasury Department furnished recruits for the squad of lady lobbyists, and their machine-like training there in counting notes qualifies them for coldly utilizing Congressional victims. Elder Cannon, the Mormon delegate, against whom fierce war is waged, because it is said that he has four wives in Utah, smiles grimly when mention is made before him of the "ways that are dark" of the lady lobbyists.

### ON S'AMUSE.

Charlotte Cushman has given a "testimonial reading" in the Congregational Church this week; Charles Pope has been playing "Samson" and "Richelieu" at the Opera-house; Blind Tom has been wailing at Odd-Fellows' Hall; and in a few days we are to have Gilmore's Band, on a recruiting trip for ticket-purchasers for a lottery scheme out West.

On the night of *Mardi Gras* there is to be a private masked ball, under the direction of some of the young diplomats, which will be a grand affair, providing it can be kept secret, and consequently select. The Congressional Library is being ransacked for books containing engravings of costumes, and the affair will be a fitting conclusion of the season.

Mrs. Frances M. Carter gave one of her popular readings a few nights since, in the parlors of Dr. Lenderman, where General and Mrs. Fremont, with other notables, were delighted by the exhibition of her rare talent.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

### THE PARADOX OF TIME.

A VARIATION ON RONSARD.

*"Le temps s'en va, le temps s'en va, ma dame !*
*Las ! le temps, non : mais nous nous en allons."*
—RONSARD.

Time goes, you say? Ah no!
Alas, time stays, we go;
Or else, were this not so,
What need to chain the hours,
For youth were always ours?
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Ours is the eyes' deceit
Of men whose flying feet
Lead through some landscape low;
We pass, and think we see
The earth's fixed surface flee:
Alas, Time stays—we go!

Once, in the days of old,
Your locks were curling gold,
And mine had shamed the crow;
Now, in the selfsame stage,
We've reached the silver age;
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

Once, when my voice was strong,
I filled the woods with song,
To praise your "rose" and "snow;"
My bird, that sung, is dead;
Where are your roses fled?
Alas, time stays—we go!

See, in what traversed ways,
What backward fate delays,
The hopes we used to know;
Where are our old desires—
Ah, where these vanished fires?
Time goes, you say?—ah no!

How far, how far, O Sweet,
The past behind our feet
Lies in the even-glow!
Now, on the forward way,
Let us fold hands and pray;
Alas, time stays—we go!

*Good Words.* —AUSTIN DOBSON.

### CHARLES VAN RHEYN.

I shall always say it was a singular thing that I should chance to go back to school that time the day before the quarter opened. Singular, because I heard and saw more of the boy I am going to tell of than I otherwise might have heard and seen. I was present at his arrival; and I was present at his—well, let us say, at his departure.

Dr. Frost was puzzling over a letter from France. Turning its pages over and back again, and staring at it through his spectacles, he at last brought it to me.

"You are a pretty good French scholar, Johnny; can you read this? I can't, I confess. But the paper's so thin, and the ink so pale, and the writing so small, I could scarcely see it if it were English."

As he said, the ink was pale, and it was a frightfully small and cramped handwriting. The letter was dated Rouen, and was signed curtly, "Van Rheyn." French fashion, without the writer's Christian name. Monsieur Van Rheyn wrote to say that he was about to consign his son, Charles Aberleigh Van Rheyn, to Dr. Frost's care, and that he would arrive quickly after the letter, having already departed on his journey under the charge of a "gentilhomme Anglais." It added that the son would bring credentials with him; that he spoke some English, and was partly of English descent, through his mother, the late Madame Van Rheyn, *née* Aberleigh.

"Rather a summary way of consigning a pupil to my charge," remarked Dr. Frost. "Aberleigh?—Aberleigh; She must have been one of the Aberleighs of Upton. Perhaps Hall knows?"

"There's none of the Aberleighs left now to know, Sir," said Hall, when questioned. "There never was but two—after the old mother died: Miss Aberleigh and Miss Emma Aberleigh. Good fortunes the young ladies had, Sir, and both of them, I remember, married on the same day. Miss Aberleigh to Capt. Scott, and Miss Emma to a French gentleman, Mosseer Von Rheyn."

"I should think, by the name, he was Dutch—or Flemish; not French," remarked the Doctor.

"Anyway, Sir, he was said to be French," remarked Hall. "A dark, sallow gentleman who wore a braided coat. The young ladies never came back to their home after the wedding day, and the place was sold. Capt. Scott sailed with his wife for Injia, and Mosseer Von Rheyn took Miss Emma off to his house in France. Not long ago, I heard it said that poor Miss Emma was dead—Mrs. Von Rheyn, this is. A nice quiet girl she was."

"Then I conclude the new pupil, advised to me, must be the son of Mr. Van Rheyn and Miss Emma Aberleigh," remarked the Doctor. "You must help to make things pleasant for him, Johnny; it will be a change at first from his own home and country. Do you remember that other French boy we had here?"

I did. And the remembrance made me laugh. He used to lament every day that he had not a plate of soup to dine off, and say the meat was tough.

Strolling out at the front gates in the course of the morning I caught sight of the first boy. He was walking up from the Plow and Harrow Inn, with a large trunk behind him. And of all queer figures that boy looked the queerest. His trousers and vest were nankeen; his coat was a kind of open blouse, and flew out behind him like a big round tail; the hat he wore was a great big tall chimney-pot with a wide brim. Off went the hat, with a bow and a flourish of the arm, as he reached me and the gates.

"I ask your pardon, Sir. This is, I believe, the pension of Mister the Doctor Frost?"

The French accent, the French manners, the French turn of the words told me who it was. For a minute or two I really could not answer for staring at him. He seemed to have arrived with a shaved head, as if just out of jail or of brain fever. Really and truly it was the most remarkable figure ever seen out of a picture. I could not guess his age exactly—something perhaps between twelve and fourteen. He was slender and upright, and, to all appearance, strong.

"I think you must be Charles Van Rheyn," I said then, holding out my hand to welcome him. "Dr. Frost is expecting you."

As he put his hand into mine, such a glad brightness came into his rather large and honest gray eyes that I liked him from that hour, in spite of the clothes and the freckled face and the shorn head. He had crossed from Folkestone on the night boat, and the gentleman, who was his escort to London, had there put him into the proper train to come on to his destination.

Dr. Frost was at the window, and came to the door. Van Rheyn stood still when within a yard of him, took his hat off with the most respectful air, and bowed his head down to the ground. He had evidently been brought up with a reverence for Pastors and masters. The Doctor shook hands; and Van Rheyn gave him a large, square letter sealed with two flaming red seals and a coat of arms. It contained a draft for a good sum of money in advance of the first three months' payment, and some pages of closely-written matter in the crabbed hand of Monsieur Van Rheyn.

"Are you a Protestant or a Roman Catholic?" questioned Dr. Frost.

"I am a Protestant, Sir; the same that my mother was. We attended the Eglise of Monsieur le Pastor Mons, of the Culte Evangélique."

"This young gentleman is the son of the Miss Emma Aberleigh you once knew, Hall," spoke the Doctor to her, with a view, no doubt, to put her on good terms with the new pupil.

"Yes, Sir," she answered. "He favors his mamma about the eyes."

"She must have had very nice eyes," I put in.

"And so she had," said Van Rheyn, looking at me gratefully. "Thank you for saying it. I wish you could have known her!"

"And might I ask, Sir, what has become of the other Miss Aberleigh?" asked Hall of Van Rheyn. "The young lady who went off to Injia with her husband on her wedding day."

"You would say my Aunt Margaret? She is well. She and the Major and the children will make the voyage to Europe next year."

Van Rheyn said he should like to unpack his box, and we went up stairs together. Growing confidential over the unpacking, he gave me scraps of information touching his home and family, the mention of one item leading to another.

His baptismal name in full, he said, was Charles Jean Aberleigh; his father's was Jean Marie. Their home was a *très joli* château close to Rouen; in five minutes you could walk thither. It was all much changed since his mother died (he seemed to have loved her with a fervent love and to revere her memory;) the last thing he did on coming away for England was to take some flowers to her grave. It was thought in Rouen that his father was going to make a second marriage with one of the Demoiselles De Tocqueville, whom his Aunt Claribelle did not like. His Aunt Claribelle, his father's sister, had come to live at the château when his mother died; but if that Thérèsine de Tocqueville came into the house she would quit it. The Demoiselles De Tocqueville had hardly any *dot*—which would be much against the marriage, Aunt Claribelle thought, and bad for his father, because when he (Charles) should be the age of twenty-one, all the money came to him. It had been his mother's and was so settled; and his father's property was but very small. Of course, he should wish his father to keep always as much as he pleased, but Aunt Claribelle said the English Trustees would be sure not to allow that. His mother had wished him to finish his education in England, and to go to one of the two colleges to which English gentlemen went.

"Halloa, here comes old Fontaine!" I interrupted at this juncture, happening to see him from the window. Van Rheyn looked up from his shirts, which he was counting. He seemed to have the tidiest way in the world. "You can talk away with him in your native tongue as much as you will, Van Rheyn."

"But I have come here to speak the English tongue, not the French," debated he, looking at me seriously. "My father wishes me to speak and read it without any strange accent; and I wish it also."

"You speak it very well already."

"But you can tell that it is not my native tongue—that I am a foreigner."

"Of course. What are you to be, Van Rheyn?"

"I need not be anything. I have enough fortune to be a rentier—I don't know what you call that in English; it means a gentleman who lives on his money. But I wish, myself, to be an English priest."

"An English priest! Do you mean a parson?"

"Yes, I mean that. So you see I must learn the English tongue perfectly. My mother used to talk to me about the priests in her own land—"

"Parsons, Van Rheyn."

"I beg your pardon; I forget. And I fear I have much caught up the French names for things since my mother died. It was neither priest nor parson she used to call the English ministers."

"Clergymen, perhaps?"

"That was it. She said the clergymen were all good men, and she should like me to be one clergyman. In Winter, when it was cold and she had some fire in her chamber, I used to sit up there with her, after coming home from *classe*, and we talked together, our two selves. I should have much money, she said, when I grew to be a man, and could lead an idle life. But she would not like that: she wanted me to be a good man, and to go to Heaven when I died, where she would be; and she thought if I were a clergyman I should have serious thoughts always. So I wish to be one clergyman."

He said all this with the greatest simplicity and composure, just as he might have spoken of going for a ride. Indeed, he seemed to be of a thoroughly simple, straightforward nature.

"It might involve your living over here, Van Rheyn, once you were in orders."

"Yes, I know. Papa would not mind. England was mamma's country, and she loved it. There was more peace in England than in France, she thought."

"I say, she must have been a good mother, Van Rheyn."

In a moment his gray eyes were shining at me through a mist of tears. "Oh, she was so good, so good! You can never know. If she had lived I should never have had sorrow."

"What did she die of?"

"Ah, I cannot tell. She was well in the morning, and she was dead at night. Not that she was strong ever. It was one Dimanche. We had been to the office, she and I—"

"What office?"

"Oh pardon—I forget I am speaking English. I mean to church. Monsieur Mons had preached; and we were walking along the street toward home afterward, mamma talking to me about the sermon, which had been a very holy one, when we met the Aunt Claribelle, who had come into the town for high mass at St. Ouen. Mamma asked her to come home and dine with us, and she said yes, but she must first go to say *bon-jour* to old Madame Soubitez. As she parted with us there was suddenly a great outcry. It was fête at Rouen that Sunday. Some bands of music were to play on the estrade in the public garden, competing for a prize, consequently the streets were crowded. We looked back at the noise, and saw many horses, without riders, galloping along toward us; men, running after them, shouting and calling, and the people, mad with fright, tumbling over one another in effort to get away. Later we heard that these horses, frightened by something, had broken out of a hotel post-yard. Well, mamma gave just a cry of fear, and held my hand tighter as we set off to run with the rest, the horses stamping wildly after us. But the people pushed between us, and I lost her. She was at home before me, and was sitting on the side of the fountain, inside the château entrance-gate, her face all white and blue, as she clung to the nearest lion with both hands. I had never seen her look so. Come in, mamma, I said, and take a little glass of cordial; but she could not answer me, and did not stir. I called one of the servants, and by and by she got a little breath again, and went into the house leaning upon both of us, and so up to her chamber. Quite immediately papa came home; he always went in town to his club on the Sunday mornings, and he ran for Monsieur Petit, the médecin—the doctor. By 7 o'clock in the evening mamma was dead."

"Oh dear! What was the cause?"

"Papa did not tell me. He and Monsieur Petit talked about the heart. They said it was feeble. Oh, how we cried, papa and I! He cried for many days. I hope he will not bring home Thérèsine de Tocqueville!"

The dinner-bell rang out, and we went down. Dr. Frost was putting up the letter, which old Fontaine had been translating to him. It was full of directions about Van Rheyn's health. What he was to do, and what not to do. Monsieur Van Rheyn said his son was not strong; he was not to be allowed to do the gymnastics, or the "boxing," or to play at rough games, or take violent exercise of any kind; and a small glass of milk was to be given him at night when he went to bed. If the clothes sent over with him were not suitable to the school, or in accordance with the English mode, Dr. Frost was prayed to be at the trouble of procuring him new ones. He was to be brought well on in all the studies necessary to constitute the "gentilhomme," and especially in the speaking and reading of English.

Dr. Frost directed his spectacles to Charles Van Rheyn, examining him from top to toe. The round, red, freckled face, and the strongly-built frame appeared to give nothing but indications of robust health. The Doctor questioned him in what way he was not strong—whether he was subject to a cough, or to want of appetite, and other such items. But Van Rheyn seemed to know nothing about it, and said he had always been quite well.

"The father fears we should make him into a muscular Englishman, hence these restrictions," thought Dr. Frost.

In the afternoon the fellows began to come in thick and threefold. To describe their amazement when they saw Van Rheyn is quite beyond me. It seemed that they never meant to leave off staring. Some of them gave him a little chaff, even that first night. Van Rheyn was very shy and silent. Though entirely at his ease with me alone, the numbers seemed to daunt him; to strike him and his courage into himself.

On the whole, Van Rheyn was not liked. Once let a school set itself against a new fellow at first—and Van Rheyn's queer appearance had done that much for him—it takes a long while to bring matters round—if they ever are brought round. When his hair began to sprout, it looked exactly like pig's bristles. And that was the first nickname he got: Bristles. The Doctor had soon changed his style of coat, and he wore jackets, as we did.

Charles Van Rheyn did not seem inclined to grow sociable. Shy and silent as he had shown himself to them that first evening, so he remained. True, he got no encouragement to be otherwise. The boys threw ridicule on him continually, making him an almost perpetual butt. Any mistake in the pronunciation of an English word—Van Rheyn never made a mistake as to its *meaning*—they hissed and groaned and shouted at. I shall never forget one. Being asked when that Indian lot intended to arrive, (meaning the Scotts,) and whether they would make the voyage in a palanquin, (for the boys plied him with ridiculous questions purposely,) he answered, "Not in a palanquin, but in a sheep"—meaning ship. The uproar at that was so vast, that some of the masters looked in to know what was up.

Van Rheyn, too, was next door to helpless. He did not climb, or kick, or even run. Had never been used to do it, he said. What *had* he been used to do then, he was asked, one day. Oh, he had sat out in the garden with his mother; and since her death, with Aunt Claribelle; and gone for an airing in the carriage three times a week. Was he a girl? roared the boys. Did he sew patchwork? Not now; he had left off sewing when he was nine, answered Van Rheyn, innocently, unconscious of the storm of mockery the avowal would invoke. "Pray, were you born a young lady?—or did they change you at nurse?" shouted Jessup, who would have kept the ball rolling till midnight. "I say, you fellows, he has come to the wrong school: we don't take in girls, we don't. Let me introduce one to you—Miss Charlotte." And so poor Charley Van Rheyn got that nickname as well as the other: Miss Charlotte.

Latin was a stumbling-block. Van Rheyn had learned it according to French rules and French pronunciation, and he could not readily get into our English mode. "It was bad enough to have to teach a stupid boy Latin," grumbled the under Latin master, (under Dr. Frost,) "but worse to have to un-teach him." Van Rheyn was not stupid, however; if he seemed so, it was because his new life was so strange to him.

One day the boys dared him to a game at leap-frog. Some of them were at it in the yard, and Van Rheyn stood by, looking on. "Why don't you go in for it?" suddenly asked Parker, giving him a push. "There is to be a round or two at boxing this evening, why don't you go in for *that?*" "They never would let me do these rough things," replied Van Rheyn, who invariably answered all the chaffing civilly and patiently. "Who wouldn't? Who's they?" "My mother and my aunt Claribelle. Also, when I was starting to come here, my father said to me I was not to exert myself." "All right, Miss Charlotte; but why on earth did not the respectable old gentleman send you over in petticoats? Never was such a thing heard of, you know, as for a girl to wear a coat and pantaloons. It's not decent, Miss Charlotte; it's not modest." "Why you say all this to me for ever! I am not a girl," said poor Van Rheyn. "No? don't tell fibs. If you were not a girl you'd go in for our games. Come! Leap-frog's especially edifying, I assure you: expands the mind. Won't you try it?"

Well, the upshot was, that they dared him to try it. A dozen or so set on at him like so many wolves. What with that, and what with their stinging ridicule, poor Van Rheyn was goaded out of his obedience to home orders, and did try it. After a few tumbles, he went over very tolerably, and did not dislike it at all.

"If I can only learn to do as the rest of you do, perhaps they will let me alone," he said to me that same night, a kind of hopeful eagerness in his bright gray eyes.

And gradually he did learn to go in for most of the games: running, leaping, and climbing. One thing he absolutely refused—wrestling. "Why should gentlemen, who were to be gentlemen all their lives, fight each other?" he asked; "they would not have to fight as men; it was not kind; it was unpleasant; it was hard." The boys were hard on him for saying it, mocking him frightfully: but they could not shake him there. He was of right blue blood; never caving in before them, as Bill Whitney expressed it one day; he only was quiet and endured.

Whether the native Rouen air is favorable to freckles, I don't know; but those on Van Rheyn's face gradually disappeared over here. The complexion lost its redness also, becoming fresh and fair, with a brightish color on the cheeks. The hair, getting longer, turned out to be of a smooth brown: altogether he was good-looking.

"I say, Johnny, do you know Van Rheyn's ill?"

The words came from William Whitney. He whispered them in my ear as we stood up for prayers before breakfast. The school had opened about a month then.

"What's the matter with him?"

"Don't know," answered Bill. "He is staying in bed."

Cribbing some minutes from breakfast, I went up to his room. Van Rheyn looked pale as he lay, and said he had been sick. Hall declared it was nothing but a sick headache, and Van Rheyn thought she might be right.

"Yes, the migraine," he assented. "I have had it before."

"Well, look here, Charley," I said, after thinking a minute: "if I were you I'd not say as much to any of them. Let them suppose you are regularly ill. You'll never hear the last of it if they know you lie in bed for only a headache."

"But I cannot get up," he answered; "my head is in much pain. And I have the fever. Feel my hand."

The hand he put out was burning hot. But that went with sick headaches sometimes.

It turned out to be nothing worse, for he was well on the morrow; and I need not have mentioned it at all, but for a little matter that arose out of the day's illness. Going up again to see him after school in the afternoon, I found Hall standing over the bed with a cup of tea, and a most severe, not to say horror-struck, expression of countenance, as she gazed down on him, staring at something with all her eyes. Van Rheyn was asleep, and looked better; his face flushed and moist, his brown hair, still uncommonly short, compared with ours, pushed back. He lay with his hands outside the bed, as if the clothes were heavy—the weather was fiery hot—and one of them was clasping something that hung round his neck by a narrow blue ribbon, and seemed to have been pulled by him out of the opening in his night-shirt. Hall's quick eyes had detected what it was—a very small cross (hardly two inches long,) on which was carved a figure of the Saviour, all in gold.

Now, Hall had doubtless many virtues. One of them was docking us boys of our due allowance of sugar. But she had also many prejudices. And of all her prejudices none was stronger than her abhorrence of idols, as exemplified in carved images and Chinese gods.

"Do you see that, Master Ludlow?" she whispered to me, pointing her finger straight at the little cross of gold. "It's no better than a relict of paganism."

Stooping down, she gently drew the cross out of Van Rheyn's hot, clasped hand, and let it lie on the sheet. A beautiful little cross it was; the face of the Saviour; an exquisite face in its expression of suffering and patient humility; one that you might have gazed upon and been the better for. How they could have so perfectly carved a thing so small, I did not know.

"He must be one of them worshiping Romanics," said Hall, snatching her fingers from the cross as if she thought it would give her the ague. "Or else a pagan! And he goes every week and says his commandments in class, a-standing up afore all the school! I wonder what the Doctor —"

Hall cut short her complaints. Van Rheyn had suddenly opened his eyes and was looking up at us.

"I find myself better," he said with a smile. "The pain has mostly departed."

"We wasn't thinking of pain and headaches, Master Van Rheyn, but of this," said Hall resentfully, taking the spoon out of the saucer and pointing it to the gold cross. Van Rheyn raised his head from the pillow to look.

"Oh, it is my little cross," he said, holding it out to our view as far as the ribbon allowed, and speaking with perfect ease and unconcern. "Is it not beautiful?"

"Very," I said, stooping over it.

"Be you of the Romanic sex?" demanded Hall of Van Rheyn.

"Am I ——. What is it Mistress Hall would ask?" he broke off to question me, in the midst of my burst of laughter.

"She asks if you are a Roman Catholic, Van Rheyn."

"But no. Why you think that?" he added to her. "My father is Roman Catholic; I am Protestant, like my mother."

"Then why on earth, Sir, do you wear such a idol as that?" returned Hall.

"This? Oh, it is nothing; it is not an idol. It does me good."

"Good!" fiercely repeated Hall. "Does you good to wear a brazen image next the skin!—right under the flannel waistcoat. I wonder what the school will come to next!"

"Why should I not wear it?" said Van Rheyn. "What harm does it do me, this? It was my poor Aunt Annette's. The last time we went to the Aunt Claribelle's to see her, when the hope of her was gone, she put the cross into my hand, and bade me keep it for her sake."

"I tell you, Master Van Rheyn, it's just a brazen image," persisted Hall.

"It is a keepsake," dissented Van Rheyn. "I showed it to Monsieur Mons one day when he was calling on mamma, and told him it was the gift to me of the poor Tante Annette. Monsieur Mons thought it very pretty, and said it would remind me of the great sacrifice."

"But to wear it again' your skin!" went on Hall, not giving in. Giving in on the matter of graven images was not in her nature. Or on any matter, as far as that went, that concerned us boys. "I've heard of poor misdeluded people putting horse-hair next 'em. And fine torment it must be!"

"I have worn it since mamma died," quietly answered Van Rheyn, who seemed not to understand Hall's zeal. "She kept it for me always in her little shell-box that had the silver crest on it; but when she died, I said I would put the cross round my neck, for fear of losing it; and Aunt Claribelle, who took the shell-box then, bought me the blue ribbon."

"Well, it's a horrid heathenish thing to do, Master Van Rheyn, and I don't believe Miss Emma Aberleigh would ever have give countenance to it. Leastways afore she lived amid them foreign Frenchfolks," added Hall, virtually dropping the contest, as Van Rheyn slipped the cross out of view within his night-shirt. "What she might have come to after she went off there, heaven alone knows. Be you a-going to drink this tea, Sir, or be you not?"

Van Rheyn drank the tea, and thanked her gratefully for bringing it, the gratitude shining as well out of his nice gray eyes. Hall took back the cup and tucked him in again, telling him to get a bit more sleep and he would be all right in the morning. With all her prejudices and sourness, she was as good as gold when any of us were ill.

"Not bathe! Not bathe? I say, you fellows, here's a lark! Bristles thinks he'd better not try the water!"

It was a terribly hot evening, close upon sunset. Finding ourselves, some half-dozen of us, near the river, Van Rheyn being one, the water looked too pleasant not to be plunged into. The rule at Dr. Frost's was that no boy should be compelled to bathe against his inclination. Van Rheyn was the only one who had availed himself of the exception. It was Parker who spoke: we were all undressing quickly.

"What's your objection, Miss Charlotte? Girls bathe."

"They never let me go into cold water at home," was the patient answer. "We take warm baths there."

"Afraid of cold water! Well, I never! What an everlasting big pussy-cat you are, Miss Charlotte! I've heard before that pussies don't like to wet their feet."

"Our doctor at Rouen used to say I must not plunge into cold water," said poor Van Rheyn, nearly driven wild. "The shock would not be good for me."

"I say, who'll write off to Evesham for a pair of water-proofs to put over his shoes? Just give us the measure of your foot, Miss Charlotte."

"Oh, bother! Shut him up in a feather bed!"

"Why, the water's not cold, you donkey!" cried out Bill Whitney, who had just leaped in. "It's as warm as new milk. What on earth will you be fit for, Bristles? You'll never make a man."

"Make a man! What are you thinking of, Whitney? Miss Charlotte has no ambition that way. Girls prefer to grow up into young ladies, not into men."

"Is it truly warm?" asked Van Rheyn, looking at the river irresolutely, and thinking that if he went in the mockery might cease.

I looked up at him from the water. "It is, indeed, Van Rheyn. Quite warm."

He knew he might trust me, and began slowly to undress. We had continued to be the best of comrades, and I never went in for teasing him as the rest did; rather shielded him when I could, and took his part.

By the time he was ready to go in—for he did nothing nimbly, and the undressing made no exception—some of us were ready to come out. One of Dr. Frost's rules in regard to bathing was stringent—that no boy should remain in the water more than three minutes at the very extent. He held that a great deal of harm was done by prolonged bathing. Van Rheyn plunged in—and liked it.

"It is warm and pleasant," he exclaimed. "This cannot hurt me."

"Hurt you, you great baby!" shouted Parker.

Van Rheyn had put his clothes in the tidiest manner upon the grass—not like ours, which were flung down anyway: waistcoats here, stockings yonder. His things were laid smoothly one upon another in the order he took them off—the jacket first, the flannel waistcoat uppermost. Though I dare say I should not have noticed this but for a shout from Jessup.

"Halloa! What's that?"

Those of us who were out, and in the several stages of drying or dressing, turned round at the words. Jessup, buttoning his braces, was standing by Van Rheyn's heap, looking down at it. On the top of the flannel singlet lay the gold cross with the blue ribbon.

"What on earth *is* it?" cried Jessup, picking it up; and at the moment Van Rheyn, finding all the rest out of the water, came out himself. "Is it a charm?"

"It is mine—it is my gold cross," spoke Van Rheyn, catching up one of the wet towels to rub himself with. The bath this evening had been impromptu, and we had but two towels between us, that Parker and Whitney had brought. In point of fact, it had been against rules also, for we were not expected to go into the river without the presence of a master. But just at this bend it was perfectly safe. Jessup passed the blue ribbon round his neck, letting the cross hang behind. This done, he turned himself about for general inspection, and the boys crowded round to look.

"What do you say it is, Bristles?"

"My gold cross."

"You don't mean to tell us to our faces that you wear it?"

"I wear it always," freely answered Van Rheyn.

Jessup took it off his neck, and the boys passed it about from one to another. They did not ridicule the cross—I think the emblem on it prevented that—but they ridiculed Van Rheyn.

"A friend of mine went over to the tar-and-feather islands, said Millichip, executing an aggravating war dance round and about Charley. "He found the natives sporting no end of charms and amulets—nearly all the attire they did sport—rings in the nose and chains in the ears. What relation are those natives to you, Miss Charlotte?"

"Don't injure it, please," pleaded Van Rheyn.

"We've got an ancient nurse at home that carries the tip of a calf's tongue in her pocket for luck," shrieked out Thorne. "And I've heard—I have heard, Bristles—that any fellow who arms himself with a pen'orth of blue-stone from the druggist's, couldn't have the yellow jaundice if he tried. What might you wear this for, pray?"

"My aunt Annette gave it to me as a present when she was dying," answered poor helpless Charley; who had never the smallest notion of taking the chaff otherwise than seriously, or of giving chaff back again. He had dressed himself to his trousers and shirt, and stood with his hand stretched out, waiting for his cross.

"In the Worcester *Journal*, one day last June, I read an advertisement as big as a house, offering a child's caul for sale," cried Snepp. "Any gentleman or lady buying that caul and taking it to sea, could never be drowned. Bristles thinks as long as he wears this he'll not come to be hanged."

"How's your grandmother, Miss Charlotte?"

"I wish you would please to let me alone," said he patiently. "My father would not have placed me here had he known."

"Why don't you write and tell him, Bristles?"

"I would not like to grieve him," simply answered Charley. "I can bear. And he does so much want me to learn the good English."

"This cross is gold," said Bill Whitney, who now had it. "I'd not advise you to fall amid thieves, Van Rheyn. They might ease you of it. The carving must be worth something."

"It cost a great deal to buy, I have heard my aunt say. Will you be so good as to give it me, that I may finish to dress myself?"

Whitney handed him the cross. Time was up, in fact; and we had to make a race for the house. Van Rheyn was catching it hot and sharp, all the way.

One might have thought that his very meekness, the non-resisting spirit in which he took things, would have disarmed the mockery. But it did not. Once go in wholesale for putting upon some particular fellow in a school, and the fun gains with use. I don't think any of them meant to be really unkind to Van Rheyn; but the play had begun, and they enjoyed it.

I once saw him in tears. It was at the dusk of evening. Charley had come in for it awfully at tea-time, I forget what about, and afterward disappeared. An hour later, going into Whitney's room for something Bill asked me to fetch, I came upon Van Rheyn—who also slept there. He was sitting at the foot of his low bed, his cheek leaning on one of his hands, and the tears running down swiftly. One might have thought his heart was broken.

"What is the grievance, Charley?"

"Do not say to them that you saw me," returned he, dashing away his tears. "I did not expect any of you would come up."

"Look here, old fellow. I know it's rather hard lines for you just now. But they don't mean anything; it is done in sport, not malice. They don't think, you see. You will be sure to live it down."

"Yes," he sighed, "I hope I shall. But it is so different here from what it used to be. I had the happiest home; I never had one sorrow when my mother was alive. Nobody cares for me now; nobody is kind to me; it is a great change."

"Take heart, Charley," I said, holding out my hand. "I know you will live it down in time."

Of all the fellows I ever met, I think he was the most grateful for a word of kindness. As he thanked me with a look of hope in his eyes, I saw that he had been holding the cross clasped in his palm; for it dropped as he put his hand into mine.

"It helps me to bear," he said, in a whisper. "My mother, who loved me so, is in Heaven; my father has married Mademoiselle Thérèsine de Tocqueville. I have no one now."

"Your father has not married that Thérèsine de Tocqueville!"

"But, yes. I had the letter just after dinner."

So perhaps he was crying for the home unhappiness as much as for his school grievances. It all reads strange, no doubt, and just the opposite of what might be expected of one of us English boys. The French bringing up is different from ours: perhaps it lay in that. On the other hand, a French boy, generally speaking, possesses a very shallow sense of religion. But Van Rheyn had been reared by his English mother; and his disposition seemed to be naturally serious and uncommonly pliable and gentle. At any rate, whether it reads improbable or probable, it is the truth.

I got what I wanted for Bill Whitney, and went down, thinking what a hard life it was for him—what a shame that we made it so. Indulged, as Van Rheyn must have always been, as tenderly treated as a girl, sheltered from the world's roughness, all that coddling must have become to him as second nature; and the remembrance lay with him still. Over here, he was suddenly cut off from it, thrown into another atmosphere, isolated from country, home, home ties and associations; and compelled to stand the daily brunt of this petty tyranny.

Getting Tod apart that night, I put the matter to him: what a shame it was, and how sorry I felt for Charley Van Rheyn; and I asked him whether he thought he could not (he having a great deal of weight in the school) make things pleasanter for him. Tod responded that I should never be anything but a muff, and that the roasting Van Rheyn got treated to was superlatively good for him, if ever he was to be made into a man.

However, before another week ran out, Dr. Frost interfered. How he got at the reigning politics we never knew. One Saturday afternoon, when old Fontaine had taken Van Rheyn out with him, the Doctor walked into the midst of us, to the general consternation.

Standing in the centre of the school-room, with a solemn face, all of us backing as much as possible, and those of the under-masters who chanced to be present rising also, the Doctor spoke of Van Rheyn. He had reason to suspect, he said, that we were doing our best to worry Van Rheyn's life out of him: and he put the question deliberately to us, (and made us answer it,) how we, if consigned alone to a foreign home, all its inmates strangers, would like to be served so. He did not wish, he went on, to think he had pitiful, ill-disposed boys, lacking hearts and common kindness, in his house; he felt sure that what had passed arose from a heedless love of mischief; and it would greatly oblige him to find from henceforth that our conduct to Van Rheyn changed: he thought and hoped that he had only to express a wish upon the point to insure obedience.

With that—and a hearty nod and smile around, as if he put it as a personal favor to himself, and wanted us to see that he did, and was not angry, he went out again. A council was held to determine whether we had a sneak among us—else how could Frost have known? But none could be pitched upon: every individual fellow, senior and junior, protested earnestly that he had not let out a syllable. And, to tell the truth, I don't think we had.

However, the Doctor was obeyed. From that day, all real annoyance to Charles Van Rheyn ceased. I don't say but what there would be a laugh at him now and then, or that he lost his names of Bristles and Miss Charlotte; but virtually the sting was gone. Charley was as grateful as could be, and seemed quite happy; and upon the arrival of a hamper by grande vitesse from Rouen, containing a huge rich wedding-cake and some packets of costly sweetmeats, he divided the whole amid us, keeping the merest taste for himself. The school made its comments in return.

"He's not a bad lot, after all, that Van Rheyn. He will make a man yet."

"It isn't a bit of use your going in for this, Van Rheyn, unless you can run like a lamplighter."

"But I can run, you know," responded Van Rheyn.

"Yes. But can you keep the pace up?"

"Why not?"

"We may be out for three or four hours, pelting like mad all the time."

"I feel no fear of keeping up," said Van Rheyn. "I will go."

"All right."

It was on a Saturday afternoon; and we were turning out for Hare and Hounds. The quarter was hard upon its close, for September was passing. Van Rheyn had never seen Hare and Hounds; it had been let alone during the hotter weather; and it was Tod who now warned him that he might not be able to keep up the running. It requires fleet legs and easy breath, as everybody knows; and Van Rheyn had never much exercised either.

"What is just the game?" he asked in his quaintly-turned phrase. And I answered him—for Tod had gone away.

"You see those torn strips of old copy-books that they are twisting? That is for the scent. The hare fills his pockets with it, and drops a piece of it every now and then as he runs. We, the hounds, follow his course by means of the scent, and catch him if we can."

"And then?" questioned Van Rheyn.

"Then the game is over."

"And what if you not catch him?"

"The hare wins; that's all. What he likes to do is to double upon us cunningly and lead us home again after him. We vault over the obstructions—gates, and stiles, and hedges, and that. Or, if the hedges are too high, scramble through them."

"But some hedges are very thick and close: nobody could get through them," debated Van Rheyn, taking the words, as usual, too literally.

"Then we are dished. And have to find some other way onward."

"I can do what you say quite easily."

"All right, Charley," I repeated, as Tod had done. And neither of us had the smallest thought that it was not all right.

Millichip was chosen hare. Snepp turned cranky over something or other at the last moment, and backed out of it. He made the best hare in the school: but Millichip was nearly as fleet a runner.

What with making the scent, and having it out with Snepp, time was hindered; and it must have been getting on to 4 o'clock when we started. Which docked the run considerably, for we had to be in at 6 to tea. Letting the hare get on well ahead, the signal was given, and we started after him in full cry, rending the air with shouts and rushing along like the wind.

A right-down good hare Millichip turned out to be; doubling and twisting and finessing, and exasperating the hounds considerably. About 5 o'clock he had made tracks for home, as we found by the scent; but we could neither see him nor catch him. Later, I chanced to come to grief in a treacherous ditch, lost my straw hat, and tore the sleeve of my jacket. This threw me behind the rest; and when I pelted up to the next stile, there stood Van Rheyn. He had halted to rest his arms on it; his breath was coming in alarming gasps, his face whiter than any sheet.

"Halloa, Van Rheyn! What's up? The pace is too much for you."

"It was my breath," said he, when the gasps allowed him to answer. "I go on now."

I put my arm on him. "Look here: the run's nearly over; we shall soon be at home. Don't go on so fast."

"But I want to be in at what they call the death."

"There'll be no death to-day: the hare's safe to win."

"I want to keep up," he answered, getting over the stile. "I said I could keep up, and do what the rest did." And off he was again, full rush.

Before us, on that side of the stile, was a tolerably wide field. The pack had wound half over it during this short halt, making straight for the entrance to the coppice at the other end. We were doing our best to catch them up, when I distinctly saw a heavy stone flung into their midst. Looking at the direction it came from, there crept a dirty ragamuffin over the ground on his hands and knees. He did not see us two behind, and he flung another heavy stone. Had it struck any one's head it would have done damage.

Letting the chase go, I stole across and pounced upon him before he could get away. He twisted himself out of my hands like an eel, and stood grinning defiance and whistling to his dog. We knew the young scamp well, but could never decide whether he was a whole scamp, or a half natural. At any rate, he was vilely bad, was the pest of the neighborhood, and had enjoyed some short sojourns in prison for trespass. Raddy was the name he went by; we knew him by no other; and how he got a living nobody could tell.

"What did you throw those stones for?"

"Shan't tell ye. Didn't throw 'em at you."

"You had better mind what you are about, Mr. Raddy, unless you want to get into trouble."

"Yah—you!" grinned Raddy.

There was nothing to be made of him; there never was anything. I should have been no match for Raddy in an encounter, and he would have killed me without the slightest compunction. Turning to go on my way, I was in time to see Van Rheyn tumble over the stile and disappear within the coppice. The rest must have nearly shot out of its other end by that time. It was a coppice that belonged to Sir John Whitney. Once through it we were on our own grounds, and within a field of home.

I went on leisurely enough; no good to try to catch up now. Van Rheyn would not do it, and he had more than half a field's start of me. It must have been close upon six, for the sun was setting in a ball of fire; the amber sky around it was nearly as dazzling as the sun, and lighted up the field.

So that, plunging into the coppice, it was like going into a dungeon. For a minute or two, with the reflection of that red light lingering in my eyes, I could hardly see the narrow path. The trees were dark, thick, and met overhead. I ran along whistling: wondering whether that young Raddy was after me with his ugly dog; wondering why Sir John did not—

The whistling and the thoughts came to a summary close together. At the other end of the coppice, but a yard or two on this side the stile that divided it from the open field, there was Charles Van Rheyn on the ground, his back against the trunk of a tree, his arms stretched up clasping hold of it. But for that clasp and the labored breath, I might have thought he was dying. For his face was ghastly to look upon, blue all round the mouth, and had the strangest expression I ever saw.

"Charley, what's the matter?"

But he could not answer. He was panting frightfully, as though every gasp would be his last. What on earth was I to do? Down I knelt, saying never another word.

"It—gives—me—much—hurt," said he at length, with a long pause between every word.

"What does?"

"Here"—pointing to his chest—toward the left side.

"Did you hurt yourself? Did you fall?"

"No, I not hurt myself. I fall because not able to run more. It is the breath. I wish papa was near me!"

Instinct told me he must have assistance—and yet I did not like to leave him. But what if delay in getting it should be dangerous? I rose up to go.

"You—you not going to quit me!" he cried out, putting his feeble grasp on my arm.

"But, Charley, I want to get somebody to you," I said in an agony. "I can't do anything for you myself—anything in the world."

"No, you stay. I should not like to be alone if I die."

The shock the word gave me I can recall yet. Die! If there was any fear of that, it was all the more necessary I should make a rush for Dr. Frost and Mr. Featherstone. Never had I been so near my wit's end before, from uncertainty as to what course I ought to take.

All in a moment, there arose a shrill whistle on the other side the stile. It was like a godsend. I knew it quite well for that vicious young reptile's, but it was welcome to me as sunshine in harvest.

"There's Raddy, Van Rheyn. I will send him."

Vaulting over the stile, I saw the young man standing with his back to me near the hedge, his wretched outer garment—sack without shape—hitched up, his hands in the pockets of his dilapidated trousers, that hung in fringes below the knee. He was whistling to his dog in the coppice. They must have struck through the tangles and briars higher up, which was a feat of difficulty, and strictly forbidden by law. It was well Sir John's agent did not see Mr. Raddy—whose legs, scratched and bleeding, gave ample proof of the trespass.

"Yah—yah!" he shrieked out, turning at the sound of me, and grinning fresh defiance.

"Raddy," I said, speaking in a persuasive tone to propitiate him in my great need, "I want you to do something for me. Go to Dr. Frost as quickly as you are able, and say—"

Of all the derisive, horrible laughs, his interruption was the worst and loudest. It drowned the words.

"One of the school has fallen and hurt himself," I said, putting it that way. "He's lying here, and I cannot leave him. Hush, Raddy! I want to tell you"—advancing a step or two nearer to him and lowering my voice to a whisper—"I think he is dying."

"None o' yer gammon here; none o' yer lies"—and in proportion as I advanced he retreated. "You've got a ambush in that there coppy—all the spicey lot on ye a-waiting to be down on me to serve me out! Just you try it on!"

"I am telling you the truth, Raddy. There's not a soul in there but the one boy I speak of. I say I fear he is dying. He is lying down helpless—I will pay you to go," feeling in my pockets to see how much I had there.

Raddy displayed his teeth; it was a trick of his when feeling particularly defiant. "What'll yer pay me?"

"Sixpence"—showing it to him. "I will give it you when you have taken the message."

"Give it first."

Just for a moment I hesitated in my extremity of need, but I knew it would be only the sixpence thrown away. Paid beforehand, Raddy would no more do the errand than he'd fly. I told him as much.

"Then be dashed if I go!" And he passed off into a round of swearing.

Good heavens! if I should not be able to persuade him! If Charles Van Rheyn should die for lack of help!

"Did you ever have anybody to care for, Raddy? Did you ever have a mother?"

"Her's sent over the seas, her is, and I be glad on't. Her beated of me, her did; I warn't a-going to stand that."

"If you ever had anybody you cared for the least bit in the world, Raddy; if you ever did anybody a good turn in all your life, you will help this poor fellow now. Come and look at him. See whether I dare leave him."

"None o' yer swindles! Ye wants to get me in there, ye does. Yah! I warn't borned yesterday."

Well, it seemed hopeless. "Will you go for the sixpence if I give it you beforehand, Raddy?"

"Give it over and see. Where the thunder have ye been?" dealing his dog a savage kick, as it came up, barking. "Be I to whistle ye all day, d'ye think?" Another kick.

I had found two sixpences in my pocket; all its store. Bringing forth one, I held it out to him.

"Now listen, Raddy. I give you this sixpence now. You are to run with all your might to the house—and you can run, you know, like the wind. Say that I sent you—you know my name, Johnny Ludlow—sent you to tell them that the French boy is in the coppice dying;" for I thought it best to put it strong. "Dr. Frost or some of them must come to him at once, and they must send off for Mr. Featherstone. You can remember that? The French boy, mind."

"I could remember it, if I tried."

"Well, I'll give you the sixpence. And, look here—here's another sixpence. It is all the money I have. That shall be yours also, when you have done the errand."

I slipped one of the sixpences back in my pocket, holding out the other. But I have often wondered since that he didn't stun me with a blow, and take the two. Perhaps he could not entirely divest himself of that idea of the "ambush." I did not like the leering look on his false face as he sidled cautiously up toward the sixpence.

"Take a look at him; you can see him from the stile," I said, closing my hand over the sixpence while I spoke; "convince yourself that he is there, and no trickery is meant. And Raddy," I added, slowly opening the hand again, "perhaps you may want help one of these days yourself in some desperate need. Do this good turn for him, and the like will then be done for you."

I tossed him the sixpence. He stole cautiously to the stile, making a wide circuit round me to do it, glanced at Van Rheyn, and then made straight off in the right direction as fast as his legs would carry him, the dog barking at his heels.

Van Rheyn was better when I got back to him, his breathing easier, the mouth less blue, and his arms were no longer up, clutching the tree-trunk. Nevertheless, there was that in his face that gave me an awful fear, and made my breath for a moment nearly as short as his. I sat down beside him, letting him lean against me, as well as the tree, for better support.

"Are you afraid, Charley? I hope they'll not be long."

"I am not afraid with this," he answered, with a happy smile, and, opening his hand, I saw the little cross clasped in it.

Well, that nearly did for me. It was as though he meant to imply he knew he was dying, and was not afraid to die. And he did mean it.

"You not comprehend?" he added, mistaking the look of my face—which no doubt was desperate. "I have kept the Saviour with me here, and He will keep me with Him there."

"Oh—but Charley! You *can't* think you are going to die."

"Yes, I feel so," he said quite calmly. "My mother said, that last Sunday, I might not be long after her. She drew me close to her, and held my hand, and her tears were falling on mine. It was then she said it."

"Oh, Charley, how can I help you?" I cried out in my pain and dread. "If I could but do something for you!"

"I would like to give you this, he said, half opening his hand again, as it rested on his breast, just to show me the cross. "My mother has seen how good you have always been for me; she said she should look down, if permitted, to watch for me till I came. Would you please keep it to my memory?"

The hardest task I'd ever had in my life was to sit there. To sit there quietly—helpless. Dying! And I could do nothing to stay him! Oh, why did they not come! If I could but have run somewhere, or done something!

In a case like this the minutes seem as long as hours. Dr. Frost was up sooner than could have been hoped for by the watch, and Mr. Featherstone with him. Raddy did his errand well. Chancing to see the surgeon pass down the road as he was delivering the message at the house, he ran and arrested him. I saw his ill-looking face over the stile, as they came up, flung him the other sixpence, and thanked him too. The French master came running; others came: I hardly saw who they were, for my eyes were troubled.

The first thing that Featherstone did was to open Van Rheyn's things at the throat, spread a coat on the ground, and put his head that down upon it. But oh, there could be no mistake. He was dying; nearly gone. Dr. Frost knelt down, the better to get at him, and said something that we did not catch.

"Thank you, Sir," answered Van Rheyn, panting again and speaking with pain, but smiling faintly his grateful smile. "Do not be sorrowful. I shall see my mother. Sir—if you please—I wish to give my cross to Johnny Ludlow."

Dr. Frost only nodded in answer. I dare say his heart was full.

"Johnny Ludlow has been always good for me," he went on, in his translated French. "He will guard it to my memory: the keepsake. My mother would give it to him—she has seen that Johnny stood by me ever since that first day."

Monsieur Fontaine spoke to him in French, and Van Rheyn answered in the same language. While giving a fond message for his father, his voice grew feeble, his face more blue, and the lids slowly closed over his eyes. Dr. Frost said something about removing him to the house, but Featherstone shook his head. "Presently, presently."

"Adieu, Sir," said Van Rheyn faintly to Dr. Frost, partly opening his eyes again. "Adieu, M. Fontaine. Adieu, all. Johnny, say my very best adieu to the boys; say to them it has been very pleasant lately; say they have been my very good comrades. Will you hold my hand?" Taking his left hand in mine—the other had the gold cross in it—I sat on beside him. The dusk was increasing so that we could no longer very well see his features in the dark coppice. My tears were dropping fast and thick, just as his tears had dropped that evening when I found him sitting at the foot of his bed.

Well, it was over directly. He gave one long, deep sigh, and then another after an interval, and all was over. It seemed like a dream then in the acting; it seems, looking back, like a dream now.

*He had died from running at Hare and Hounds.* The violent exercise had been too much for the heart. We heard later that the French family doctor had suspected the heart was not quite sound; and that was the reason of Monsieur Van Rheyn's written restrictions on the score of violent exercise. But, as Dr. Frost angrily observed, why did the father not distinctly warn him against that special danger: how was it to be suspected in a lad of hearty and healthy appearance? Monsieur Van Rheyn came over, and took what remained of Charles back to Rouen, to be laid beside his late wife. It was a great blow to him to lose his only son. And all the property went away from the Van Rheyn family to Mrs. Scott in India.

"I say, though," cried Parker, in a great access of remorse, speaking up amid the general consternation, when I gave them Charley's message that night, "we would never have worried him had we foreseen this. Poor Van Rheyn!"

And I have his gold cross by me to this day.
—*The Argosy.* JOHNNY LUDLOW.

**SIR CHARLES BELL'S LOVE OF FISHING.**—Charles Bell found his pastime in fishing. He rises into a vein of pictorial eloquence on the subject which would do the highest credit to Izaak Walton's Piscator. "That varying darkness of the brown rushing waters, the pools, the vales, the fantastic trees—go round the world, you shall not see *these* unless you have a fishing-rod in your hand." Originally he took up fishing rationally and on principle, as he said, but it became a passion. Indeed, there were not wanting criticisms that he devoted too much time to the piscatorial art. He was very awkward at first, and learned all the delicacies of the wrist in his own drawing-room in the evenings. He seems to have become an admirable fisherman. Christopher North says, "Now for a fish. Let's show the heaviest salmon in the Tweed. Let's put on a bigger and a brighter professor. Would that Sir Charles Bell were here, who excels in all he tries—artist, anatomist, angler of the first water!" Bell's constant notices of his fishing show the sense of genuine enjoyment. "I have got an order for Lord Cowper's water at Panshanger, which is a sweet valley with a pretty running water. The trout are as large as young salmon, and give me great sport. These English parks are, as you well know, the great ornaments of England. They afford solitudes and picturesque beauties." He even contemplated writing a book upon the subject which should "please everyone." On more grounds than one it would have been interesting. But he subordinates even this amusement to the serious purposes of life. The whole theory of true recreation might be gathered from his example and precepts. "If there be any best bits in *The Hand*," he writes, "they were written after a day of comparative retirement and relaxation at Panshanger or Chenies. I have tasked myself, while throwing a line, how I should express myself on going to the little inn to tea. It is thus that one has the justest and fairest views of nature, which I believe would never rise into the mind of him who has the pressure of business upon him, at least such business as mine." With fishing he used to combine sketching. He made his fishing a means of achieving all kinds of useful objects. "By fishing you contemplate nature; you are interested in the weather, in the winds that blow, in insects, their season and their habits and propagation, and the fishes are a study; they are timid and voracious; they have their time of rest and of activity, and of feeding. Then your many faculties are in exercise; your eye acquires a capacity for distant and minute objects; your hand dexterity, your fingers neatness. Then in fishing you are brought to spots of secluded loveliness. M. said to me: 'I do not believe that you ever look at the landscape.' 'You are mistaken,' said I; 'to-day I fell flat on my back, and when I looked up and saw the rocks, and hanging oaks and birchwood, I thought I never beheld such enchantment.'"—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**GERMAN NURSES.**—A German girl continues to be a maid-of-all-work until circumstances elevate her to a higher position. She becomes a mother, and this opens a fresh career to her as an *amme* (wet-nurse). Her lines will thenceforward fall in pleasant places. It is extremely rare for a German lady, to nourish her own child. It is a startling fact, but a fact nevertheless, that during seven years' residence in Germany I only knew two gentlewomen who had accomplished this natural duty. In the one case my friend, a still beautiful woman of five-and-forty, had had twelve children; in the other the son and daughter were already grown up, and the matter was mentioned among other *notabilia* connected with their mother's history.

Thus, an *amme* is a person of consideration. No disgrace or loss of character is attached to the irregularity of conduct which often is the origin of her promotion to a higher sphere. Her wages are quadrupled; her fare by comparison is sumptuous; she can never be scolded; she is called upon to fulfill but one duty, namely that which nature has imposed upon the mother, and which the mother delegates to her. In rich and noble families the *amme* forms part of the pomp and circumstance of the house. She (probably) alone of all the serving women will wear her peasant's dress, and with a singular sort of coquetry her mistress will see that the smartest silver shoe-buckle and Mieder ornaments, the brightest scarlet cloth, the trimmest cap and bodice are hers; and when she carries her charge through the public gardens, or is driven abroad for an airing, she will attract more notice and receive more admiration than equipage, lady, horses, and infant all put together. In ordinary households this luxury of costume cannot be carried out; but still, amid simpler details, the occupation is so much more remunerative than ordinary service, that one can scarcely be surprised if plenty of women are found ready and willing to follow the trade. With them the child is only a means to an end, with the lady it is an end without the means, and so the peasant woman comes to the front, and the little balance of irregularity in nature is struck.

Marriage among the lower orders in Germany is cumbered about with so many restrictions and conditions, that it has come to be looked upon almost as an impossibility. I remember once hearing a lively discussion on this very subject in a northern duchy, where emigration, cholera, and the impossibility of marriage among the laboring classes had more than decimated the population. The harvest lay that year rotting in the fields, and there was no hand to reap or garner in the golden grain. Let the ladies and the legislators look to it. The neglected peasant offspring cannot bring the same fibre to his work as though care and comfort had been his; and it certainly seems a false political economy which restricts marriage lest pauper families should come upon "the parish," and yet cannot prevent the migration, by thousands, of tillers of the soil, with their illegitimate offspring. But to return to our sheep.

My first German house-maid was a girl of twenty, born and bred on the estate where I was at that time staying. She was engaged for me by a relative, who congratulated me on the acquisition. She had been with me a few days, when, going into the nursery, I found her talking to a little boy and girl. She pushed them forward, saying pleasantly, "Wish the lady good morning," and adding by way of explanation, smiling up at me with unembarrassed friendliness all the time, "That is my boy and girl." Forthwith I rushed to my relative. "You did not tell me Elspeth was married," I said. "Married? Who told you so? Nothing of the kind." "But I assure you she is; I have just seen her two children." "*Cela n'empêche pas*," she said, parodying the words of a greater personage than herself; and then she proceeded to enlighten me. "Was willst Du?" she asked in conclusion. "Marriage is the exception, not the rule, among people of this sort. It will make her all the kinder to your child, that she is a mother herself." The situation was new to me, and I could not accustom myself readily to it; but Elspeth went on calmly talking of her *junge* and her *mädchen*, and only left my service when I quitted that part of Germany, and she did not care to leave her offspring behind. A long train of Elspeths followed her—the circumstances only varying in degree, not in kind—the first intimation I had of them often being after this fashion: "If the Frau Gräfin has done with that pelisse, it will just fit my youngest," or, "My second boy would be glad of those socks," and so on. I never got any one to be in the least surprised, sympathetic, indignant, hurt, or otherwise emotional on the subject. German ladies take all this, as, indeed, to do them justice, they take most things, very philosophically. It was the custom. *Ländlich sittlich*. That which precedent has consecrated let no man (or woman) cavil at. It had its conveniences. "I partly agree with what you say," a friend once replied, to whom I had been airing my grievances; "but I was always particular that my *amme* had only one *bräutigam*." There was a ring of high virtue in this, which suggested complications undreamed of in my philosophy, and thenceforth I thought it as well to shut my eyes and ears, and pass by on the other side of the inevitable. Vague misgivings were at least better than detailed statistics.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## *A WEEK-DAY HYMN.*

Almighty Plutus! Lord of Earth,
  And Giver of all Good,
Thou who hast bless'd me, from my birth,
  With lodging, clothes, and food,—

Whose glory brightens every thought,
  Inspirits every deed;
In whose great name are wonders wrought;
  Whose smile is virtue's meed,—

Turn not Thy face from him who bends
  Untiring at Thy throne!
Repute and station, wife and friends,
  I owe to Thee alone.

Thou helping—man dilates in form,
  And proudly looks around;
Without Thee, he's a two-legg'd worm,
  But fit for underground.

The braggart sword, the subtle pen,
  To Thee are dedicate;
Yes! all the works and wits of men
  Upon Thy service wait.

Barons and Dukes are feeble things,
  At Thy goodwill they shine;
Mere vassals are the greatest Kings,
  Their fleets and armies Thine.

Before Thy footstool Beauty bows,
  And Rank is cheap as mud,
And this as smoke the bands and vows
  Of Honor, Love, or Blood.

His body in Thy service doom'd,
  The martyr's not afraid;
Nay, gives his soul to be consumed
  To cinders, undismay'd.

In every tongue and clime confest,
  In many shapes adored,
From North to South, from East to West,
  The nations own Thee Lord!

Thou other and thrice-golden Sun,
  That dost the world illume,
Bright'ning whate'er Thou look'st upon,
  And gilding ev'n the tomb!

O may Thy sceptre, Plutus! be
  Supreme o'er land and wave—
So bless Thou *me*, and smile on *me*,
  Thy servant, and Thy slave!

—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**THE VENDEAN ARMY AND ITS LEADERS.**—It was a motley and uncouth army they commanded. Its costume was that of the country, gray or blue serge, large gaiters, broad-brimmed hats, from beneath which the men's long hair fell to their shoulders. But no two were armed alike; they carried old muskets, scythes, huge clubs, sticks, and knives attached to poles. Some had pistols in their girdles, and guns and sabres suspended from their waists by pack-thread. Some wore white, some green, some black cockades, but all had the red consecrated heart sewn upon their coats, and a chaplet hanging from a button. Their horses were of all colors and sizes, and some had pack-saddles, with ropes for stirrups.

Their discipline was as simple and unmilitary as their costume. In preparing for an expedition the army was divided into so many columns, each destined for a different point of attack. When the men were assembled, a General would cry out, "Such and such an officer" (naming him) "goes that way; who will follow him?" Those of the peasants who belonged to his estate would step forward; and so on with the rest until each division was completed. In drill, and even in battle, none of the usual military words of command were used. It was, "Go toward that house—toward that large tree," instead of "To the right, to the left."

Their strategy and mode of fighting were equally primitive. It was a purely guerrilla warfare. The country was everywhere crossed by high hedges. Round these they would creep and suddenly open fire upon the enemy when they least suspected their vicinity. As soon as the troops began to waver they would dash over and through the brambles with loud shouts and such fierce impetuosity that they seldom failed to carry all before them, and seldom lost one man to five of their opponents. Hidden behind their leafy screens, the musketeers could not aim at them. When they saw the flash of the artillery they cast themselves flat upon their faces, let the shot fly over their heads, and then, before the gunners could reload, they were upon them. If repulsed, they disappeared as though by magic through the hedges among the devious lanes into the deep hollows and thick woods, where they formed new ambuscades, but where the enemy dared not follow them.

Whether the object of the expedition was gained or lost, nothing could keep the peasants together for any length of time, or prevent them returning occasionally to their homes, and the chiefs were frequently left with a few hundreds, who, perhaps, had no homes to go to; but whenever some new enterprise was set afoot they assembled again as quickly as they had dissolved. The generals sent round to all the parishes, ordered the tocsin to be sounded, and this requisition to be read to the inhabitants: "In the holy name of God and by the King, this parish is invited to send as many men as possible to such a place, on such a day and hour, and to bring provisions with them." The summons was obeyed with the most prompt alacrity. Each man brought bread with him, and the generals provided a certain quantity of provisions besides. The rich gave with the utmost liberality, and the parishes sent carts with bread to meet the army, while the women, on their knees, telling their beads, watched at the roadside, to offer them food as they passed. The sick and wounded, whether Royalists or Republicans, were well cared for, and were placed under the care of a sisterhood of nuns at St. Laurent-sur-Sevre.

So repugnant were the peasants to all the usages of war, that no inducement could make them stand sentinel or even form a patrol; only the officers would perform this duty. At the sound of the first gun the women and children hastened in a body to the churches, or prostrated themselves in the fields to pray for the victory of their cause.

No characteristic of these primitive people was more marked than their devoutness. They never omitted offering up prayers before going into action, religious services were celebrated three times a day, and at every shot they fired they made the sign of the cross. Once, while rushing forward to attack a battery, they came suddenly upon a crucifix raised in a hollow. In an instant every hat was doffed, every man was upon his knees, heedless of the shots which rained about him like hail. A momentary prayer, and all were upon their feet again, charging as impetuously as though no interruption had occurred.

Some of the officers were gentlemen, others citizens, others peasants; every soldier whose bravery or intelligence was conspicuous, no matter what his station in life, was considered to be an officer by right. But this mixture of incongruous elements produced no jealousy or dissension. Devoted to one cause, all differences of rank were forgotten. In this camp was the true equality, to which the Republicans only pretended.

Most conspicuous among the leaders was Henri De La Rochejacquelin, who had already gained the agnomen of "the Intrepid." His ardor and daring inspired the soldiers with confidence and enthusiasm. He was merciful as he was brave, and would frequently engage in single combat with a prisoner, to give him the chance of regaining his liberty. With him all was impulse. During a council of war, he would fall asleep, and when reproached for indifference would make answer "Why did you make me a General? I only wish to be a hussar, for the pleasure of fighting." He frequently exposed his life with criminal recklessness. He persisted in rendering himself fatally conspicuous by wearing a red handkerchief round his head, another round his neck, and several twisted together to form a sash about his waist. During action the Blues would cry out, "Fire at the red handkerchief." Finding him obstinately bent upon retaining this decoration, every officer adopted the same fashion, so that he became no longer distinguishable from the rest.

A leader of quite another character was Lescures, although equally brave and heroic; his temper was cooler and more deliberate, added to which he possessed considerable knowledge of the art of war. His clemency was exhaustless, and no provocation could induce him to put a captive to death. He is said to have frequently saved more lives after a battle than had been lost during its course.

Of the other commanders, after Cathelineau and Charette, already referred to, the most remarkable were M. De Bonchamp, M. d'Elbée, and M. Stofflet. The forces under the command of the seven Generals amounted to 80,000 men.—*Temple Bar.*

**SAVONAROLA AS A POLITICIAN.**—Still more strange, however, was the mode in which all the laws passed by these three States of the realm were really introduced. It was Savonarola from his pulpit in the Duomo, or in the Church of San Marco, who first laid them before the eager city. Without abandoning his own sacred subjects, without for a moment becoming secular, or giving up his high position as a prophet and a messenger of God, this extraordinary man set forth his scheme of taxation, his proposal for a general amnesty, and, perhaps most important of all, his plan for a final court of judicial appeal against the sentences of the Otto, who were then the supreme judges of all cases, both political and criminal, banishing, imprisoning, and confiscating at their pleasure, without any check upon their proceedings. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more curious state of affairs. The preacher propounded the laws with all the consciousness in him and about him of a divine inspiration; the people listened—the great mass of them, I suppose, as thoroughly convinced that God had spoken by His servant, as was that humble yet bold servant himself—while the judicious no doubt pondered, and the statesmen criticized. Had Lorenzo been alive, and a really great and patriotic Prince, I cannot imagine a more splendid kind of despotism than these two men might have made between them—the preacher thus proposing, expounding, giving out his great new projects of government to the people; and the wary Prince behind noting everything, watching the effect produced and how the current of opinion turned, taking advantage at once of the enthusiasm of the mass and the comments of the wiser minority, himself committed to no definite action till all had been weighed and pondered. For a little while this was really how government went on in Florence; the original impulse in everything came from Savonarola. It is scarcely possible to believe that he was not in his turn, at least to some degree, advised and prompted by the statesmen who were at the same time his followers. But nothing of this appears, if it existed; and there is nothing in the wonderful story to contradict the impression which no doubt possessed the mind of the Prior of San Marco—that he spoke as a kind of prime minister of God, expounding the mind of the unseen and omnipotent Monarch whom Florence, scorning all baser sovereignty, had taken for her King. He stood up in his place—and where so fit a place as the Duomo for God's interpreter?—and proposed those laws which he felt came to him direct from Heaven; and after a little while, in their full plenitude of democratic freedom, the Signory, the Ottanta, and the Consiglio Maggiore carried them into practical form, passing them by elaborate voting as if originated by themselves. I do not believe that it ever could have occurred to Savonarola that this extraordinary and unprecedented prophetical rule was as completely a despotism as it had been in Lorenzo's or in Cosmo's time. To him it was the reign of God, whose will was conveyed to His people through his own unworthy lips; and at the same time the reign of the people, whose hearts God turned to accept that will of His in which lay their salvation. Noble, generous, and great—and, what is more wonderful, wise—were the laws thus made for Florence, dictated by the purest patriotism, and by a mind utterly elevated above all thoughts of aggrandizement, either personal or ecclesiastical. Savonarola employed his power for no end but the benefit of the people—to enrich or advance his order, his Church, or his special convent, would never seem to have entered his mind. His enemies say that he loved power, and to those minds which are unable to comprehend his strong conviction that God spoke by him, this is a welcome explanation of a character otherwise incomprehensible. But it scarcely seems to me possible that any spectator of a more sympathetic understanding could thus misjudge Savonarola. He ruled like the ideal tyrant of the poetic imagination—his heart full of God and the people, without a corner in it for himself, or any time to waste upon that atom of humanity. But this sway, though more noble perhaps than any other mission which the soul can conceive, was impossible. Nature, always cognizant of the meaner possibilities with which she is more familiar, prohibits it, except by moments when the great soul takes her by surprise, and the whole world is momentarily subdued. This was the case in Florence for two years. One of the greatest and most wonderful of reigns; but an impossibility, a thing out of nature, which could not last. "After the revolution of 1494," says Villari, "we at once recognize in almost every word of the *Provisioni* the impress of the democratic friar. Latin becomes Italian; a new form, a new style are apparent, a new spirit animating them; they speak almost with the voice of Savonarola, and very frequently are nothing more than extracts from the sermons in which he had recommended the adoption of the law." Such a heroic episode in history can be but brief. Its dangers are as great as is the generous splendor of its power; for who can insure that a man will not lose his head on such an elevation, or that such simple things as genius and goodness can hold head against the intoxications of power? If they could do so even, no one would believe it, and therefore from the beginning the doom of such a leader among men is sealed. But it is something when it lasts long enough to show even for a single year what it is to be so ruled from Heaven; and when the man, sure of so much misjudging, can leave behind him that evidence of his work and his meaning to put—when at last, in the long course of time, the world becomes impartial—his adversaries to the blush.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

**GHENT.**—In our time Ghent is chiefly known as the largest manufacturing town in Belgium, and for its productions in the way of plants and flowers. Ghent is not without reason surnamed La Reine des Fleurs, and annually exports whole cargoes of camellias, azaleas, orange-trees, and other hot-house plants to England, Holland, Germany, France, Italy, and even Russia. There are sixty-two nursery gardeners and upward of four hundred hot-houses in the environs of the city. One of the latest novelties in Ghent has been the introduction of penny banks for the children in the schools, an innovation which is already doing much to give the workmen of the future good habits, and which one is glad is being adopted in this country at the instance of the London School Board and of the Provident Knowledge Society.

In philanthropic circles Ghent is chiefly known for its celebrated prison, La Maison de France, which was visited and approved by Howard, and which has been the model for most of the improved penitentiaries of Europe. It was erected in 1774, under the auspices of Maria Theresa, while the country was still under the rule of the House of Austria. For its present state of completion it was indebted to the care and munificence of William I. of Holland. In Belgium capital punishment is abolished, and as there are no colonies to which convicts can be transported, offenders are condemned to imprisonment in proportion to the atrocity of their crimes. As the rations of food are so calculated as to be barely sufficient to sustain life, the prisoners are thus compelled to contribute to their own support. According to the nature of their offenses, the proportion of earnings they receive is more or less liberal. Part is paid to them at once, with which they are allowed to purchase such articles of convenience or comfort as the Governor is authorized to supply at prices fixed by a tariff, and the remainder is placed in a savings bank, in order to accumulate until the period of their liberation. Three meals a day are the allowance, and the hours of work are never more than twelve nor less than six. On his discharge from confinement, the prisoner is frequently in possession of 250 francs from the produce of his industry; and a society has been formed for the purpose of procuring the employment, and thereby guarding against the relapse into crime, of liberated convicts. The prison now contains 1,200 convicts, chiefly employed in the manufacture of linen for the use of the army.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

**ABOUT "GENIUS"**—If there is one fact more than another which strikes one in perusing the lives of great men, in any of the avenues which lead to distinction, it is the life of unceasing toil they lead, coupled with such an attention to details as less gifted men would have scorned. To hear of some people talk of a man of genius, one would think that the General had but to grasp his sword and lead his men to victory; or the author to take up his pen, and the work which is to charm thousands flows readily from it. But in the one case, the years of toil expended in training these soldiers, in mastering the science of manœuvring them, and attending to camp details, are forgotten; and in the other, if we follow the author to his desk, we shall probably find, by the blotted and interlined manuscript, the knitted brow, and frequent reference to books, that the work is not produced in so easy a manner as had been supposed. The case of Sir Walter Scott may be advanced in opposition to this, for some of his books were penned as fast as his quill could "trot" over the page; but then we must remember the years of preparation he had gone through—thirty-four years had passed over his head when he wrote his *Lay*, and forty-three when *Waverley* was published—to accomplish such a result, during which he had steeped his soul in archæological lore, Border legends and ballads, and studied character with unwavering minuteness.

Sir Walter Scott's rapid method of working has been mentioned as a fact which might be quoted against our theory, but nothing could exceed his care when "getting up" a subject. For example, when writing *Rokeby* he visited Mr. Morritt, and said he wanted "a good robbers' cave and an old church of the right sort." That gentleman says: "We rode out in quest of these, and he found what he wanted in the ancient slate quarries of Brignall and the ruined Abbey of Egglestone. I observed him noting even the peculiar little wild flowers and herbs that, as it happened, grew round and on the side of a bold crag near his intended cave of Guy Denzil, and could not help saying that, as he was not to be upon oath in his work, daisies, violets, and primroses would be as poetical as any of the humble plants he was examining. I laughed, in short, at his scrupulousness, but understood him when he replied: 'That in nature herself no two scenes are exactly alike, and that whoever copied truly what was before his eyes would possess the same variety in his descriptions, and exhibit, apparently, an imagination as boundless as the range of nature in the scenes he recorded; whereas, whoever trusted to imagination would soon find his own mind circumscribed and contracted to a few favorite images, and the repetition of these would sooner or later produce that very monotony and barrenness which had always haunted descriptive poetry in the hands of any but the patient worshipers of truth.'" Lockhart was astonished to find that even during a trip in which he accompanied Sir Walter into Lanarkshire, the latter continued his literary labors. "Wherever we slept, whether in the noble mansion or in the shabbiest of country inns, and whether the work was done after retiring to rest at night, or before an early start in the morning, he very rarely mounted the carriage again without having a packet of the well-known aspect ready sealed and corded and addressed to his printer in Edinburgh."

At a banquet given at Liverpool to Charles Dickens in April, 1869, he said that all he could claim in establishing the relations which existed between himself and his readers was constant fidelity to hard work, and remarked that his literary fellows knew very well how true it is in all art, that what seems the easiest done is oftentimes the most difficult to do, and that the smallest truth may come of the greatest pains. This was exemplified in himself in a remarkable degree, as the following incident, related by Mr. Mundella, M. P., at a public meeting at Sheffield a year after, will show. A distinguished artist once said to him: "When I was painting a portrait of Dickens, it was arranged that I should sit in his room while he was at work. He was a most painstaking, industrious, and methodical man, and nothing would divert him from the regularity of his habits. I was there for hours, and he wrote, as it seemed to me, almost with anguish. I looked in his face, and watched the anxiety and the care. I saw the blotting and the rewriting of his work, and was astonished to find how much he owed to his indomitable perseverance." To the same effect wrote Mr. Arthur Helps in *Macmillan*, June, 1870: "Those who have seen his manuscripts will recollect what elaborate notes, and comments, and plans (some adopted, many rejected,) went to form the basis of his works. To see those manuscripts would cure anybody of the idle and presumptuous notion that men of genius require no forethought or preparation for their greatest efforts, but that these are dashed off by the aid of a mysterious something which is comprehended in the word genius. It was one of Mr. Dickens' theories, and, I believe, a true one, that men differ hardly in anything so much as their power of attention." Lord Lytton—himself an indefatigable worker—was of the same opinion. "What men want," he wrote, "is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor." And Lord Chesterfield had observed before him: "The power of applying our attention, steady and undissipated, to a single object is the sure mark of superior genius."

Take the testimony of two schoolmasters of the highest class. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, wrote, as the result of his great experience: "The difference between one boy and another consists not so much in talent as in energy;" and his successor, Dr. Temple, in one of his sermons, (third series,) says: "Nothing can be a greater mistake than to suppose that genius dispenses with labor. What genius does is to inspire the soul with a power to persevere in the labor that is needed; but the greatest geniuses in every art invariably labor at their art far more than all others, because their genius shows them the value of such patient labor, and aids them to persist in it."

Lord Macaulay's industry was untiring. He would spend hours in the library of the British Museum, hunting up what many would think an unimportant fact, and those who read his well-rounded periods little knew with what labor they were produced. His thrilling narrative of the western rebellion was not written in his own study, but in a cottage on the Somerset marshes, in which he spent weeks, so that no detail to be gained from the spot might be wanting in his description! To this quality, more than any other, he was indebted for his fame.

Jeffrey, the original editor of the Edinburgh *Review*, was an indefatigable worker. If he had not been, it is probable that the *Review* would have died in its infancy. That he had great difficulty in keeping his team in order appears from the following extract from a letter to Horner, asking for his contribution: "I have some right to dun, too, not merely because I am the master, to whom your service is due, but because I have myself sent fifty pages to the press before I ask you for one. Hear now our state, and consider: Brown has been dying with influenza, and forbidden to write for his chest's sake. Brougham is roaming the streets, or correcting his colonial proofs, and trusting everything to the exertions of the last week, and the contributions of the unfledged goslings who gabble under his wings. Elmsley—even the sage and staid Elmsley—has solicited to be set free from his engagements. And Timothy refuses to come under any engagements, with the greatest candor and good nature in the world."

Byron said that Sheridan had written the best comedy, the best opera, the best farce, and delivered the best speech known. He appeared to his friends as a brilliant wit and writer, producing *bon mot*, speech, or play without effort. But when Moore published his manuscripts after his death it was discovered that all was the product of toil and elaboration. The wit he had been conning over in the morning, he would wait patiently to introduce in such a manner that it appeared an inspiration; and his speeches were often written several times over and committed to memory. Such a sentence as the following would be written many times before he was satisfied with it: "His [Bonaparte] are no ordinary fortifications. His martello towers are thrones; sceptres tipped with crowns are the palisadoes of his intrenchments, and kings are his sentinels." The dialogues in his plays were elaborated in like manner.

Moore spent nearly eighteen months reading up Greek and Persian works for *Lalla Rookh*, and the result was that it exhibited such fidelity to Oriental manners, customs, and scenery that its popularity even in the East was extraordinary, and people found it difficult to believe that its scenes were not penned on the spot. The circumstance of this poem, with its gorgeous Oriental scenery and sentiment, being written during the depth of Winter, in a secluded dwelling in Derbyshire, is in itself a marvel. Many of Moore's songs were also the product of much labor. On one occasion he wrote to Power: "You will hardly believe that the two lines which I had, with many hours of thought and glove-tearing, proposed to insert in the vacant places, displeased me so much when I read them yesterday, that I am still at work for better. Such is the easy pastime of poetry!"—*Chambers's Journal.*

**A FAMILY OF HARLEQUINS.**—As a sample of the old harlequins, we cannot do better than study the three Dominiques, as they call themselves—Biancotelli was their family name. They were, father and sons, gentlemen, harlequins, and scholars. With the company that left Italy for France, in 1657, to be the players of Cardinal Mazarin, there was a grave, bashful, handsome lad of seventeen, who, under the name of Dominique and the mask of harlequin, was to be the delight of the French court and people for about thirty years. Dominique's style, his wit, grace, vivacity, humor, his voice in song, his utterance in speaking, and his power of imitating the great French actors, made him the darling of the town. This quicksilver, laughter-loving and laughter-compelling actor on the stage was the gravest, most nervous, and most reserved of persons away from it. In his professional suit he seemed to be immortal—as if death could never catch a creature so slippery and so restless. In his citizen's garb he looked as if he were about to change it for a shroud.

Dominique was an especial favorite with Louis XIV. The King conversed with him as freely as he would with a little Viscount from Gascony, that is to say, with a proud sort of condescension. When the French comedians protested against the Italians for introducing whole scenes in French, into the pieces brought out on the Italian stage, in Paris, the King himself sat to judge the cause. The noble old French actor, Baron, pleaded for his fellow French comedians and their rights. Dominique was advocate for the Italians and their claim to use any language. When Baron had made his statement, Dominique bowed to the King, and respectfully asked how his Majesty would have him speak. "Speak in any way you please," replied the King. "Then I have gained my cause," cried Dominique. "It is all I require!" Baron demurred, but the King laughed; and thenceforth the Italians in Paris played in French, whenever they chose to do so. "As for you," said the King to the French actors, "speak Italian, if you like."

This was not the only royal favor vouchsafed to Dominique by the French monarch. Louis le Grand stood godfather to the great Harlequin's eldest son, Louis Biancotelli. This little fellow grew out of his little Harlequin suit to become a stage machinist and a dramatic author. The intellect he derived from his father carried this second Dominique to great and deserved eminence. The older Harlequin's son won the knightly order of St. Louis by his services as a military engineer; and when he was dying, at Toulon, in 1727, he held the highly responsible office of Director of the Fortifications of Provence.

At the baptism of old Dominique's second son, (Pierre Français), there was not as socially great a godfather; but intellectually, Barbeau, the *avocat au parlement*, was worth a score of *grands monarques*. This *Pierrot*, Dominique Barbeau's godson, was a distinguished scholar in the college of the Jesuits. He excited the greatest expectations of being some day the glory of the company or of the Church. A pair of bright eyes changed his destiny. He first saw them as he was one evening leaving the college, and became desperately in love with her who used them to excellent purposes. The nymph was the daughter of Pasquariel, the Director of an Italian troupe of strolling actors, recently arrived in Paris. This young couple were soon married, and Pierre Dominique, recognizing a new vocation, instead of becoming an Archbishop or a General of Jesuits, turned harlequin, and took to strolling in Italy. Ultimately he settled in Paris. The Regent Duke of Orleans took him from the Opéra Comique, of whose audiences he was the spoiled child, and placed him in his new theatre in the Hôtel de Bourgogne. There he made *Pierrot* the character in which the Parisians took never-failing delight. The Dominique intellect declared itself in other ways. Pierre was one of the most prolific of dramatic authors. His parodies of Voltaire's stilted tragedies kept the city in laughter for months, and made Voltaire himself mischievously mad forever.

This family of harlequins was distinguished by the piety of its members. The father was the most devout of all the Italian players, all of whom were remarkable for their religious devotion. The younger Racine asserts that he knew a married couple in the Italian company who lived like saints, and wore hair shirts under their stage costume! Dominique, the elder Harlequin, was a regular attendant at communion, and could not bear to hear the Church spoken of with disrespect. In his last moments, Aug. 2, 1688, all the sacraments of the Church were administered to the dying Harlequin, but he was first called upon by the officiating French Priest to promise that he would never play that, or any other character again, on the stage. It was a formal renunciation of his worldly profession.

The great Dominique may be said to have died in harness, and almost in presence of the King. The accomplished ballet-master, Beauchamp, had delighted Louis by his dancing on the court stage at Versailles. Immediately after his exit, he appeared from the opposite side, and executed a dance so perfect that the monarch expressed aloud his admiration; but the executant was Dominique, who not only could imitate Beauchamp's manner, but could, by help of paint, resemble him in features. The dance was long, and Dominique, overheated, caught cold while he afterwards stood to hear himself praised. Of this cold the artist died. Harlequin left property to the amount of 300,000 livres; and he was buried, with much ceremony, behind the chapel of the Virgin, in the church of St. Eustache. The burial of Harlequin is a subject for a Watteau.—*Temple Bar.*

**ANTWERP.**—Modern Antwerp is as busy and industrious as ever in time past. Magnificent steamers from every quarter of the globe are to be seen in its commodious docks. During the month of August last the arrivals at the port amounted to 396 vessels, of a total tonnage of 161,498, being an average of 415 tons per ship. The departures were 258. The steamers belonging to the port had made 226 voyages in the same period. I saw there the other day a fine steamer, the Switzerland, which was a sign of the times that Antwerp is prepared to dispute the carrying and emigration trade with Liverpool or London. It is one of the Red Star Line of ships, built to bridge over the Atlantic, and it bears the flag of Belgium. In the town there are many industries actively carried on. I hear of five large distilleries, of fourteen breweries, of eighty-seven cigar manufactories, of rattan and cane works said to be the most important in Europe. The manufacture of black silk, formerly a most flourishing branch of industry in the place, has greatly declined of late. In past centuries there were over thirty silk factories in existence, employing more than 4,000 operatives. In the manufacture of sewing silk the city is still conspicuous; Antwerp black enjoys a European reputation. Another specialty is the manufacture of diamonds into what are known as Antwerp roses. Difficulties between masters and men are rare, and the Conseils de Prudhommes or Trades Councils are useful and effective.

Antwerp does but little in the printing and bookbinding way, and yet perhaps the chief glory of the place is its connection with the noble art for which we are debtors to Caxton and Faust and Gutenberg. In visiting Antwerp in 1819, the late Dr. Granville wrote: "Another sort of attraction led us to see the identical establishment whence issued those famous and much-prized editions of valuable classics, conducted by Moretus, father and son, and continued by a naturalized Frenchman, Plantin, in 1555. In this establishment of the great typographers we saw the celebrated polyglot Bible ordered to be printed by Philip II. of Spain. Portraits of those eminent printers, by, or copied from, Rubens, were hanging in two of the rooms of the house. The family, which was very rich, was about to become extinct in the person of the last Moretus, who was ill and decrepit; his nephew, a M. Dupré, was to inherit the *atelier*, which was still as it existed three hundred years before." The elder Disraeli describes this establishment as the chief ornament of the city. For two centuries—from 1550 to 1750—the Moretus family ranked among the first printers of the time—the Aldi, the Elzevirs, and the Stephens. Their present house in the Marche du Vendredi was purchased by Plantin in 1578 or 1584, and in 1761 the front was rebuilt in stone by François Jean Moretus, and has remained in the same state to this day. Over the door is to be seen a handsome piece of sculpture, representing the printers' arms between two carved figures. Behind this house is one much larger, surrounding a spacious court-yard, in which are the different collections, which form quite a museum of pictures. There are fourteen by Rubens, one by Vandyck, four by Probus, two by Martin de Voss, all family pictures. The printing-office properly so called contains a collection of upward of 2,000 manuscripts of great value, including a Cœlius Sedelius and a Prescianus of the ninth century, with notes in Anglo-Saxon, by Ælfrid; five manuscripts of the tenth century, two of the eleventh century, eleven of the twelfth century, twenty-two of the thirteenth century, and thirteen of the fourteenth century. Among the classics is a Pindar of the thirteenth century. Among the manuscripts in French, is a translation of Cicero, *De Amicitia*, by a Duke of Burgundy. Nearly all these manuscripts are from All Souls' College, Oxford, the fellows of which sold them when driven abroad by Henry VIII. There are also numerous manuscripts with miniatures, among which is a Bible with 400 miniatures, for which £1,000 was at one time offered. Of first editions, one is the the *Biblia Sacra* of Pfister, Bamberg 1459, 3 volumes folio, of which only four other copies are known, and a Homer, 1488. In the library are contained 10,000 volumes, all of choice editions, a complete collection of the Bollandists and of the Greek and Latin Fathers, 200 or 300 Bibles, and a number of books printed on vellum. All retain their original binding. The most recently-printed book is 100 years old. Since 1775 no addition has been made to the library. The collection of engravings is still more rare. There are no less than 10,000 on wood, and 200 on copper. Another interesting collection of manuscripts consists of the letters addressed by eminent men, such as Justus Lipsius and others, to Plantin. There are 11,000 such. In addition there are the family papers, such as inventories, wills, memoirs, &c. There is a statement in Plantin's own hand-writing that he had twenty-two presses at Antwerp. All that relates to the printing-office has been religiously preserved—presses, types, frames, even the proofs. It is expected this will be thrown open to the public, if the city takes charge of it. Hitherto it has been veiled from the public gaze, in consequence of pilfering, more or less culpable, on the part of visitors. Thus one accounts for the rarity of reference to this invaluable literary collection. Even Baedeker, the most careful guide-book writer of the day, makes no mention of it. But really, the best-informed Englishmen blunder terribly where Antwerp is concerned. How few are aware that in 1814 the Coldstreams took possession of the place after the French had left it! Serving with that gallant body was no less a person than Ensign Duncombe, afterward the popular Finsbury member of Parliament. Very briefly he records in his diary how he "went to see the Guards fire the *feue de joie* for the opening of Antwerp."—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

**THE MARRIAGE AND DEATH OF CATHERINE DE BOURBON, SISTER OF HENRI QUATRE.**—Henri saw how things were going, and made preparations, with his customary quietness and completeness, for confounding Pope and Puritan. His natural brother, Charles of Bourbon, was a clergyman who emulated the manners of a Turkish pasha in every respect except abstention from wine. Wanting a docile instrument in high ecclesiastical place, Henri created this worthless person Archbishop of Rouen. Then, giving him a few weeks to settle comfortably into his post, he summoned him to officiate at the marriage—easily overruling the few mild remonstrances that were made. The Princes of Lorraine were not quite satisfied with this despotic method of settling the difficulty. But Henri's grasp was strong, and father and son were tight within it; so they submitted with as good a grace as they could assume. Between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of January, 1599, the ceremony took place within the Louvre, in Henri's cabinet. Thus, at the age of forty, Catherine became Duchess of Bar. Henri smiled when he thought of the prediction; her children were not very likely to realize it.

The Duke of Bar was an amiable gentleman, and he really was attached to Catherine. So, in spite of her repugnance to the wedding, and in spite of her long-cherished affection for the Count of Soissons, three days after the ceremony the Duchess actually admitted to the Duke of Lorraine that "the happiness of her life had come at last!"

With her happiness returned Catherine's enthusiastic devotion to her brother; her departure for Lorraine was therefore moving. "Madame," wrote the Princess of Orange, "greatly regretted quitting France. She swooned outright on bidding adieu to the King." The letter states that Henri also wept.

Catherine's new-born happiness was not unmixed. In fact, a few months rendered her situation almost as intolerable as ever. The Pope was indignant at the marriage, and could hardly be restrained from declaring it null, and excommunicating all the parties implicated therein. The course he took was hardly less severe. He refused to ratify the union, and he directed the clergy of Lorraine to exclude the Duke of Bar from confession and the *cène*—until such time as Catherine should abjure Calvinism. "I have many trials to bear," wrote the latter at this period to De Mornay. "It is not that they force me to abandon the 'religion,' but I grieve to see the pain which my husband feels because he cannot obtain absolution for having married a relative. He loves me, and I would gladly lay down my life to relieve him of the terrible idea which they have put into his mind that his soul is lost! They have forbidden him to make his *pâques*. It afflicts me exceedingly. He loves me none the less, and he tells me his sorrows with such gentle words that the tears are never out of my eyes. Still, I am thoroughly resolved to live and die in the fear of God. I write to you unreservedly, as to my friend. Pray let it go no further than you may judge necessary for our relief from this torture—without which I should be the happiest woman in the world."

As time went by, Catherine's position became more wretched. The clergy remained uncompromising, and her husband began to vacillate. The first day of the century was approaching and with it the jubilee. Bar undertook a pilgrimage to Rome. He hoped at such a season to induce the Pope to grant him the much-desired dispensation—so at least he informed the Duchess. But it seems that his real purpose was to obtain not a dispensation, but a divorce! He had bent at last under the relentless and ever-increasing pressure of the priesthood.

The Duke reached Rome in safety, and commenced the necessary intrigues. They were soon detected by Cardinal d'Ossat, the able French resident, which brought them at once to an end; neither Pope nor Prince dared to pursue the project further. The latter knew full well that the conquest of Lorraine would be but a labor of love to the King. And the former had been warned that this last Henri of France possessed many of the qualities of the last Henry of England, and would deal with the Church in a similar way should he receive due provocation. The argument had proved serviceable while Henri's divorce was pending, and it was not urged in vain on this occasion. Bar was admitted to the rites of his Church. The Pope, too, promised to grant the dispensation whenever he received the assurance that, sooner or later, the Princess would abandon her heresy.

The Dukes and the priests now made a vigorous effort to convert the Duchess, or win from her the desired promise; but she would neither recant nor give the pledge. Apprised of this, Henri Quatre determined to try his own peculiar powers of persuasion, and invited his sister and her husband to visit him in Paris. They came; but in Paris the Calvinists crowded round her, and she showed herself firmer than ever. Henri soon tired of discussion, and resorted to an instrument which he could handle better—violence. "Your obstinacy," said he, at last, "compromises the peace of France and Lorraine. For the sake of your miserable *prêche* you are determined to ruin two great States. Come, this must cease." He grasped her shoulder roughly, as he added, "Go, and listen to the clergy."

She dropped on her knees, and looked at him with despairing eyes. "Your clergy!" she faltered; "they ask me to believe that our mother is damned!"

Henri staggered as if struck by a shot. A world of recollection rushed across his memory. In spite of his efforts to repress them, tears burst forth. "Take her," said he, raising Catherine gently, and handing her to her husband; "I can do no more."

In her extremity—finding brother, husband, conscience, and the Church alike inexorable, and worried to death between them—Catherine conceived the singular resolution of appealing to the Pope. To him she wrote a womanly letter. She told the Holy Father that she had done her best to satisfy him; that she had listened patiently to many theologic conferences, and meant to attend many more; that her only wish was to adhere to the truth; that, as yet, her conscience could not honestly decide that the truth lay with Catholicism; that, meanwhile, her husband remained in great trouble about the dispensation; that, assured of the Holy Father's goodness, she, though a Huguenot, could not refrain from entreating him, in conjunction with her husband, to grant them this thing; and that, as she felt and believed, this grace would add great weight to the many considerations which impelled her to seek the means of showing that she was the very humble daughter and servant of his Holiness.

And how did the Pope receive this letter? In a way that hardly the petitioner or anybody else expected—he granted the dispensation. It was transmitted, in the first instance, to the French Court, and from thence it was hurried to its destination. "La Varenne will tell you what has passed," wrote Catherine to her brother; "my husband loves me more and more. Believe me, oh, my King! that I am the happiest woman alive. You have placed me in Paradise!"

On the morning of the 13th of February, 1604, barely two months subsequent to the date of the dispensation, Catherine kissed the forehead of the Duke of Bar, who was kneeling by her bed, sank back on her pillow, and closed her eyes to open them no more on earth. The physicians busied themselves to assign natural causes for her death, as if such a thing as a broken heart were unknown.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

**SIR ARTHUR HELPS' LAST BOOK.**—But it must not be supposed that one leaves the book without several very distinct ideas as to what the author himself really believes, and is bent on effecting. With ordinary care any reader may select these for himself; and in *Social Pressure* at least two reforms come out very clearly as necessary in the matured judgment of Sir A. Helps, and are left quite untouched by the criticism which plays round them in the dialogues. The first of these relates to the highest branches of government. As civilization advances, the argument runs, and the individual consequently becomes less powerful, there is the more need of perfecting the central regulating power. The citizen requires more and more that the State should fight his battle against a thousand opposing interests with more vigor and more precision than when he is himself a powerful unit in a small community. "Make men free and all will go well," has been our English belief; but looking at what freedom should mean for England now, good government has become an indispensable preliminary, and good government up to this time we undoubtedly have not got in the departments most important to the individual. Government, indeed, has been getting more and more difficult; and, as it has to deal with a more and more complicated state of society, this difficulty will increase. Among the causes of our helplessness to deal with this state of things there are two which may, Sir A. Helps thinks, be practically removed, without any serious displacement of our present administrative and governing machinery. These are, the limitation of choice for high administrative office, which our rule as to political appointments has fastened on us, and, closely connected with this, the want of permanence in our administration. He takes the offices of Postmaster General and of the First Commissioner of Works as examples of the mischief which our method and rule of selection causes in two departments of the highest administrative importance, but unconnected with party politics; and, we think, proves more than he himself claims in favor of his argument for permanence in such offices. For, if we understand him rightly, he would still treat these two to some extent as political offices, whereas it seems to us that the sooner they are taken clean out of that category the better, and that this would be done very summarily if the nation thoroughly and heartily desired good administration. No doubt if it were done cabinets would be smaller, but this would be rather an advantage than otherwise, and such offices as these seem to us precisely the ones which should be filled by "official members of Parliament," who should be able to speak upon and explain and defend the policy and management of their department in either House, but without a vote. Sir A. Helps argues strongly for such official members, and in doing so incidentally refers to the fact that in the United States Ministers are not dependent on Parliamentary position, and urges that we may adopt their rule without any of the evil consequences which follow in America from the complete absence there of any Cabinet, in our sense of the word, and Ministerial responsibility. Again, as another possible and obvious reform in the same direction, he pleads for the establishment of permanent Parliamentary committees, which shall deal with all bills and matters connected with their special subjects, and be assisted by members of the corresponding branches of the Civil Service, sitting with them as "Assessors." There is no question that such an arrangement would have saved us from many of the blunders in legislation which have been committed in the last twenty years. And while the Legislature would benefit, the reform would also react powerfully on the Civil Service, and would multiply in it those most valuable of public servants, the "in doors statesmen," as Sir Henry Taylor has well called them. Here again Sir A. Helps has modestly stopped short in his advocacy. He would only have such permanent committees formed "for carrying into effect those measures of social reform which are much needed, and which have attracted a sufficient share of public attention (for that is requisite) to be likely to meet with general acceptance." It may be good policy to limit the suggestion in this way for the present, but one cannot stop short of the conclusion that such committees sitting permanently, under the Minister or Under Secretary of State for the time being of the department, would be useful even in the case of Foreign Affairs, and the army and navy.

The most valuable suggestion, however, in the book, and the one best argued and worked out, relates to a humbler, though scarcely less important, sphere of administration. The problem put is, how to encounter and master the various evils of an unsanitary nature which beset us—a truly formidable one when we remember that every third death in the kingdom, according to Dr. Simon's last report, is owing to preventable causes. Sir A. Helps would meet it in the first place by making all inspectors and other officers employed on sanitary work independent of the local authorities, so far as respects their salaries. He would create a separate service for them, in which there should be opportunities for promotion, according to merit, for all, the most distinguished local inspectors being promoted to inspectorships on the Central Board as vacancies occurred. The health of the nation, he argues, is a sufficiently large and important subject to require a separate branch of administration, with a minister (permanent, let us hope,) at the head of it, and ought not to be thrown as an extra weight on the shoulders of the President of the Poor Law or Local Government Board.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

## *THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE IN FRANCE.*

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "A romantic case of true love and its adventures has just come before the Toulouse law courts. M. Henri D'Aurilhon, son of the Marquis of that name, fell in love during the campaign of 1870-71 with a charming young lady named Blanche Bouscant, who had caught his eye as his regiment was en route to the field of battle. Returning from the wars, he sought the object of his affections, hoping to be more successful in the field of Cupid than in that of Mars, but he was doomed to another disappointment. The young lady was only the daughter of a tradesman, and the Marquise, his mother, refused to give her consent to such a marriage. The lovers after waiting in vain till the heart of the Marquise softened, resolved at last to marry themselves after their own fashion. Attired in full wedding garments, and accompanied by their *témoins*, they went to church, threw themselves on their knees before the high altar as the priest was celebrating mass, and swore to accept each other as man and wife. This done, they rose and coolly asked the priest to give them a marriage certificate. Needless to say, the reverend gentleman refused, and the 'unhappy couple' thereupon left with their friends. However, Henri and Blanche considered themselves legally united, and repaired to the chateau of Sauveterre, the family residence of the D'Aurilhons. Here M. Henri D'Aurilhon introduced Mlle. Blanche to the servants as his 'wife,' and the nuptial festivities began. The Marquise D'Aurilhon was in the country at the time this romantic drama was being performed, but a faithful domestic at once telegraphed to her, and she arrived in the midst of the wedding dinner. The scene that ensued may be easily imagined. The Marquise, highly indignant, drove Mlle. Blanche out of the house, and forbade her son to call the tradesman's daughter his wife. But Henri refused to obey his parent and summoned her to receive the lady in the chateau. The upshot of the matter was that the Marquise appealed to the tribunal to protect herself against the young couple, and the court gave her full power to keep Mlle. Blanche out of the chateau in the event of her so returning to the charge."

## *GHOSTS IN OHIO.*

### SPIRITS THAT REMOVE AND RESTORE FINGER-RINGS, THROW THINGS ABOUT, AND MYSTIFY PEOPLE GENERALLY.

*From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, Jan. 28.*

A story comes from the neighborhood of Salem which is not reported as a ghost story, but Spiritualists in the neighborhood rely upon the phenomena as a confirmation of their doctrines, notwithstanding the recent Katie King exposures. The circumstances as related are well authenticated, and although most people of intelligence will reject them as fabrications or hallucinations, yet they are of interest. The phenomena have been witnessed in a house occupied by James Oaks, on the State road, about a mile north of Salem, between that village and Philipsburg. The premises are owned by Mr. Warren Cook. The house is a two-story brick, new and neat in appearance and is the last place that one would look for goblins. In fact, it is not regarded as a haunted house, but the phenomena, as stated, are regarded by many of the neighbors as spirit manifestations, and it is said that a daughter of Mr. Oaks, aged nine years, is a medium through whom the spirits desire to communicate, although she is as yet unconscious of her power. One of the first manifestations was about as follows: The little daughter was presented, a year or so ago, with two finger-rings by an uncle who has since died. One day recently they disappeared from her fingers, and when questioned as to what had become of them, she said that a man had come and taken them off her hand. The story was, of course, disbelieved, and search was instituted for the missing articles, but without success. Late in the day Mrs. Oaks directed her daughter to remove some dishes from the pantry to the table. While approaching the place where the dishes were, she was arrested on her way, when she turned to her mother and said, "That man has brought my rings back," and sure enough they were placed one after another on her fingers. Mrs. Oaks could not see any person, but the daughter insisted that she could see a man plainly. This was not all that the accommodating spirit did. It removed the dishes from the table, as the girl had been directed to do, and then disappeared.

At other times the same figure will appear, invisible to all but the little girl, and close the window shutters, or open them if they are already closed, sometimes closing and opening them violently, and at others very gently. The spirit, or whatever it may be, seems to have taken a special fancy to caring for the wardrobes of different members of the family, and it will lay out clothes, sometimes in order, and again promiscuously on the floor. Shoes have been removed from the feet of the children in the presence of the entire family without any but the one being able to discover the agency. The shoes being replaced and bound in still harder knots, would again be removed by the same agency. Dishes, shoes, and articles of wearing apparel are thrown about the room, and tables and chairs removed.

Spiritualists who have investigated the matter insist that the little girl is a medium, and that the manifestations are from a spirit who desires to make communications through her. Many of the neighbors reject the whole story, while others, acquainted with Mr. Oaks' family, and knowing that they have no motive for fabricating such a story, are puzzled, and don't know what to make of it.

A son of Mr. Oaks, nineteen years of age, who believed that there was some human agency at the bottom of the singular proceedings, collected all his clothes, and putting them in his trunk, locked it up, and felt sure that it would not be disturbed. But next morning his surprise was great when he found every article removed from the trunk and lying on the floor. The manifestations are said to take place either in day or night time, and at intervals of a week or more. Our information is derived from a reliable gentleman, who visited the family and heard the facts from them as they are related.

## *THE CONFEDERATE TREASURE.*

### A DOUBTFUL STORY FROM A CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

*From the San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 19.*

When the Confederate Army under Gen. Lee was forced back from the trenches at Petersburg by the Federal Army, President Davis hurriedly ordered about fourteen millions of dollars, the property of the banks of Virginia and of the Confederate States, to be placed on trains at Richmond and sent South, intending to convey it to the trans-Mississippi Department, if possible, there to make a final stand. The treasure was carried down to Charlotte, N. C., where the railroad ended. At this place it was decided to leave the money belonging to the banks of Virginia, in keeping of their officers. The rest of the money, belonging to the Confederate States, was placed in wagons, and the retreat continued. The brigades of Gens. Basil Duke and Vaughan, who had succeeded in escaping from East Tennessee, and had arrived at Charlotte a few days before, were placed under the orders of Gen. John C. Breckenridge to act as an escort to the treasure, and the command proceeded south until Greensboro, Washington County, Ga., was reached. At this point information was received that the Federal General, Wilson, had captured Macon, a few miles distant, and in the line of retreat to the trans-Mississippi Department. The news soon got among the men. They became demoralized, and a rush was made for the wagons containing the treasure. It was speedily divided up among them, the officers being unable to restrain the men. Among the lucky ones were two soldiers belonging to Company B, Third Tennessee Mounted Infantry, of Vaughan's brigade, from Munro County, Tenn. One of them was named Albert Stevens, and the other we will call J. T. Jones. They had charge of a wagon containing $150,000 in gold; and when the panic spread among the soldiers, and the cry was "sauve qui peut," they retained their presence of mind, and drove off in the woods, where they divided the money, making some $75,000 apiece, and separated, Stevens taking his to his home in Tennessee, where he buried it, confiding its hiding-place to his mother, a very old lady. Finding that it would be dangerous for him to remain in Tennessee, owing to the unsettled condition of things there, the people being equally divided on the questions of the war, he went to Georgia, where he found Jones, who had bought a small place and was quietly waiting until it would be safe for him to return home. Stevens stayed awhile with Jones, and then went off to another part of Georgia to visit some relatives. Before going, however, he informed Jones about the hiding of his money and his mother's knowledge of its whereabouts. As soon as Stevens was gone Jones mounted his horse and made a bee-line for Tennessee, to the place where Stevens lived. Arriving there he presented his comrade's mother with a forged letter, purporting to come from her son, directing her to deliver the money to Jones, which the old lady did. Jones then started direct for California. Arriving here he purchased a large tract of land in Mendocino County, land being very low at that time, and has since amassed a large fortune in addition to his ill-gotten gains, and is now highly respected and a member of the church.

In the course of time Stevens, having ascertained that it would be safe, started for home, possibly dreaming of a future life of ease and comfort on some blue-grass farm, raising fat cattle and blooded horses, this being your average Kentuckian's or Tennesseean's idea of an earthly paradise. On reaching home he soon found out his loss. Buckling on his revolver, he scoured the entire South and West in search of his faithless friend, vowing to shoot him on sight, and only recently ascertained his whereabouts. He is now in correspondence with a prominent lawyer of this city, and an attempt will shortly be made to bring Jones to account through the courts.

## *THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.*

Mr. Seymour Haden, in a letter which fills more than two columns of the London *Times*, argues that all the evils which the advocates of cremation assert are inherent in the principle of interment arise from the fact that the dead are improperly buried. Mr. Haden contends that "the natural destination of all organized bodies that have lived and that die on the earth's surface is the earth;" that the source of the evils arising from our present mode of interment is to be found, "not in the burial of the dead, but in the unreasoning sentiment which prompts us to keep them unburied for as long as possible, and then to bury them in such a way that the earth can have no access to them." The burial of the body, Mr. Haden asserts, "supposes its resolution by the direct agency of the earth to which we commit it, and that the earth is fully competent to effect that resolution;" and he holds that "to seek to prevent this beneficent agency by enclosing the dead in hermetically sealed coffins, brick graves, and vaults is in the highest degree unphilosophical, since it does but engage us in a vain resistance to an inevitable dispensation, and since it has led us to accumulate in our midst a vast store of human remains in every stage and condition of decay." Mr. Haden proposes that interment should take place in not more than thirty-six hours after death, and that a public officer should be appointed in each district to take cognizance of everything relating to the dead of that district; and he suggests that coffins, if they are used at all, should be of some light, permeable material, such as wickerwork, open at the top, "and filled in with any fragrant, herbaceous matters, that happen to be in season." The earth would not then be prevented from doing its own work of resolution, which would be accomplished in five or six years, and we might bury again in the same ground. Mr. Haden recommends the abolition of the permanent tenure of the ground by the dead, and of the use of brick graves and vaults, and suggests that our dead might be buried in the lowland tracts of alluvial soil on the Kent and Essex banks of the Thames, by which means much of the valuable land in and about the city now occupied as cemeteries might be restored to better uses, and the lowlands of Essex and Kent be drained, planted, and beautified, with equal benefit to the land and to ourselves. Cremation Mr. Haden objects to as a troublesome and wasteful form of burial.

# THE BEECHER TRIAL.

## SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

### MOULTON FINALLY LEAVES THE WITNESS-STAND, AFTER OCCUPYING IT ELEVEN DAYS—MRS. MARTHA BRADSHAW GIVES HER TESTIMONY—WILLIAM WEST, THE AUTHOR OF THE "WEST CHARGES," SUCCEEDS—MR. WOODRUFF'S EVIDENCE—TILTON OFFERED AS A WITNESS—OBJECTION OF THE DEFENSE—ARGUMENT ON THE QUESTION FOR TWO DAYS.

The third week in the trial of the Beecher case, and the ninth day of Moulton's examination, opened with the proceedings of Monday last. It had been expected that the cross-examination of this remarkable witness would have closed on Saturday, but, owing to difficulties which any attentive reader of the case will readily appreciate, counsel required a longer time to complete their questioning than they had expected. Mr. Tracy, resuming the cross-examination, attempted to introduce in evidence the story, or parts of the story, which appeared in the *Woodhull and Claflin Weekly*, but after an extended controversy they were ruled out by the court. The questioning then went to the paper known as the "True Story," prepared by Mr. Tilton for presentation to the Investigating Committee, but never presented or published, and subsequently destroyed, though, as was discovered later in the day, certain fragments had been preserved. Under the rules regulating evidence it is permissible to examine a witness as to the contents of a paper which has been destroyed, if it appeared that he was ever cognizant of them; and Moulton was examined as to the contents of the "True Story" at great length. Was it proposed for publication; did it treat of the relations of Tilton to Beecher, or of Tilton to Bowen, or of Tilton to the Woodhulls and their publications; did it contain the "letter of contrition," or Mrs. Tilton's letter to Dr. Storrs, or of Mrs. Tilton's relations to Beecher; did it contain any charge of adultery against Mrs. Tilton with Mr. Beecher; did not Mr. Tilton in this paper eulogize his wife "for the delicate manner in which she had resisted the advances of her Pastor?" To all these questions the witness answered that he did not recollect; he had an "impression" that it contained the letter of Mrs. Tilton to Dr. Storrs, and "something was said" about the paper being intended for publication. Subsequently the questioning was renewed, as based on the "True Story," what Tilton was willing to say about the charges against his wife, and whether or not he was unwilling that anything but what he had said in that paper about them should be published. On this point, the counsel after repeated questioning, failed to obtain anything from the answers of the witness, except an emphatic interjection that "Tilton was at all times ready to defend his wife from the charge of adultery." The "Letter to a Complaining Friend" was then taken up, and the witness testified that it was published without his knowledge; thought the card from Mr. Beecher in the *Eagle* answering the letter was in consequence of its publication, but remembered nothing about an interview with Mr. Beecher in which he [the witness] advised him not to answer the letter. A letter was here put into the witness' hand, and he was asked to identify it, which he did. It was not read, and counsel for the plaintiff tried hard to get permission to see it, but the defense refused to allow it at that time. The witness was then questioned about Tilton's letter to Bowen (attached to the tripartite agreement) and testified that he did not know anything about its publication, or that of the article in the *Golden Age* on the same subject. He was then asked how long it was after the publication of this letter that Mr. Beecher gave the $5,000; he replied it was one month, but he could not remember how long it was after the publication that Mr. Beecher *agreed* to give the money, neither could he remember how often during that month he talked on the subject with Mr. Beecher, or what he said to him; he could not remember if Mr. Beecher told him that Tilton was talking against him [Beecher] nor whether he denied this, and promised to trace up the rumors and let Mr. Beecher know. Mr. Beecher's "letter of resignation" which he was going to send to Plymouth Church was then referred to, and witness was questioned whether Tilton did not see it the same day [Sunday] as Moulton. He replied that he did. Witness' reply to the letter advised Beecher not to resign—that the trouble could be settled; and he and Tilton drew up a card, which was published in the *Eagle* by Mr. Beecher, exonerating Mrs. Tilton from the charges made against her. Witness was questioned at some length as to the effect of the letter of resignation on Tilton, with the object of proving that Tilton was very desirous that Mr. Beecher should not be driven to resign. In answer to further questioning, witness said he did not recollect if his letter of August 5, denying Mr. Beecher his papers, was written in presence of Tilton, but that his first statement to the committee was dictated to Tilton. Some questioning as to Moulton's taking down the portrait of Beecher which hung in his house: as to his wife's and his own attendance at Plymouth Church; as to a statement made by him to Mr. Halliday of the friendly meeting between Beecher and Tilton after the Woodhull publication; and of various persons to whom witness had recently expressed violent hostility to Mr. Beecher, closed the examination for the day.

TUESDAY.

The first important point in the cross-examination of this day was in reference to a letter dated Feb. 13, 1871, from a nephew of Mr. Beecher, telling him that Tilton had been uttering slanders about him, and denouncing Tilton in terms of great severity. The answer to this letter was a matter of consultation between Tilton, Beecher, and Moulton, and the defense desired to show the difference between the answer which was really sent by Beecher and the one suggested by Tilton, that of the latter placing Tilton and Beecher on the same footing as having both been guilty of slandering each other, under false impressions, while Mr. Beecher's answer simply said that he [Beecher] was somewhat to blame in the matter; that Tilton had now withdrawn all he had ever said, and advised silence on his nephew as the best course to pursue. It was while this subject was being inquired into that Mr. Moulton received the unexpected intelligence of his mother's sudden death. The inquiry was then directed to the fact of Tilton having copies of letters of Mr. Beecher which the latter had deposited for safe-keeping with the witness. He was asked if he knew how Tilton obtained these, each letter named being separately inquired about. The witness replied generally that he did not know, or did not recollect. He was asked if he had any papers of Mr. Beecher's, others than those he had produced. He replied in the negative, and was then asked about a proposed statement he had submitted to Mr. Beecher, for the latter to publish, after the Bacon letter, in which Mr. Beecher would admit an offense, and whether he [the witness] did not promise Mr. Beecher, if he would make the statement, all the papers should be burned. Witness replied that it was likely he did make some such remark. The inquiry then passed to the subject of an interview with Mr. Beecher, wherein witness stated to him that Mr. Storrs had said in the Investigating Committee that he should criticise Tilton, but that that was all flummery. The point of inquiry was whether this message from Storrs had been conveyed to Tilton by Carpenter. Witness said he did not know. A letter of Mr. Clark (associate editor with Mr. Tilton on the *Golden Age*) to Moulton, which the defense claimed was shown by witness to Mr. Beecher, was not taken up. This letter appeared to refer to Mr. Clark's desire that some one should buy the *Golden Age*, after it got into difficulties; but the witness said he could not remember if he showed that particular letter [produced in court] to Mr. Beecher. The court ruled it out. Counsel then tried by a long series of questionings to complete the identification of the document, so that it might be read in evidence; but it was again ruled out, and an exception taken. Some questioning as to whether the witness had ever destroyed any envelopes or letters he had received from Mr. Beecher closed the day's cross-examination of the witness. The redirect examination was then begun by ex-Judge Fullerton. This was remarkable for the continuous disputes between the opposing counsel, as to what were and what were not permissible subjects of inquiry, and the exceptions taken by the defense to the rulings of the Court were frequent. In regard to the hostility the witness had expressed toward Mr. Beecher, he explained that it was entirely in consequence of the suddenly hostile course Mr. Beecher had adopted toward him. He also repeated the speech of Tilton in introducing the woman Woodhull at Steinway Hall, wherein Tilton, in effect, disclaimed for himself any responsibility for what she was about to say, and said further that their going in the Hall was, in a measure, accidental. He was then examined as to the interview with Charles Storrs, about the report of the committee, giving a different aspect to it to that given under the questioning of counsel for the defense. As to the occasion on which the witness, after the Woodhull publication, had told certain business friends that Mr. Beecher was an innocent man, he explained that he had afterward informed Mr. Beecher of this, who had replied that it was right, and if it was necessary to lie, one might as well lie sublimely.

WEDNESDAY.

The redirect examination of Mr. Moulton was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton, and was followed by the recross, both occupying about an hour, when this long-tried witness was permitted to leave the stand, after eleven days of continuous examination, throughout which he had never, even under the most trying circumstances, lost his coolness and caution, and had proved himself one of the most remarkable witnesses ever seen in a court-room. Mr. Fullerton first made some inquiries about some differences between the copy of the letter attached to the tripartite agreement and the copy as published in the *Golden Age*, then as to whether Mr. Beecher ever mentioned the publication of the letter to Bowen in connection with the payment of the $5,000, to which the witness replied in the negative, and concluded with the following question and answer: "Q.—There is but one other question, and it is this: In any of the conversations to which your attention has been called on the cross-examination by the other side with Mr. Beecher, or to which your attention has been attracted on the direct examination, did Mr. Beecher ever deny to you his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Never." Mr. Tracy here took up the recross. He inquired into the circumstances of the withdrawal of their support by the subscribers to the *Golden Age*, then as to the speech of Tilton at Steinway Hall. He showed the witness a copy of the *World* of the day succeeding the delivery of the speech, and containing what purported to be a verbatim copy of it, which materially differed from that as given by the witness before. He was asked if he did not recollect certain expressions in it, wherein Tilton to a certain extent identified himself with the woman Woodhull and her opinions. The witness replied that he could not distinctly. The questioning then passed to an interview at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, held between the witness, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Tracy himself. It was directed to the proving of what papers it was that Mr. Tracy had then advised witness to withhold from his "statement," then preparing for the Investigating Committee. Mr. Moulton's views on the marriage question were asked for, and he gave them as being that husband and wife should be strictly faithful to each other; but on the subject of divorce, he said he had not made up his mind. He further said he did not know what Mr. Tilton's views were on these subjects. After some other subjects had been gone over, the witness was allowed to leave the stand. Plaintiff's counsel then called Martha A. Bradshaw, who testified, on direct and cross examination, that she had been a member of Plymouth Church for over twenty years, had known Mr. Beecher nearly that time, had written to him after the Woodhull publication imploring him to give her a word in denial, and had received an answer advising her to observe total silence. The letters were read in evidence. She further testified that Mr. Tilton was one of her most intimate friends, that the Tilton family was an ordinarily happy one, that Mrs. Tilton was a very religious and sweet-minded lady, and that she knew of no serious troubles in the family till after the publication of the Woodhull scandal. Mr. William F. West was then called. He testified that he was a member of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, that he had preferred the charges of slander against Tilton, and detailed the action of Mr. Beecher on the occasions when the subject of these charges was brought up in the church. He was also examined as to the scene in Plymouth Church when the charges were laid before the congregation, in presence of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, and what both of them said on the occasion. The stand was then taken by Mr. Woodruff, and he was questioned as to the interview, referred to by Mr. Moulton, between Mr. Tracy, the witness, and Mr. Moulton, on the subject of the Woodhull scandal, and what course of action it was best for Mr. Moulton to pursue, some criticism having been publicly made which Mr. Woodruff thought would tend to injure the firm. Cousel for the defense objected, on the ground that Mr. Beecher was not present, either personally or by representative. Plaintiff's counsel argued that the evidence was admissible, on the ground that Moulton had spoken to Mr. Beecher about this consultation, and he authorized him to consult Mr. Tracy. The question was whether what Mr. Beecher said amounted to such an authorization as made Mr. Tracy his proper representative. Judge Neilson expressed some doubt, and said he would rule on the point the next morning.

THURSDAY.

Judge Neilson, on the opening of the court, announced that he decided to admit the testimony of Mr. Woodruff in relation to the interview. The defense took an exception, and the examination commenced by Mr. Fullerton asking the witness what took place at the interview. The witness testified that Mr. Tracy, himself, and Mr. Moulton met at the office of the former to consult about what should be done; that Moulton told Mr. Tracy that the essential points of the scandal were true; that he had gone to Mr. Beecher on a certain evening, at the suggestion of Mr. Tilton; that Mr. Beecher went to his house in regard to the statement of Tilton, and that Mrs. Tilton had written a confession and afterward a retraction, and that he [Moulton] had done all he could to cover up the scandal; but now the Woodhull publication made it necessary for something to be done, and he had come to Mr. Tracy to consult, and have whatever was done, done wisely. Mr. Moulton had been asked to deny the whole thing in a card to the public, but the witness strenuously objected to making such a denial of something he knew to be true. Mr. Tracy said that he thought, under some circumstances, a man would be justified in denying that story, and, witness still objecting to the publication of a card, Mr. Tracy asked whether Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton could not go to Europe for a few years. This was impossible, as one member of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson was then away in Europe. Mr. Tracy then suggested that the only possible thing to do was for all parties to observe perfect silence. That was the sum of the conversation. Subsequently, they all met again, on the Sunday evening afterward, at Moulton's house, and there a long consultation was held about the matter. Tilton was averse to having Mr. Tracy brought into the case, and asked him if, should ever he [Tilton] and Beecher be brought into a lawsuit, whether Mr. Tracy would be counsel on Mr. Beecher's side. To this Mr. Tracy had responded that he would not. The "letter of contrition" was shown to him, and they all talked out the case as published in the Woodhull paper. Mr. Tracy then took up the cross-examination of the witness. He inquired whether, on the morning of the meeting at his office, Moulton was not introduced to him for the first time by the witness, who responded that he was; whether any papers were there, the Woodhull paper, or any other; witness said no; whether in the subsequent meeting, when the letter of apology and retraction were shown to him, "On what does this scandal rest aside from these papers?" and the reply of Mr. Moulton was, on some statement of Mrs. Tilton to her husband. The witness replied that he remembered something of this being said. Mr. Tracy then inquired if Tilton did not have there what was called the "true story." Witness replied that he could not recollect; he thought not. The questioning then passed to matters of conversation held between Mr. Tracy and Tilton on that evening. Witness was asked if Tilton had made any accusation against Mr. Beecher, and he replied that he did, of adultery. Mr. Tracy then asked, "Do you not remember my then turning to him, and asking, 'With your wife?' and he replying, 'No, Sir, with another woman.'" The witness said he did not, and, in regard to some other questions, said he was lying on the sofa while the conversation went on, and did not pay much attention to it. The cross-examination of this witness closed with a series of inquiries about the withdrawal of the supporters of the *Golden Age*, he having conducted the negotiation; and also about the means of support it had apart from the subscriptions. It appeared that the subscribers agreed at the outset to pay so much apiece to the paper; that afterward they were released from the payment of half their subscriptions, Tilton giving his notes, "payable on the success of the *Golden Age*," for the amount of money already paid, but when this subscription money had been paid by them the witness could not remember. He, however, promised to look up his accounts, and find when he paid his own share of the subscription. Counsel for the plaintiff then called as the next witness, Theodore Tilton. Before he had been sworn, Mr. Evarts objected to him as a witness. This was an emergency which, it was evident, both sides had prepared for from the outset, and the argument was commenced by Mr. Evarts, and replied to by Gen. Pryor, who possibly had been retained by the plaintiff with a view to this special point. The argument was based largely on precedents, and in these both Mr. Evarts and his opponent appeared to be thoroughly versed. The point raised was, of course, that Tilton being the husband of the woman with whom the alleged adultery was committed, he could not testify against her, neither husband nor wife being competent witnesses for or against each other. The argument continued to the close of the day's sitting, Gen. Pryor speaking.

FRIDAY.

Argument was continued all this day, Gen. Pryor only closing when the hour of adjournment came. The Judge announced that he would give his decision on Monday morning, and that it would not be a written one, and counsel could take their exceptions, if so minded.

## THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

### THE CHARGES MADE BY PROF. CHANDLER AGAINST THE DIRECTORS—THEIR SIDE OF THE QUESTION—MR. CREMIN NOT A PARTY TO A CONSPIRACY.

Mr. P. W. Cremin, one of the Judges in the matter concerning the merits of the new lubricator introduced by the American Metaline Company, and for which the gold medal of progress of the American Institute was claimed, has written a letter to THE TIMES in answer to the charges of ignorance, incompetency, unfairness, and conspiracy, preferred against him by Prof. F. C. Chandler in his letter of resignation, addressed to the Board of Directors of the American Institute on the 23d inst., and published in this paper on the 28th inst. In regard to the charge of ignorance, Mr. Cremin says he leaves that to be answered by his professional associates, and by those who know him best, and to the charges of unfairness and conspiracy he replies by submitting the report which he made to the Board of Managers, a copy of which he appends to his letter. He also says he can solemnly aver that he has not been a party to any conspiracy, and that the charge is as false as it is malicious. In the minority report, submitted to the Board of Managers on the 12th inst., Mr. Cremin says that, although he signed the first report in deference to the judgment and investigations of one of the judges, what he saw of the working of metaline at the fair was not entirely satisfactory, but that was explained by the agent, who said that the machine used was an old one, and that they had not had time to put a new one on exhibition. The explanation was satisfactory, and seemed to be justified by the facts and the strong testimonials presented as to the merits of metaline, and for those reasons the report was signed. He afterward called at a number of places where metaline was being used as a lubricator, and, after careful examination, came to the conclusion that it was not what it was claimed to be. His conclusion was that although metaline was entitled to much consideration and worthy of the many testimonials given of it as a praiseworthy invention, and eminently desirable where oil could not be used, it was inferior to oil as a general lubricator, and only under some circumstances equal to it. He therefore suggested that the silver medal be awarded to metaline.

Mr. Samuel D. Tillman, the Corresponding Secretary, upon being asked his opinion in regard to the matter, said he thought that Prof. Chandler had evidently made his statement without taking into consideration the rules by which the officers of the Institute were bound in their award of medals, otherwise he would have known that the board could not legitimately have awarded the medal to the American Metaline Company. In awarding the Medal of Progress they are bound to the strict observance of the rule, and to know that its requirements have been fully observed by the claimant. Besides other requirements, the medal could only be awarded by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Direction, after it had been reported upon by not less than three judges, as fulfilling all the conditions required. These conditions had not been fulfilled, and the board could not, therefore, have awarded the medal even if they had felt it to be due the claimants. Mr. Tillman said further, that he felt sure that no other than Prof. Chandler had ever strongly favored the award asked, for Mr. F. D. Curtis, who spoke in favor of the metaline when the case was before the board, had it clearly understood that he did so purely on favorable statements in regard to it, made to him by Prof. Chandler. In any case the claim for the metaline, for the reason already given, never came before the management for a vote. In awarding the silver medal to the metaline, they had not given, the trifling award which Prof. Chandler seemed to suppose, as by the rules of the association it is "to be awarded only for a machine, product or process of great value, and then only by an affirmative vote of at least ten members of the Board of Managers, upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges."

Mr. F. D. Curtis, of the Board of Management, upon being called upon, said he was much surprised at the statements made by Prof. Chandler. He knew that he had been very strongly in favor of granting the claim of the company from the first, and it was from his very strong declarations in favor of it that he (Mr. Curtis) had spoken in its favor. But when he found that the report did not conform to the rule he could not do other than he did, for it was as much the duty of the Institute to protect the public as to favor inventors.

Mr. Orestes Cleveland, the President of the American Institute, in a lengthy communication, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Direction and approved by the Board of Managers, addressed to Prof. C. T. Chandler, on the 29th inst., has acknowledged the receipt of his letter tendering his resignation as a Director of the institute, and has informed him that the same had been unanimously accepted. In this letter, which is couched in courteous and kindly language, Mr. Cleveland says that the course so suddenly adopted has filled them with surprise and regret, not alone because the institute will no longer have his advice and assistance, but in consequence of the alleged cause, and the manner of his withdrawal. If—as he asserts—Mr. Cleveland continues, any conspiracy has existed for the purpose of influencing the Board of Managers, or the Board of Direction, in the award sought to be granted, the conspiracy has been between himself and the Metaline Company. After alluding to the fact that, as they now learn, Prof. Chandler approached members of the Board of Managers, of which he was not a member, and urged the merits of metaline, and said the company would be an applicant for the great medal, Mr. Cleveland quotes the by-law governing its award to explain why it could not have been given. Then, failing to convince the Board of Managers that the great medal should be awarded. Prof. Chandler, by great personal effort on the part of himself and the company, induced the Board of Managers to recommend, by barely the votes needed, that the medal of progress be awarded, and the report of the judges, together with the recommendation, was placed before the Board of Direction, of which he was a member. Mr. Cleveland then quotes the by-laws governing this award, and proceeds to give the reasons why it was that the medal of progress could not be awarded to the Metaline Company, and why the silver medal was the highest award the board could make. In conclusion, Mr. Cleveland says they pass over the tone and spirit of Prof. Chandler's letter, and the want of good faith, to put it in the mildest form, of addressing his letter practically to the public, instead of to the Board of Direction, and the charge of interested motives on the part of some of its members. Prof. Chandler is not alone, he says, in raising the question of injustice, which has been so often charged against the institute by those who are disappointed in the award of medals, but time has in every instance vindicated, as it will in this instance vindicate, the action of the institute.

## RUN OVER BY A STAGE COACH.

William Boyle, driver of a Broadway stage, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with running over and breaking the leg of Mr. John Schwartz, who was attempting to cross Broadway at Fourteenth street at noon. Officer McCahill witnessed the outrage and promptly arrested the driver. The Judge remarked that stage-drivers appeared to have an idea that they were at perfect liberty to drive over any person coming in their way even if walking on crossings, where the foot passengers have the right of way. Boyle was held until Mr. Schwartz can appear against him.

# THE ASTOR HOUSE.

## ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE WORLD-FAMOUS HOTEL.

### FICTIONS CONCERNING IT CORRECTED—ITS LANDLORDS AND NOTABLE GUESTS—PAST EVENTS—WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE HOUSE.

The entertaining biographer, Boswell, in his *Life of Doctor Johnson*, credits that surly old bear with saying, "There is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn." A few days ago our model "tavern or inn," the world-famed Astor House, closed its doors to the public for the first time since its formal opening on the 1st of June, 1836—nearly thirty-nine years ago. During all that long period the building, outside and inside, has remained substantially unchanged, save the covering over of the interior space, which was at first an open court. The rooms are the same, and, with few exceptions, devoted to the same uses as at first; much of the furniture is of the original lot, and the whole tone of the establishment is yet of the sober and substantial character peculiar to the past generation.

There have been many stories about the origin of the house, its sale to the younger Astor, the old man's will, and so on; but none of them are quite correct. We propose now to give an accurate history of the concern, as verified by reference to official documents and personal witnesses. John Jacob Astor, who handled such vast amounts of real estate in this City, first appears as a purchaser Aug. 14, 1789, when he bought from James Bolmer, for £250, two lots, of 25 by 100 feet, on the west side of Bowery lane. In this purchase he is called "Jacob Astor, fur merchant." His last purchase of real estate was about the end of February, 1848—a month before he died—when he bought a lot at Sheriff's sale. Mr. Astor during that long period of nearly sixty years recorded more than 400 purchases of real estate in this City, varying from a gore of five by a dozen feet to whole blocks and plots of acres in extent. Mr. Astor began business in Little Dock (Water) street, near Broad street, about 1789 or 1790. In 1794 he got up to No. 149 Broadway, and in 1802 he moved up to No. 214 in the same street, having a store at No. 71 Liberty street. From No. 214 he moved to No. 223 Broadway, (on the present Astor House block,) where he remained until about 1836, when he went to his new house, opposite Niblo's, No. 585 Broadway. He was temporarily away from No. 253, however—at Hoboken for two or three seasons, at Hell Gate one year, and one season with his son, at the corner of White street and Broadway.

Was his idea of building a hotel originated by the grand success, or apparent success, at that time, of the astonishing edifice called Holt's Hotel, (now the United States,) at Pearl and Fulton streets? Holt's Tower, Holt's Pyramid, Holt's Folly, by all which names it was called, was a grand affair—much larger, and very much taller than any other public house in the country. It was opened in January, 1833, and for a time was well patronized. The height of the lodging-rooms from the ground was a drawback, however, as passenger elevators were not known then—though something like an elevator was used in that very house for raising baggage, a steam engine taking up one's trunk "and the owner, too, if he chose," says a journal of the day.

Stephen Holt was for several years a victualler at the Fulton Market, and the big hotel was the expensive realization of a long-entertained purpose. One fact about the premeditation is remarkable. Mrs. Holt, who was fifty years of age, had ready for the opening of the hotel 1,500 towels, 400 pairs of sheets, 400 pairs of pillow-cases, 250 bed-ticks, and 300 patchwork quilts—several composed of pieces not larger than a two-shilling piece. She had been six years at work with her needle—no sewing-machines in those days—in getting ready this vast and expensive stock, all made with her own hands. When the house opened, the little steam engine was pegging away at an artesian well in the basement, which supplied the establishment with water until superseded by the Croton. Holt failed after about two years, and the house was sold by Franklin, the auctioneer, for $175,000, including all the furniture which was valued at $60,000. Levi Disbrow was the purchaser. He was the digger of the artesian well. Holt spent on the house more than twice as much as he got for it, and left it pecuniarily a ruined man.

Was the proposed hotel to be Astor's memorial monument? It may be he thought so, for the library certainly was not in his mind, and is not hinted at in the first will, made a few weeks after the hotel opened. The library was provided for in a codicil a year or two later. But no matter about the motive. Astor had long contemplated a big hotel, and from time to time bought up all the land except the corner of Broadway and Barclay street, where John G. Coster, the rich merchant, lived in his snug three-story brick house. Astor offered a fair price, but Coster did not want to sell. He knew what was wanted, and held out for high figures. After much dickering he agreed to take $60,000—a monstrous sum—and on the 14th of January, 1834, the conveyance was made by John Gerard Coster, and Catherine his wife, to John Jacob Astor, for the sum named. The tranfer was attested by "Hamilton Fish, Commissioner of Deeds," (now Secretary of State.) The lot was 30 feet on Broadway by 127 on Barclay street. Coster went up town and put up for his dwelling the granite double house afterward known as the Chinese Museum.

Fourteen days after this purchase, John Jacob Astor—then in Paris—"for and in consideration of one Spanish milled dollar to me in hand paid," &c., sold to his son, William B. Astor, all that piece of land on Broadway, between Vesey and Barclay streets, said land fronting on Broadway 200 feet, and running back 160 feet on the other streets. Conditions of descent are added in the deed, stipulating that the property was to go to William B's surviving sons in equal shares. If a son died before the father [William B.] the share he would have had to go to the heirs "of the body" of such deceased son. From this sale, doubtless, arose the story that the old man sold the Astor House to his sons for ten shillings. In point of fact there was no Astor House to sell; nor can we find afterward any conveyance of the building to William B. Astor. He owned the ground before the building was begun; the house was built by the old man, and named after him; father and son were at the time partners in business, and since the old man's death nothing has changed the proprietorship of the property. Another error may here be corrected—and that is, the statement that John Jacob decreed that the house should always be kept as a hotel, and retain the name unchanged. If any such direction was given it must have been a private request. The property is not mentioned in the will; and as for the name, when the house was first leased it had no name at all, for it is expressly written in the lease that the parties of the second part are to keep and use the said premises as a hotel only, and not to change the name "after they have adopted one."

As soon as Coster was off the clearing of the ground began. Astor's office was at No. 8 Vesey street, handy to the back door of his house, No. 223 Broadway. They [William B. was partner] moved down to No. 35 or 37 Vesey, and, after the hotel was finished, up to Prince street, where the office of William B. still is. The new hotel rose slowly and solidly, and was the wonder of the day. Before it was half finished the great fire occurred, and the commercial metropolis was financially prostrated. Astor, however, was all right. His property was mainly in real estate. Neither the fire nor the panic two years afterward seriously affected him. He intended to have the house done early in the Summer of 1835, but it was not completed until May of the following year.

The first lease was made May 21, 1835, to take effect April 1, 1836; Simeon and Frederick Boyden, of the Tremont House, Boston, were the lessees. They agreed to pay rent for the entire building except the stores—$16,000 the first year, $17,000 the second, $18,000 the third, and $20,000 a year thereafter—the lease being for seven years. They were to advance $20,000 for furniture, and Astor was to put in more, not to exceed $55,000, for the same purpose, the furniture to be insured by the lessees for joint benefit, they to pay six per cent. on Astor's advances, and to repay the principal advanced at the rate of $10,000 a year. They were also to pay taxes on the furniture, and five-eighths of all taxes and assessments on the building. They were to keep a first-class hotel, and not to change the name after they had selected one. In case of fire Astor was to repair, and make equitable reduction in rent. Another remarkable provision was that in case cholera or yellow fever should prevail so as to depress business, a proper reduction was to be made in the rent for the time.

At the time the Astor was opened, the City Hotel, corner of Broadway and Cedar street, was the great house in New-York. That was built by Astor, and was kept for many years by Jennings & Willard. A few weeks before the Astor opened they retired, and were succeeded by Mather & Crittenden. The only distinguished house besides the City was Holt's. The wholesale dry goods business, and, in fact, nearly all wholesale business, was on the East River side of the First Ward—notably for some years afterward in Pearl street. Besides the City and Holt's, there were the Atlantic, near Bowling Green; the Franklin, at the corner of Dey street; the Mansion House, lower down on the east side; the Washington, where Stewart's lower store now is; Webb's Congress Hall, and Niblo's, all on Broadway; the Western and the York House, in Cortlandt street; the Clinton, (afterward kept by Leland,) in Beekman street; the Exchange and the Merchants', in Broad street; the Pearl Street House and the United States, in Pearl street, and some small fry scattered here and there.

All around the new Astor House were first-class private residences. Columbia College was a beautiful green place; the Stevenses and other rich men lived thereabout; the lower part of Greenwich street and all State street were fashionable quarters. The Park was a charming grove, sentineled at the lower gate by two high posts of masonry, on which were huge stone balls, said to have been brought from Athens or some other ancient Grecian city. Beekman, Cliff, and other east-side streets were also filled with the best people. Gas was comparatively new, and Croton had not got over the Harlem River. The Harlem was the only railroad in the City, and that stopped at Broome street and the Bowery, and had no City cars. Omnibuses were plentiful, and Kip & Brown were in their glory. There were sixteen wards in the City, with a population of about 270,000. Brooklyn numbered less than 30,000.

When the Astor opened, the special excitement of the City was the murder of the beautiful courtesan, Helen Jewett, and the trial of Richard P. Robinson therefor, which commenced a few days after the Astor opened. Justice was prompt then. The murder was done on the 10th of April, and Robinson was acquitted on the 8th or 9th of June—two months after. Another excitement was a long struggle to elect a President of the Board of Aldermen. There were eight Whigs and eight Democrats, and two months were used up in vain balloting. Finally, Richard Ray Ward, representative from the Fifteenth Ward, went over to the Democrats, and Isaac L. Varian was chosen. Among the members of the Common Council were Isaac L. Varian, Aaron Clark, and Caleb S. Woodhull, who afterward became Mayors; Daniel P. Ingraham, afterward Judge; Frederick A. Tallmadge, afterward Recorder; Edward Curtis, afterward Collector; Joseph R. Taylor, afterward Controller; Gen. William Hall, Henry Erben, Egbert Benson, and Jacob Westervelt. It may be presumed that all of these were among the leading citizens who put their boots under the Astor tables on the opening day, along with Mayor Cornelius W. Lawrence and jolly Dicky Riker, the Recorder, "Old Hays," the High Constable, and boys of that ilk.

From a long description of the new hotel we learn that it was 200 feet front and 150 on the side streets, built of Quincy granite, five stories high, forming a hollow square, with a paved court in the centre. There were ten stores on Broadway and five on the other streets. The main entrance opened to a splendid vestibule, supported by columns, with floor of mosaic marble in blue and white, the same extending through the halls. On the north of the vestibule was the office, corresponding with "the bar" in other houses. On the south side of the office was the gentlemen's reading-room. The dining-room, on the first floor of the Barclay street wing, 100 feet long, 40 wide, and 19½ high. On the same floor, Barclay street corner, the gentlemen's smoking-room, having a fine view of the park, City Hall, and Broadway. On the Vesey street corner the ladies' drawing-room, richly furnished. On the Vesey street wing, the ladies' dining-room, holding one hundred guests. There were also about twenty parlors on the first floor. The upper stories were suites of parlors fronting the streets, with bedrooms opposite looking out upon the court. All the halls and rooms were ample and beautifully furnished. From the upper stories and the roof fine views could be had far over the rivers and harbor and Jersey shore. The furniture was mostly black walnut, made by Meeks. The house was lighted with gas; water was supplied from a well in the court-yard and cisterns on the roof, filled by rain or pumped by a steam-engine from the well. There were seventeen bathing-rooms and two shower-baths. The kitchen, running along the rear from Vesey to Barclay streets, was a wonder of perfection—the cooks were all French. The stairs were easy of ascent. There were about 390 rooms, of which more than 300 were for guests. The furniture cost $90,000, including $8,000 worth of silverware and $12,000 of plated goods. There were 400 locks, each with its own key. Eighty servants were permanently engaged.

Of course everybody and his wife went "to the Astor," and very soon the name became famous—so that to say such a hotel was "the Astor of the town" was the highest praise that any landlord could desire. The Boydens knew their business, and the traveling world knew them. Before the first lease was out, Robert B. Coleman came in, and afterward Charles A. Stetson, condensing into the firm of Coleman & Stetson—whom to name is to praise. Under these men the Astor amply fulfilled the desire of its builder, and he said, years before he died, that his name was that of the best hotel in America, if not in the world.

It would be an endless task to name the distinguished guests of the house. Everybody who was anybody went there. Clay and Webster and Benton, the giant leaders of the past generation; Presidents and Governors and foreign Ministers; philosophers, poets, and wits; royal merchants, famous actors, wonderful lawyers, potent editors, the army and navy, all were represented. Prince De Joinville was there, when he visited us in La Belle Poule. Charles Dickens, Lord Ashburton, Kossuth, and other revolutionary notables. At the innumerable public dinners were heard Ogden Hoffman, James T. Brady, John Van Buren, Edward Everett, and their peers. It was a famous resort for editors. George D. Prentice and George W. Kendall bothered Horace Greeley with wicked jokes. Tourlow Weed, the unfathomable politician; James Watson Webb, the impulsive "mahogany stock;" the dignified Niles of Washington; Edwin Croswell, Duff Green, Joseph T. Buckingham, Charles E. Green. But we forbear. The line will stretch out to the crack of doom.

Good fortune has ever attended the Astor. Conflagration has spared it, crime has almost been unknown there, and accidents few and far between. Death has been there, of course, and many old boarders have shuffled off mortality under its roof. One of the latest cases of note was the marriage and death of Albert Richardson, who was shot by Daniel McFarland. To-day the celebrated clergyman who married the former wife of McFarland to the dying Richardson is on trial for an offense similar to that alleged as the provocation that led to Richardson's assassination. Politically, the house has run to Whigs and Republicans. The famous parlor No. 11 was long the Whig headquarters, and was always at the disposal of Thurlow Weed and his friends. In that room was done nearly all the planning of campaigns, the getting up of conventions, and the naming of candidates. Whenever the "Old Man" from Albany was visible sharp eyes and ears attended the movements in Parlor No. 11.

But vanishing space admonishes us to close. It is hardly necessary to say that the Astor House was known all over the world for its solid merits. It was always famous for its table, serving with lavish bounty the very best of eatables and wines, selected years ago by that most capable purveyor, Philip W. Engs. Stetson had his own farms, and raised much of his beef and milk. Of late years the regular *table d'hote* has faded away, our hasty people preferring the European system, and eating at any convenient time, and always in a hurry. Lady guests, too, annoyed by the roar of business, or attracted by the more gaudy new houses, have gone further up town. The Astor, therefore, was given over to business men, and for their accommodation the open court was many years ago roofed over and made into a great exchange, with the later addition of lunch counters. Otherwise the old house is hardly changed from its first appearance, and even yet, when it can no longer overtop or even reach its modern neighbors in height, it presents the solid respectability, the sober aspect, and self-confident serenity, that were characteristic of the millionaire merchant who built it.

The last valuation of the Astor House by the Tax Commissioners (in 1874) was $800,000. In 1869 it was rated at $1,000,000. The only single edifices that rated higher last year were the Grand Central Depot, $1,500,000; Stewart's store, (Tenth street,) $1,150,000; Equitable Life, $1,100,000; Fifth Avenue Hotel, $1,100,000; New-York Life, $1,000,000; Drexel's, $1,030,000; Hudson River Railroad Depot, $1,300,000; Mutual Life, $900,000; Metropolitan Hotel, $900,000; Stewart's, (Chambers street.) $850,000. The once-famous Holt's Hotel is put down at $130,000 only.

Robert B. Coleman is keeping a vast hotel in Baltimore. Charles A. Stetson, Sr., is living in quiet retirement at Remington, N. J. His son, universally called "Charley" in the house, gives up the lease with this closing. Mr. Astor's present purpose is to reconstruct the interior so as to give most of the two lower stories to general business, reserving enough of the upper part and of the Vesey street front and of the rotunda for hotel purposes. It will take three or four months to make the alterations.

If one would know the choice private history of the Astor, he must coax it from the lips of the elder Stetson. No landlord was ever more familiar with his guests, or more respected by them. Though for years he stood at the head of his tables, in white apron, literally "captain of the waiters," he was the near friend and companion of hundreds of men famous in history. What stories can he not tell of the wit and wisdom, and the weaknesses too, of Webster and his contemporaries; of Phil Hone and Joe Hoxie, the champion Whig singer; of the Van Burens and Kings; of the Gallatins and Stevenses; of Major Noah, and Col. Stone, and Kendall and Prentice, and other editors; of lawyers and judges and doctors and the vast unknown world without. The good things said at the Astor rivaled the good things eaten, and it would be a fitting biography of the great hotel if the venerable boniface should print them in a book.

## THE VATICAN AND SPAIN'S NEW KING.

A letter from Rome in the Vienna *Presse* gives some interesting information about the reception at the Vatican of the news of the proclamation of King Alfonzo. Cardinal Antonelli, says the correspondent, had been informed of the approaching event by a diplomatist at Rome some days before, and seemed much rejoiced at the news. Don Alfonso had only lately congratulated the Holy Father on the occasion of his name-day, and had given him the strongest assurances of his "ever-faithful attachment and submission." A letter had at the same time been received from Queen Isabella declaring that "the present position of the Pope is a disgrace to all the sovereigns of Europe." It has been falsely supposed, adds the correspondent, that Don Carlos was supported by the Vatican. The tone of the Catholic press of Rome certainly gave a certain color to this supposition; but perhaps Cardinal Antonelli thought that his real sympathies and those of the Pope would be best concealed by such warm advocacy of Carlism as appeared in the *Osservatore* and the *Voce della Verità*. It is certain that the Spanish Ambassador, Deremanns, repeatedly complained of the attitude of the Roman Catholic press; but, although he knew that the Pope, the Secretary of State, the Cardinal-deacon, and the Cardinals Barili, Franchi, and Berardi, together with the greater part of the Spanish episcopate, were in favor of the restoration of the dynasty expelled in 1868, he could not obtain any remedy. The mask, however, has now been thrown off; the Pope, who is very well-disposed toward his godson, Don Alfonso, greatly rejoices at his return to Spain, and gave marked expression to his feelings when he received the congratulations of the Spanish Ambassador for the new year. The Apostolic blessing for Spain and her young King was sent to Paris without delay, and the Nuncio, Monsignor Meglia, was instructed to transmit it to the new Sovereign.

## RAILROAD TRAVELERS.

### RIGHTS AND COMFORTS OF PASSENGERS—RULING OF THE SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in a case recently brought before it affecting the right of a railroad male passenger to force his way into the "ladies' car" when he could not obtain a seat elsewhere, except in the smoking-car, expressed it as follows:

"The use of railroads for the common carriage of passengers has not only vastly increased travel generally, but has also specially led women to travel without male companions. To such the protection which is the natural instinct of manhood toward their sex is specially due by common carriers. And, in view of the crowds of men of all sorts and conditions of habits constantly traveling by railroad, it appears to us to be not only a reasonable regulation, but almost, if not quite, a humane duty for railroad companies to appropriate a car of each passenger train primarily for women and men accompanying them, from which men unaccompanied by women should be excluded, and even women, or men accompanying women of offensive character or habits, so as to group women of good on the train together, sheltered as far as practicable from annoyance and insult. It is a severe comment on our civilization that such a regulation should be necessary, but the necessity is patent to all experience and intelligence. And the regulation not only comes within the principle established in all the cases we have examined, but has judicial sanction. It is not enough that the regulation is reasonable; it must be reasonably enforced. And we are unable to agree with the learned Judge of the court below in the opinion that such a regulation, to remain valid, must be strictly and uniformly enforced. We cannot think that the occasional use, or even abuse, of a discretion to admit into the ladies' car persons not admissable under the letter of the regulation, can operate to abrogate the regulation itself. There may well be cases of age or infirmity or other ground of discrimination, in which the regulation need not be rigidly enforced. And the regulation for the convenience of some passengers should not be enforced to the violation of the rights of other passengers. Railroad companies have no right to overcrowd their trains to the inconvenience of passengers. Passengers are entitled to seats, and it is the duty of the officials of the train to see that they have them. If passengers appropriate more than one seat each, leaving others without seats, it is not the duty or the right of the latter to wrangle with the former for seats; it is the duty of the proper officers of the train to regulate that. It is essential that good order should prevail on every passenger train; and it is not likely always to prevail on crowded trains if the dignitaries of the train leave the passengers to shift and scramble for themselves. And if there be not sitting-room for passengers excluded by the regulation from the ladies' car, and there be room to seat them there, they cannot be left standing without breach of the contract of carriage. But in such case, in the admission of male passengers into the ladies' car, the object of the regulation must be regarded and observed, and it must necessarily rest in the discretion of the proper officials of the train to select those to be admitted. This discretion must be somewhere, and the good order of the train and the object of the regulation are not compatible with the choice of passengers to make their way at will and without license or excuse into a car from which the regulation primarily excludes them. In such cases, as in others, it would not comport with the comfort and convenience of the passengers, not always with their safety, for some of them to assert their rights with a strong hand. And the safety and comfort of the passengers generally is not to give way to the safety or convenience of one or a few. For all violations of their rights as passengers, all passengers have their remedy by action on the contract of carriage; but they must submit to the necessary and reasonable discipline of the train.

On the trial in the court below, there was evidence tending to show that the respondent, being a passenger on the appellant's train, to which a ladies' car was attached, was, with other male passengers, left by the officers of the train without a seat, there being no unoccupied seats except in the ladies' car; that he had been in the smoking car, in which he was not bound to remain; and that he and others stood for some time in one of the ordinary passenger cars, without attention from the officers of the train. If these were the facts, without some special excuse for the neglect, it is plain that the officers of the train were guilty of breach of duty to the passengers so left standing. There was evidence tending to show that the respondent then went to the ladies' car for a seat; that he found the door at first locked, but that upon its being unlocked by a brakeman, he entered, or attempted to enter, the car. Whether he entered the car peaceably and without being forbidden to enter it, or whether he was forbidden and attempted to enter the car forcibly, were questions on which the evidence was conflicting, and, under the instructions given to the jury, the verdict does not determine the fact. In either case it does appear that he was forcibly driven upon the platform of the car while the train was crossing a river, when a fall from the platform would probably have proved fatal to him. In the circumstances stated, if such were the truth, we cannot think that the respondent was bound to wait the slow pleasure of the officials of the train to give him a seat, if the ladies' car was open to his peaceable entrance. If so open, we think that he might well enter it for a seat, for, as we have said, the regulation for convenience should give way to the right of contract. And if the officers of the train neither furnished him with a seat nor forbade or barred his entrance into the ladies' car, we are inclined to regard it as equivalent to their license to him to enter it. But if his entrance were barred or forbidden, we cannot hold that he could, of right, attempt by force to enter the car. If, however, being neither barred nor forbidden, he entered the car peaceably, and was peaceably in it, where there was a seat for him, to which he was entitled, and which he could not find elsewhere, we hold that he was there rightfully. Being there rightfully, under his contract of carriage, we cannot recognize any right of any officer of the train to remove him by force; certainly not without proffering him a seat elsewhere. And we deem it our duty to say that no circumstances could have justified the brakeman, if such were the fact, in violently throwing the respondent on the platform while the train was moving over the bridge. Some discretion and humanity are as essential to such persons as zeal, due or undue.

## DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN ARABIA.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the news has arrived from Arabia of a serious defeat inflicted on the Turkish troops at Khamer, four days' journey to the North of Sanna, by Arabs of the tribes of Hadjid-weh-Bakil, Nem, and Khaulan. The Arabs, 50,000 (*sic*) in number, attacked 400 Turks, 120 of whom were killed, while the rest precipitately retreated to Sanna, leaving their arms, ammunition, and three cannon in the hands of their adversaries, who are said to have themselves lost 600 men in the battle. The Turkish Governor General, on learning the news, at once hastened with the troops of the harbor of Hodeidah to Sanna, and there ordered the occupation of Taiz, formerly a flourishing town, but now in a state of decay, which is at the junction of the roads from the English Protectorate round Aden to the interior of Yemen, and has been the most advanced Turkish post in the direction of Aden, being jealously guarded by the Turks. All the troops that can be spared from the seven corps of the Turkish Army, (whose headquarters are at Sanna,) consisting of five regiments of infantry, five battalions of rifles, a squadron of cavalry, and three battalions of field artillery, are now on their way against the insurgents. The cause of the attack is stated to be the dissatisfaction which prevails among the Arab tribes, owing to their chiefs, since they recognized the supremacy of the Sultan, having carried out more strictly the precepts of the Koran and given up some of their independent institutions. The object of the insurrection is to cast off the Turkish supremacy. The insurgents are armed with match-locks, straight swords, and knives, while the Turkish infantry have breech-loaders; but, notwithstanding the superiority of his troops, the Governor seems to regard the situation as very serious, for he has asked for reinforcements from Constantinople.

## ANOTHER CARLIST SOLDIER-PRIEST.

The Madrid *Gaceta* records the end of another Carlist leader of the same clerical profession as the dreaded Padre Sancho, after a career in the central provinces longer and more varied than that of the latter in the north. This was the former curé of Alcobon, who bore arms from the beginning of the war on the Pretender's side as a cabecilla, or leader of a band of partisans, until, having unfortunately been obliged to visit Madrid on private business, he was recognized in one of the principal thoroughfares and arrested. More fortunate than Lozano when found within the hostile lines, he was not sent before a court-martial, but got rid of by being summarily transported to Havana with other political prisoners. His friends about Don Carlos, however, bore his fate in mind, and after some months got him exchanged against a Republican officer of rank; when, returning to Madrid under a safe conduct, the curé spent some time there peacefully. Restlessness, however, again seized him. "I was born a soldier, and mean to die one," he said not long ago to a friend who remonstrated with him on the strong Carlist sympathies which he made a point of publicly declaring; and soon after this he disappeared from the capital, and was heard of at the head of one of the semi-brigand parties in the centre. Surprised and surrounded lately at the village of Roda, where he lay with thirty men, this soldier-priest refused to surrender, and was shot with the greater part of his followers, in the attempt to force their way out through the Republican troops.

## AN UNPROFITABLE ROOM COMPANION.

Henry Roener and Frederick Meyer roomed together at No. 292 Eighth avenue until the 28th of May last. When Mr. Roener awoke on that morning, he missed his room-mate together with a gold watch and clothing valued at $159. Meyer disappeared, but was arrested on Friday, and, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire held him in $2,000 bail for trial.

# MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## ACTORS AND PLAYS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

### DOMESTIC GOSSIP.

Mr. Florence was last week in Rochester.

Mrs. Lander acted last week in Galveston.

Mr. Ben De Bar acted last week in Louisville.

Miss Kate Rogers was last week at Salt Lake City.

Miss Neilson was at Ford's in Baltimore last week.

Mr. E. L. Davenport was last week in Pittsburg.

Mr. Dominick Murray was last week in Cleveland.

Lotta was last week at Wood's Theatre in Cincinnati.

Miss Adelaide Phillips sang last week in Charleston.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was last heard from in New-Orleans.

Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week at the Boston Theatre.

Mme. Janauschek was last week in Mobile and in Montgomery.

Mr. Edwin Adams plays to-morrow and Tuesday in Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams performed in Reading last week.

Mr. John McCullough was last week at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Booth were last week at the Chicago Academy.

Miss Clara Morris was last at the California Theatre in San Francisco.

Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

The Strakosch Italian opera troupe appear this week at De Bar's in St. Louis.

Mr. John Brougham was last week at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. J. L. Toole last evening ended his second week's engagement at the Boston Globe.

### OFFENBACH'S NEWEST WORK.

The London *Athenæum* of Jan. 2 has the following critique on M. Offenbach's music for the spectacle at the Alhambra Theatre. The *Athenæum* says: "The admirers of the music in 'Les Deux Aveugles,' in the 'Orphée aux Enfers,' in the 'Geneviève de Brabant,' in the 'Pont des Soupirs,' in 'La Belle Hélène,' in 'La Grande Duchesse,' in 'Les Brigands,' in 'Le Roi Carotte,' and in other works by M. Offenbach, will be surprised at the change in his style which is visible in his new opera 'Whittington.' It is a production of another school than the opera bouffe, the fame of which he has spread through Europe. In writing an opera expressly for this country, M. Offenbach must have been strongly influenced by our ballad form, and he must have studied old English songs and dances before he began to set the legend of 'Whittington and his Cat.' There is little, indeed, of his usual exaggeration and of his extravagance in indulging in outrageous effects. The story was a tempting opportunity for burlesque notation; but he has carefully abstained from distortion and imitation. He has sunk his *bouffonnerie à outrance*, and he has substituted charm of melody, combined with the illustrative instrumentation of the sound as well as the fanciful musician. In his operetta, 'La Chatte Métamorphosée en Femme,' he was much more feline in treatment than in depicting the playfulness of Dick's pet animal, the founder of his fortunes. Strange to say, there are downright comic airs in the score—not of the modern and vulgar music-hall type, but genuine old British tunes, such as our forefathers sang. What is the secret of this variation in M. Offenbach's *modus operandi*? Is it to be ascribed to the fact that he married an English woman? Be that as it may, the composer is to be congratulated on the metamorphosis. Had Whittington been heard by cultivated hearers, without the addition of gorgeous spectacle and of picturesque ballets, and, above all, had truly operatic singers been engaged in the interpretation of the music, it would have been a great success. Whether his refinement of style will suit the Alhambra audiences, who seem to be gratified more by what appeals to their eyes than by what appeals to their ears, is difficult to predict, but never was any composer worse served by singers than M. Offenbach was last Saturday night. The perseveringly false intonation of the lady vocalists was distressing; no two consecutive bars were sung without a flattening or a sharpening of the notes, which grated on the ears like the sawing of marble. The male singers indulged in those rough and rasping tones which are peculiar to the music-hall manner of executing the scales. M. Offenbach was fortunately not present on the opening night, last Saturday: he would have left the house at an early period of the performance; as it was, an exodus began near midnight, when the third act was about to commence. M. Jacobi conducted ably with a very fair band and an average chorus, and the hearers were permitted to distinguish the many fine points of the orchestration, and the very dramatic character of some of the concerted pieces. The sentimental solos out of the common order were the Bell Song, 'O slumber and dream,' deliciously scored, sung by *Alice* (Whittington's lady love;) 'Woman's Will,' air of the *Princess*; the ballad of *Dorothy the Cook*, 'The wind that blows across the sea.' Of the character songs, that of the *Bell Ringer*, 'From hour-glass and sun-dial;' *Dick's* air, 'A Prentice Linen-draper;' the 'Minon-Minon' of *Alice*; the 'Haunted Kickapoo' of the *Sergeant of Patrol*. The duets between *Alice* and *Dick* are nice; but the gem of the opera is a quartet, 'Love and Money.' While *Fitzwarren* and the *Captain* are absorbed in their bills of lading, *Alice* and *Dick* aside indulge in most impassioned strains in a *Romance à deux voix*, which ought to be published as a detached piece. The marches, pageant, and ballet music are well-written numbers. We know, indeed, of no opera by M. Offenbach in which he has taken such high ground as in 'Whittington.' The *scenario* of Mr. Farnie is well laid out. He adheres pretty closely to the legend from *Dick's* disgrace to his being knighted and elected Lord Mayor. The dialogue will require much excision; but the author had no reason to complain of his comedians, so far as Messrs. Paulton, Rouse, and Worboys were concerned, for, if somewhat too conventional in their humor, they were amusing. As for the *mise en scène*, it rivals that of 'Babil and Bijou;' the second act is bewildering in its splendor, in the magnificence of the costumes, the colors of which are exquisitely blended, and the excellence of the ballets, in which three *danseuses*, Mlles. Pitteri, Pertoldi, and Sidonie, almost recalled the glories of Mr. Lumley's famous 'Pas de Quatre.' When the performance is brought within three hours, 'Whittington,' as a spectacle, will be attractive. As for M. Offenbach's score, its due execution, so far as regards principal singers, can only be secured by a total reform in the cast. The opera will be brought out in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and it is to be hoped may fare better vocally in those cities."

## LOUISIANA.

### THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES IN 1872 REQUEST THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO DECIDE THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION AT THAT TIME.

The appended letter was addressed to the Chairman of the Louisiana Investigating Committee:

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

*Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman Congressional Committee:*

During the recent visit of a portion of the committee of which you are Chairman, to our city, William P. Kellogg, Acting Governor of the State, having expressed a willingness to submit the results of the election of 1872 to that committee for canvass and settlement, we, the undersigned, on the 5th day of January, addressed a communication to the same body, (a copy of which is herewith inclosed,) expressing also our willingness that the same committee might ascertain and declare the result of said election. We now desire to express our perfect readiness to accept the full committee as arbiters of this same matter, and to abide by its decision, provided our opponents will make a similar declaration. As Gov. McEnery is now under summons to produce the official returns of the election of 1872 before the United States House Committee on Privileges and Elections, we respectfully suggest that your committee could perform the labor at Washington without great interference with your Congressional duties. Should it be necessary or advisable by you to have counsel on both sides to explain any points in connection with the returns not apparent on their face, this could be provided for. In asking your committee to assume the delicate and responsible charge, we are not forgetful of the sacrifice it necessarily imposes, but have been led to believe that you will assume it from the high public character you enjoy before the country, and the urgent public necessity, both to the State and the nation, that there should be a speedy end to the great disturbance and scandal to which the situation in Louisiana has given rise since the election of 1872. Having perfect confidence in the justice of our cause, we are willing to make the submission without reservation.

John McEnery, D. B. Penn, H. N. Ogden, James Graham, Robert M. Lusher.

P. S.—Inclosed are copies of letters exchanged between the committee of which Mr. Foster was Chairman and ourselves.

## THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

Under the provisions of the Game laws of the State of New-York, (Chapter 390 of the Laws of 1874), it is unlawful for any person to "sell, expose for sale, transport, or have in his or her possession in this State, after the same has been killed, any moose, wild deer, or fresh venison, save only during the months of September, October, November, December, and January," under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense. The New-York Association for the Protection of Game gives notice that it will prosecute all dealers in game and other persons who violate any of the foregoing provisions after the 31st inst.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 31, 1875.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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*This morning* The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

## THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

*A new branch office of* The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

## THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

*We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of* The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law which took effect on the 1st inst.*

Counsel for the Pacific Mail Company endeavored yesterday to show, through the evidence of Mr. Irwin, that the recent disclosures about the means taken to secure the subsidy have been due to the influence of stock-jobbers. That was the theory of Rufus Hatch before the Congressional committee fairly got hold of the facts of the case. But it presupposes something like dense stupidity to attempt to break the force of recent revelations by any such cock-and-bull story now. There is, doubtless, one set of Wall street gamblers who have made money by betting upon the decline of Pacific Mail stock, which was likely to attend the exposure of the rottenness of its management. There must necessarily be another set who have lost money by underestimating the effects of these exposures. But that has as little connection with the main purpose of the inquiry as Mr. Clark Bell's attempt to connect Mr. Irwin with newspaper articles "hostile to the Pacific Mail Company." If Mr. Bell can explain away any of the facts to which Mr. Irwin has testified, the public will give him a patient hearing. He is only making himself ridiculous, besides proving very clearly the weakness of the cause he represents, by making himself the mouthpiece of the silly twaddle of Rufus Hatch.

There probably never will be any system of street-cleaning which will give anything like general satisfaction. While our present system is very far from being perfect, it is only just that it should get the credit which is due to the recent energetic efforts to clear the streets of snow. On the main thoroughfares at least gangs of men have been at work night and day, with results that the most censorious can hardly fail to appreciate. Let the public see a continuance of this honest effort on the part of the Street-cleaning Bureau to cope with a very difficult task, and it will be tolerably secure against any partisan attacks which may be made upon it.

Resistance to the Non-sectarian School act, which went into operation some time since in New-Brunswick, has culminated in bloodshed, and further trouble is feared. An attempt to enforce the act was followed by the slaughter of several persons. It is said that a Catholic priest is implicated in the riot which recently occurred at Caroquet, and that he will be arrested. Troops have been quartered in the sections where the Irish, and the anti-school party in general, have evinced the most decided opposition to the law. The Government appears determined to punish any factious opposition to its legislation with the utmost severity.

The French situation remains practically unchanged. The announcement is made that the Left voted solidly for M. Laboulaye's amendment to the Ventavon bill, although the opposition made to it by Louis Blanc and numerous others before it came to a vote was very determined. Republicans of all shades of opinion evidently see the necessity of rallying to the support of the Republic, which is in danger. The clause of the bill which provides for the election of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies by universal suffrage seems to have encountered no opposition from the Right, as it would conflict in no way either with the establishment of a monarchy or empire. The Bonapartists have been unusually lively in the recent debates; and it is quite as evident as heretofore that the final and critical struggle will be between the partisans of the Empire and the adherents to the Republic. The Ministry appears to be offering very important aid to the opponents of genuine republicanism, its action recently having been rather more definite and open than at any previous time.

It is announced that the Government of Russia has recognized Alfonso as King of Spain. Whether or not Germany will follow this example, so long as the officers and crew of the *Gustav* are held prisoners by the Carlists, remains to be seen. Spanish forces from the royal squadron have been landed at Zaranz, toward which port the attention of the German fleet was recently directed; and we are informed that the royal troops known as the Army of the North are still making preparations for an extensive campaign against the Carlists. But nothing decisive in the line of crushing out the Carlist movement has yet been accomplished; and one does not need to be very incredulous to fear that there never will be much done.

The valiant detectives who were recently engaged in the bombardment and sanguinary battle near Liberty, Mo., when an attempt was made to capture those active banditti, the James brothers, must be pained to know that the culprits escaped. Several persons have been arrested, charged with aiding and abetting the robbers; but the detectives are still without the persons whom they sought. It hardly speaks well for the inhabitants of the county in which the capture was attempted, that they have not, ere this, succeeded in securing the notorious rascals, either dead or alive. The sentiment supporting law must be at a low ebb when two or three armed thieves can set the people of a large tract of country at defiance.

## THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Rapid transit is one of those questions which ought to be ripe for settlement. It has passed through all the preliminary stages of public discussion, legislative treatment, abortive attempts toward realization, and practical demonstration of the loss entailed on the City by every year that passes without its being secured. After the arguments in favor of doing something have become too stale for repetition, after the wisdom of legislators has been found inadequate to meet the necessities of the case, and after corporation after corporation has been formed, only to collapse under the burden of their self-imposed task, the time seems to have come when a simple and practical solution of the problem of Rapid Transit is likely to be attained. A week's discussion of the subject by correspondents of The Times, followed by an informal conference on the part of a number of bankers, merchants, and real-estate owners, has been the means of placing this question in a more favorable position for settlement than it has ever yet reached.

The point to be settled at to-morrow's meeting, to be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, is simply this: Is there a reasonable prospect of being able to start a rapid-transit railroad, adequate to the necessities of the City, on the secure basis of a "deferred capital fund" of from three to five millions of dollars? In other words, can from three to five thousand one thousand dollar shares in a rapid-transit railroad be taken up by the large and small capitalists of New-York, without reference to any prospect of an immediate pecuniary return, and simply for the purpose of securing the contingent gains in appreciation of property and improvement of trade which would result from the investment. It is conceded on all sides that with any such financial basis as that indicated, the success of the scheme would be easy and certain. In the previous treatment of this subject, plans have been first discussed, and financial ability afterward. The distinctive feature of the present movement is that it strictly confines itself, in the first instance, to testing the possibility of raising the money required, leaving the question of plans for future discussion.

Without overlooking the "power of littles" in making up the required aggregate of subscriptions, it is obvious that, to give the scheme a fair start, the list should be headed by some weighty names accompanying correspondingly heavy sums. There are property-owners in this City to whom one hundred thousand dollars would be proportionally a much lighter subscription than one thousand dollars is to some of those who have already put their names down for that amount. In every department of our commerce there are firms to whom the subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the common stock of a rapid-transit railroad would be the best-paying investment they could possibly make. Such a road will never be built unless men of wealth, as well as men of moderate means, are prepared to make some sacrifice in order to secure the future gain involved in supplying this essential element in the City's progress. "Mortgage your property, if need be, to secure the means of transit, without which your property will shortly be worthless," is the argument already urged by some of our correspondents. But the millionaire must put down his tens of thousands, if we are to have the enthusiasm and the confidence in connection with this scheme which will draw out thousands from those who must borrow the money to help it forward.

The meeting to-day ought to develop some of this spirit of far-seeing enterprise which has made New-York what it is, and without which our commercial supremacy will inevitably begin to decline. If the people who have grown wealthy from the past growth of New-York repudiate all obligations, and shut their eyes to all self-interest demanding a provision for that growth in the future, there is an end to every voluntary scheme for the development of the City. The last resort in such an event would be to invoke the help of legislation to compel every one to pay his quota of taxation for the construction of a rapid-transit railroad, and to make it, like the docks or the parks, a piece of City property. In that case, the remedy might be worse than the disease, for the road would be likely to cost, under the supervision of the politicians who would be intrusted with its construction, at least three times its value. The addition to our burden of taxation which would thus be secured would probably depreciate property more than the amount gained by the provision of rapid-transit facilities. The business men of New-York must, on every ground, take the solution of this problem into their own hands. If this week brings out as many evidences as did the last that the proper spirit is at length being aroused, we shall not have to wait long before being able to confidently anticipate an end to our difficulties of transit.

## BOYISH CRIME.

The other day, in a suburban town of New-York, an errand boy in a printing office opened a letter addressed to his employer, took out a check for sixty-four dollars, forged the name of the payee, got the money and absconded to parts unknown. Not long before that, two lads of tender years, living in a neighboring city, possessed themselves of a sum of money belonging to the parents of one of them, made their way to this City and hence to Philadelphia by rail. With a vague idea that they were to fight their way through the world, they bought a pistol for offensive and defensive purposes, and they laid in a considerable stock of pea-nuts to sustain nature, this favorite esculent being regarded as economical, as well as melodramatic in its associations. Being unfamiliar with the details of mature debauchery, these youthful experimenters betrayed themselves to the Police and were brought home in a somewhat dilapidated and forlorn condition. Two or three years ago, the San Francisco Police, searching for the perpetrators of a series of petty and vexatious thefts, discovered under the wooden sidewalks of a street near the wharves a cave burrowed out from an adjoining vacant lot. In this excavation were found playing-cards, odds and ends of provisions, rude tools for burglary, a few weapons, and various other evidences of occupation as a den of thieves. The cave was the rendezvous of a gang of bad boys, who called themselves "Hoodlums," and whose leader was known to them as "King of the Hoodlums." These young rascals had a considerable organization with a thieves' slang, or *argot*, of their own. Their promiscuous plunder was usually sold to the junk-dealers, and they subsisted almost entirely on the proceeds of their predations. Some of them lived secretly in lonely houses, otherwise unoccupied, and consorted with wretched little girls picked up about the docks. The "Hoodlums" were aged from fifteen to nineteen years, and their grotesque name, invented by themselves, and meaning nothing, has come into use as describing a dangerous class of young ruffians infesting the city where they originated.

It will not do to credit all these examples of juvenile depravity to the force of a mere spontaneous outcome of wickedness. There is about all such instances—and these are only a few ready samples of a large class—a certain flavor of mock romance which is peculiar. The grown criminal necessarily practices concealment in the furtherance of his wicked designs; but, if there is any "romance of crime" attached to his performances, it is accidental. These youngsters seem to go into crime for the sake of the audacious novelty of the thing, rather than from any irresistible impulse toward badness for its own sake. Of course, the conspicuousness of crime in society has something to do with the education of these precocious criminals. Crime forms so large a part of the news of the day that it seems impossible to prevent some of its details from appearing in the columns of the most carefully conducted newspapers. We regret to say that some thoughtless people make these features of daily intelligence so prominent that graphic scenes of burglary, robbery, and piracy appear in print, garnished with many insidious allurements to youthful minds. But, as if the faithful record of passing events were not enough, nor the sensational enlargement of actual details sufficiently enticing, the youth of this generation are fed with the worst sort of criminal literature. The cheap novels are bad enough, and it is a sign that the new supply is not equal to the demand when we see that ancient criminal classic *Jack Sheppard* republished here. But what we must consider one of the very worst forms of printed poison is the trash purporting to be newspapers and magazines for young people. Some of these are printed by grown people who probably know better; and not a few are conducted by ambitious lads, who naturally send out the miserable stuff on which they have fed. In a collection of amateur papers and periodicals gathered from several American cities may be found "blood-curdling" and "thrilling" stories of adventure. Tales of runaway boys, narratives of piratical life, encounters with burglars, and all the phases of romantic crime that an imagination stimulated by a course of such reading can picture forth form the staple of this sort of reading. In a single page of a little weekly published in a New-England city were five contributions from boy readers; in each of these a crime of some sort was the chief figure in the slender plot. Who is responsible for the encouragement of such an education for our boys?

Of course, in all these dangerous publications, whether craftily or thoughtlessly conducted, there is due parade of rewarded virtue and defeated vice. But whether the mock hero be a bold and wicked bandit or a brave champion of the wronged, the sympathies of the young reader are usually enlisted on the side of the wickedest man in the book. And, in any event, he is made familiar with the details of crime. Its mystery, subtlety, and concealment inflame his imagination; he has a boy's natural love of adventure; the story of the daring deeds of some hero sinks deep into his mind; and before he is old enough to realize what he is about, he has taken one of the first steps in a career of crime; fortified with plunder, he has imitated the example of all his favorite heroes, and has run away from home. The rest is easy. Unless speedily reclaimed and punished, as a boy should be punished, he is already a promising recruit for the dangerous classes who prey upon society. A noted bandit, hung by a mob in a far Western Territory, acknowledged under the gallows that he owed his crimes to the early inspiration of the lives of Dick Turpin, Jack Sheppard, Murrell, the Land Pirate, and other worthies famed in story. Yet this young man had not imbibed his vicious ideas in the slums of a great city. He was a graduate of a leading New-England college, had been a county official, and went into the world, where he perished so miserably, from the bosom of a refined family. It is impossible for mature and well-formed minds to understand the horrible fascination which pernicious reading exerts over the ingenuous and ductile intellect of a boy. But the case admits of no argument. The land is full of unhappy examples of the influence of unwholesome reading. Highly-colored and highly-flavored fiction for young people crowds aside much that is heartily good and healthful. It behooves parents and guardians to look well to the reading of their young charges. Men do not gather figs of thistles, nor can we expect a well-ordered life to come after a youth familiarized with blood and violence and crime.

## DEAK.

Recent intimations by cable of the severe illness of the great Hungarian statesman have awakened a new interest in the work of a very remarkable life. Deak may be said almost to have "created a nation." He has led and shaped the policy of a great conservative party, which has rescued Hungary from anarchy and revolution on the one side, and from tyranny on the other, and has finally placed her in such union with Austria that she may be said to lead the Empire, rather than the Empire to rule her. It has often been observed that the great leaders of nations are frequently the very opposite in temperament and mental habits of the peoples they govern. This was peculiarly true of Washington and the American people, and it is now true of Von Bismarck and the Germans. It is even more true of Deak. He has led a nation of singular enthusiasm and ideality of nature, easily influenced by imagination, appeals to passion, and poetic feelings. He himself, on the other hand, is almost destitute of enthusiasm, has no taste or power in mere poetic rhetoric, is logical, clear, and forcible in statement, but has not a particle of that fervid and Oriental oratory which Kossuth employed on the Magyar peasantry with such effect. He is an orator, but one who is always calm and rational in his presentation of a subject. His leadership lies in the power of his intellect, in the fact that he grasps his subject better, and sees further into its relations than his hearers.

His prominence in public life began after the severe lessons of the Revolution had corrected many of the false ideas of the Magyars, when they were more open to the plain and direct truth than they had been for years. Immediately after the Revolution, he was too well known as a friend of Hungarian liberty to have any power with the reactionary Austrian Cabinet. Gradually, however, as the Austrian system of repression and cruel tyranny proved itself a failure, and the Government at Vienna saw that Hungary was as much separated in feeling from the Empire as though it were a foreign province, the influence of the moderate party began to make itself felt, and their skillful leader acquired more and more prominence. Deak has one of those practical Anglo-Saxon-like minds which always aims at the thing possible to be obtained, and, failing of the best object, he contents himself with the next best. While Kossuth would accept of nothing from Austria but the absolute independence of Hungary and preferred exile with poverty to any reconciliation with the House of Hapsburg, Deak was willing to receive for his country any form of union which would guarantee her substantial liberty. His policy finally took shape in a project for a personal union of Hungary with the Emperor, under which the Emperor should be recrowned King of Hungary, and all the ancient rights and privileges of the Kingdom be restored, and the municipal liberties be reinstated.

Under this scheme Hungary would have her own Parliament, her responsible Ministry, her own taxation, her Militia or *Honveds*, and a representation such as suited herself in the Parliament at Buda. The only duties demanded in turn were that Hungary should contribute her quota—some four hundred thousand men—to the Imperial army, and her portion of the budget of the Empire. This policy met with bitter opposition from the extreme radicals, and from the ultra absolutists. It would never have succeeded but for the prostration of Austria at Sadowa, and the lukewarmness of the Magyars in defending the falling Empire. The Emperor saw the fatal mistake of his policy, and when the peace of Vienna was made, he gave his support to the scheme of Deak. In 1867 the policy of the great statesman became realized in the celebrated "personal union" of Hungary with Austria on the principles we have sketched above. By this both extremes were, for a time, quieted, and Hungary was permitted to begin a new life of parliamentary liberty and of free development.

Under the Deak policy, she has enjoyed now for eight years a growth and prosperity such as she has not known for a generation. The schemes of revolution and war have been put to rest, the repression of absolutism has been removed, and the country has shown a material and political progress which has been nowhere surpassed in Europe. These great results are especially the fruits of the wise statesmanship of one man. The Hungarian leader, unlike the other statesmen of Europe, has preferred the influence of a leader to the official position which should belong to it. Though repeatedly solicited, he has accepted no office or title from the Austrian Government, and has even declined the most trivial presents from the Emperor. He has been emphatically "the great commoner" of Hungary. His career is absolutely without stain or suspicion of bribery or greed. He has lived, and will probably die, a poor man. The great party which will fall to fragments at his death, and the country which has been enriched and blessed by his wise counsels, have every reason to hope that this life may be spared for many years to come.

## AN EPISODE IN NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The Democratic majority in the New-Jersey Legislature began its work with the intention of making such a "record" as might be pointed to with pride in all time coming. And this is how the Democratic plans have already gone wofully "agley." The position of Clerk of the Assembly was hungered for by a large number of accomplished "reformers," who, for many years, had not been permitted to taste the sweets of office. While some were less hungry than others, all labored with the utmost zeal to secure the prize. After much careful thought it was decided that a Mr. John W. Carpenter was by far the ablest and most thorough-paced reformer among the applicants, and he was elected. Mr. Carpenter happened to be very popular, so much so indeed that the rural organs of the Democracy set up a unanimous shout of joy over his success. Matters were progressing thus satisfactorily when two ill-conditioned persons named Bamford and Sayre set a report in circulation that Mr. Carpenter had basely violated a promise made to them before his election. Messrs. Bamford and Sayre say that in return for their services on his behalf in the canvass of legislators, he promised to give them the positions of Journal Clerk and Assistant Journal Clerk. They further say that after the election they went and demanded the fulfillment of his promise, whereupon Mr. Carpenter was ungrateful enough to try to forget that he had ever pledged himself to do anything for them. However, he was not able to resist the blank stare of astonishment which settled upon Bamford's face, and finally began to plead for a chance to set himself straight. If we are to credit Bamford's statement, he made an effort to convince both Bamford and Sayre that great pressure had been brought to bear to force him to give the appointments to other men; but finding that he was not making much headway with this line of argument, he ultimately said that he would give one of them an office, and that they could draw lots to determine which it should be. After getting as far as this, an idea struck Mr. Carpenter, which, if not altogether original, had the merit of being practical. He suggested, in order to smooth the difficulty over completely, that the winner should give a note for five hundred dollars to the loser. Mr. Bamford says that his lot drew the position. The note was then made out in favor of Mr. Sayre, and indorsed by Mr. Carpenter, and there was apparently an end to the trouble. Mr. Sayre went to get the note negotiated, and Mr. Bamford went to prepare himself for entering upon the duties of his office. In the meantime, Mr. Carpenter reconsidered the affair, and gave the clerkship to somebody else. He likewise did his utmost to stop the negotiation of the note. Some days having passed, this scandalous story was brought to the notice of the Assembly, and a committee was appointed to probe it to the bottom. The committee, singular to say, reported that the main facts were correct, and advised that the services of Mr. Carpenter be dispensed with. The result was so unexpected that a motion to lay the report upon the table was carried, the Democrats all voting for it, and the Republicans against. At the next meeting of the House, Mr. Carpenter, in a most impressive manner, made a statement in which he denied that the evidence before the committee of inquiry could be construed as favoring the allegation that Messrs. Bamford and Sayre had combined with him to secure his nomination at the Democratic caucus. He admitted having permitted these worthies to indulge in the little lottery scheme before described, and also the indorsing of the five hundred dollar note for Sayre; but he assured the House in feeling terms that there had been nothing of a corrupt character about the whole proceeding. On the contrary, his act had been prompted by good nature and kindly regard for both men; and he assured his Judges that he would have given Bamford the clerkship had the matter not been made "town talk."

In the face of such a pathetic statement who can wonder if there was not a dry eye on the Democratic side of the chamber, or that there was not a heart unsympathetic enough to suggest that the resolution of the committee dismissing the too-generous Carpenter should be taken from the table and passed. By way of strengthening the Democratic "record" on this question, the Republicans proposed and carried a resolution providing for the publication of the testimony taken by the special committee. Now that this dastardly conspiracy against the good name of Mr. Carpenter has resulted in making him appear to be one of the most liberal-hearted of men, it would be very wrong indeed if any of the Republican newspapers of the State should make any unkind remarks about the party to which he owes his appointment.

## A REVIVAL OF CRISPINISM.

The old saying that when things are at their worst they begin to mend is being verified just now in the case of the shoemakers of Massachusetts. Four or five years ago the Crispin Society was one of the most arbitrary and powerful secret organizations in this country. Many acts of violence were committed from year to year, apparently with its sanction. The members were ruled with a rod of iron, and were compelled to submit to a dictation which they were powerless to resist. At Lynn, the head-quarters of Crispinism in Massachusetts, in 1870, the society had twenty-five hundred members in good standing. A year later one thousand of this number had dropped from the roll, and the influence of the organization proportionally declined. A similar falling away occurred in other strongholds throughout New-England. Its power for good or evil was soon at an end. Then there were charges of dishonesty against some of the chief officers. This proved the last straw which broke the back of Crispinism, and left the shoemakers once more at the mercy of their employers. The result was the cutting down of wages to such a low standard that the ex-knights with large families were compelled to gather up their tools and "go West." At first, the "fair bosses" made an effort to prove to their men that they would be much better off without than with a society to regulate the rate of wages; but the "unfair bosses" compelled a change of tactics before many months had passed. They took advantage of the opportunity afforded for cutting down the rates to a starvation point. In that manner they were enabled to greatly undersell the "fair bosses," who, in turn, to protect themselves, were forced to cut down also. Thus it came about that the manufacturers were more unjust in their treatment of the workmen than the workmen had ever been in their treatment of the manufacturers. The financial panic added a hundred-fold to the misfortunes of the workmen. Trade became so much depressed that they were glad to be able to earn enough to keep body and soul together.

Now, with the prospect of better times, an attempt is being made to revive Crispinism, but not in that shape which was formerly so obnoxious. The "fair bosses," it appears, are willing—some of them, it is said, are anxious—for a revival. They are heartily tired of trying to neutralize the effect of the mean devices that have been employed by their fellows, and to put an end permanently to them, would prefer to see the shoemakers in a condition to regulate their own wages upon fair and equitable principles. Having had assurance of the genuineness of this feeling, the most intelligent of the workmen at Lynn recently called a meeting, and adopted a constitution and by-laws for the government of a new society of Crispins. One of the chief features of the organization is a provision for the appointment of a permanent board of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between employers and employed. The evil effects of strikes are so well known that they are hereafter to be resorted to only in the most extreme cases, and when all efforts to compromise fail. The provision referred to makes it the duty of the association to appoint special committees to confer with similar committees of the bosses, with full power to agree to such terms as may seem just and fair to both sides in each and every dispute. The constitution furthermore provides that instead of having the rates fixed by the society, each "shop's crew" shall have the power to act in this respect according to its own judgment. The members are not to be, as formerly, compelled, willing or unwilling, to subscribe funds for the support of fellow-members on strike. Contributions for this purpose are to be voluntary. Nomember, or "shop's crew," striking without the approval of the society, expressed by vote, will be entitled to its protection. The Board of Arbitration is to consist of eleven members, and is to meet once in two weeks. The initiation fee is fifty cents, and the monthly dues fifty cents, "when necessary." The following preamble and resolution were adopted before the reading of the constitution and by-laws:

*Whereas*, As strikes as a general thing are injurious to the parties engaged therein, be it

*Resolved*, That we in all cases are willing and desirous that strikes should be settled by arbitration, and we would extend an open invitation to the manufacturers of this city to join with us in effecting such plans that all strikes can be settled on that principle.

Starting out with an expression of common-sense views like these, if the leaders abstain from showing anything of the old domineering spirit, there is no reason why the society may not be very successful. The high rate of wages which was exacted when Crispinism was at the zenith of its power, cannot, in the altered condition of things, be expected, but, if the organization be ruled according to the constitution and by-laws read at the Lynn meeting, the rates mutually agreed upon in every shop will be sufficiently liberal, and yet make no serious difference to the consumer.

## ENGLISH EMIGRATION.

The land where, of all others, a spirit of enterprise, adventure, and travel has grown up under natural conditions, is England. Its insular character, its rapid industrial development, and the consequent growth of its population, all tended, at an early age, to prompt that life and activity which manifest themselves in commercial and scientific expeditions, in voyages of discoveries, and in vast schemes of colonization. England was obliged either to become a great maritime power, or never to be a power at all. The mastery of the seas could only be secured through the establishment of military posts and mercantile factories, or the actual possession of a great coast line on various points of the globe. Hence the vast colonial development of England. The first English emigrants were colonists working for the extension of English power and English influence. They were actuated not by motives of personal advancement only, as is the case with some German immigrants now, but by patriotic instincts and ambition. Wherever they went and settled they, so to speak, carried England with them. Their settlements first grew and flourished, and then acted as a powerful centre of attraction to others.

Men willingly go where there is a fair prospect of improvement. It is only since America has grown into a great and free country that it has drawn large numbers of emigrants. To settle in unknown regions is an enterprise for which many people are not likely to have a natural fancy. When they do engage in it, when they do not shrink from the perilous career of squatters and pioneers, there must be powerful motives to urge them on, such as foes pressing behind who are more hateful than all dangers ahead. Such are political oppression and religious persecution. Englishmen in past times knew something of these evils; for some of the oldest colonies owed their origin to no other causes. Now the United States, Canada, Australia show with what spirit and to what purpose Englishmen emigrate.

In a space of ten years not much less than two millions of British subjects have left their native land. Some went to Australia, some to Canada, and more came to the United States. The reasons which decide their preference for this country are obvious. Until lately the Irish emigrants were in excess of the English and Scotch. Since 1869, however, the respective ratios are reversed. During that year Great Britain sent forth eighteen thousand more emigrants than Ireland, and in 1872 this excess was even much more marked.

One of the causes to which this result has been ascribed is the agricultural agitation which has prevailed in the eastern and south-eastern counties of England. Before this, English laborers had not taken a share in the social movement of trades unions. In 1872 an association was formed under the name of The National Agricultural Laborers' Union, for the purpose of securing an increase of salary and a reduction of working hours. It soon mustered hosts of adherents. It was easier, however, for them to put forth their demands than to obtain the compliance of farmers and land-owners. Interests at variance are hard to reconcile when the parties meet in a selfish, uncompromising spirit, and this is unfortunately too often the case. The consequence in England was a good deal of wrangling and suffering, and an increase of emigration. A plan was even contemplated by the Unionists to organize collective emigration on a vast scale.

One of their leaders was dispatched to America to see what arrangements could be made, and an economist seriously discussed the scheme, considering the manner in which it might be carried out, and the effect it would have on the agricultural conditions of Great Britain. Others sneered at it, or treated it lightly, or even expressed their satisfaction at the prospect of getting rid of a class of discontented, troublesome, and dangerous workmen. But this is a view of the case which can hardly be shared by an impartial observer. The removal of thousands of adult laborers from a country where agricultural labor is already said in some districts to be scarce, can hardly be considered a gain for the country which they leave, whatever it may be for the country to which they come.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The first week's sojourn of the English Opera Company at the Academy of Music closed with a performance of "The Bohemian Girl" yesterday. The house was crowded in every part, and the representation passed off with the smoothness which has characterized all the recitals since the outset of the present season. The programme for the coming few nights is printed in another column. To-morrow "Martha" is to be given; Tuesday "Ernani" will be represented, and Wednesday "Mignon is to be repeated. "The Talisman" is likely to be held in reserve for next week, with which the stay of the troupe in this City is to end.

### THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert of the present season is set down for Saturday evening next, and will be prefaced Thursday by the usual *après midi* recital. On both occasions the following programme is to be interpreted:

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| Symphony, No. 4, in B, Op. 60 | Beethoven |
| Concerto, for two violins and orchestra (first time) | Bach |
| Messrs. S. E. Jacobsohn and Richard Arnold. | |
| Hungarian Dances (new) | Brahms |
| Concerto, for piano and orchestra, Op. 185 (new) | Raff |
| Mme. Madeline Schiller. | |
| Symphony, "Frithjof" (new) | Hofmann |

### OPERA BOUFFE.

As the demands of "Giroflé-Girofla" are unusually exacting upon the singers, scenic artists, and costumers, it has been deemed advisable to close the Park Theatre until Thursday evening, when it is hoped that that newest of operas bouffes will be ready for production. "Giroflé-Girofla" will be represented by the full company of the Park, reinforced by Mlle. Coralie Geoffroy, a performer of Parisian celebrity, and its setting will be as beautiful as liberality, taste, and suggestions from France can make it. The success of "Giroflé-Girofla" in the old world compels us to believe that it will prove uncommonly attractive here. Seats for Monday may now be secured at the box-office.

### THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

The announcement that these colored singers, after their great success in England, are to appear again in this City, will doubtless bring together anew the large audiences which thronged to hear them two years ago. There is something very plaintive and touching in their style of music. It is not artistic, like that of the opera, but it has an indescribable pathos. The secret is that the melodies they sing are the "songs of their captivity," which they learned when in the house of bondage. This kind of music will probably perish with this generation, and with the sad memories that gave it birth. But while it lasts it thrills with its wail of sorrow. The effect is the same upon all classes of hearers, the most simple and the most cultivated. These singers were heartily welcomed to England, where they sang before the Queen and the royal family, and they were very kindly treated by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Shaftesbury. At the same time they took the popular heart by storm, and no house was large enough for their audiences in Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other cities. It is said that they have improved much by these two years' practice, but of that we can judge better on hearing them to-morrow. They sing, as heretofore, at Steinway Hall.

### FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Women of the Day," has been so successful at the Fifth Avenue Theatre that a change of programme is not deemed necessary. Its run is so far indefinite, but the arrangement is that it will be succeeded by Mr. Halliday's adaptation of "Dombey and Son," which he has given to the public under the title of "Heart's Delight." The play was a remarkable success at the Globe Theatre, London. Miss Alice Dunning, who has quite a reputation in serious drama, has joined the Fifth Avenue Company. The capacity of Mr. Daly's handsome theatre was insufficient to accommodate the attendance at yesterday's performances. Every seat was engaged before the house was opened, and large numbers of persons were disappointed in the matter of obtaining admission.

### BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The preparations for the production of Henry V. at Booth's go forward with evident earnestness. Mr. Calvert, who is to superintend the production of the piece, has just arrived. The theatre will be closed during the week with the view of affording opportunities for complete rehearsals. The careful adjustment of the mechanism, and the drilling of the supernumerary force come especially within this arrangement. One of the features of this revival of Henry V. will be the ringing of a complete set of chimes in the scene representing the welcome of the King on his return from the battle of Agincourt. The *dramatis personæ* will include fifty-four actors, and it is necessary also that a large auxiliary force shall be employed.

### BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

Mr. Barnum's amphitheatre is crowded every evening, and it is quite certain that the entertainment is amply deserving of the abundant patronage which it receives. The enterprising manager has added several new features to his programme. These include an assemblage of "the fat men of America" and various novelties in the matter of female equestrianism. Wednesday and Thursday nights will be devoted to special trials of speed and endurance.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Wallack's still enjoys a monotony of success. The run of "The Shaughraun" will probably pass beyond all ordinary limitations.... The same statement is applicable to the "Two Orphans" at the Union Square Theatre. The theatre is filled every night, and at yesterday's matinée crowds of people were unable to procure admission.... Mr. Albert W. Aiken is engaged at Wood's Museum, and will appear during the week in "The Witches of New-York" and "The Mechanic's wife".... During the week Mrs. Rousby will appear at the Lyceum as *Rosalind* in "As You Like it".... At the Olympic there is an excellent performance, which includes the burlesque entitled "The Shockraun.".... Dan Bryant and the San Francisco Minstrels give their usual excellent entertainments.

## RELIEF FOR "A FAMILY IN DISTRESS."

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions in aid of the distressed family at No. 442 West Seventeenth street: Sympathy, $10; A. C., $10; W., $5; from Albany, no signature, $1; H. N. Vedder, Hyde Park, $6 50. The amounts will be promptly forwarded to the lady who has so kindly taken the matter in charge.

## A SINGULAR MISTAKE—LUCKY RECOVERY OF MONEY.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—Yesterday a Mr. Tutten, coming from West Virginia on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, placed his satchel, containing about $7,000, in the rack above his seat in the car and fell asleep. Arriving at the Point of Rocks he woke up and the satchel was missing. Late in the day Smith, Pierson, and West, detectives of this city, by means of the telegraph, recovered the satchel and money at Winchester, Va. It had been taken by mistake by a gentleman from Illinois, who changed cars at Harper's Ferry, leaving his own satchel in another rack. When arrested he had not discovered his mistake.

# PACIFIC MAIL.

## *YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.*

### TESTIMONY OF JAMES D. SMITH, A DIRECTOR OF THE COMPANY—HE FLATLY CONTRADICTS IRWIN'S STATEMENTS—IRWIN RECALLED—HE CONTRADICTS SMITH—THE BOOKS OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS—IRWIN QUESTIONED BY THE COUNSEL FOR THE COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Ways and Means Committee resumed the Pacific Mail subsidy investigation at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. James D. Smith, who is now and has been since 1871 a Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was recalled and explicitly contradicted the statements made by Mr. Irwin last Wednesday, imputing to him some knowledge of Irwin's employment by Mr. Stockwell and Irwin's receipt or expenditure of money. Witness swore that having been introduced to Irwin at the Pacific Mail Company's office in 1872, he requested Irwin to drop in some time when passing his office, as he wished to inquire about some matters in California of personal interest to him which he thought Irwin might know about. Irwin came in within a few days. He did not state to witness that he had a disagreeable interview with Stockwell, nor did he state to witness any facts regarding money. Neither of these subjects was alluded to. Witness never saw or spoke to Irwin except on these two occasions; never exchanged a word with him upon the subject of his business at Washington or any expenditures of money. Witness never knew or heard that large sums of money were spent in Washington or elsewhere by Irwin until months afterward. In short, all Irwin's statements in regard to their interview, so far as he [Smith] was concerned, were entire fabrications.

MR. SMITH'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE RESOLUTION UNDER WHICH IRWIN ACTED.

In response to a series of questions, witness further testified that when Stockwell proposed to the Executive Committee the resolution authorizing him [Stockwell] to employ counsel and expend such money as might be necessary to present the case in Washington, he [Smith] remarked to him: "You can't expect to expend more than $5,000 on this authority," and Stockwell replied that the expenditure contemplated by him might be $5,000 or $6,000, but would certainly not exceed $10,000, and that this would be paid out for counsel fees, hotel bills, the preparation of statistics, &c.; Stockwell repeated these statements to the Board of Directors, and it was with this understanding that the action of the Executive Committee was ratified by them. Any and all other expenditures were made entirely without the knowledge or consent of the Board of Directors, or as far as witness knows, of any one of them.

THE OFFICERS WHO MANAGE A CORPORATION.

Mr. Beck questioned the witness at length regarding the duties and responsibility of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors, and witness explained that the financial affairs of the company were managed by the President and Treasurer, which he believed was generally the case in corporations; and in response to further cross-questioning as to the meaning of the resolution adopted at Stockwell's instance, put to Mr. Beck the following question:

Do you think that you would have been authorized under this resolution to expend $750,000?

Mr. Beck replied he certainly would not, whereupon the witness remarked that that was exactly the view which he thought anybody would take of it. In conclusion he swore that Irwin was never known to the board in any other capacity or employment than as San Francisco agent.

THE BOOKS OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, was then sworn, and, being asked by the Chairman if he had anything to throw light on this investigation, produced all his books for the years 1871 and 1872, and proceeded to make a statement substantially as follows: He was of the opinion that his deposit ledger should be considered and treated precisely as a banker's ledger, and that investigating committees should designate the accounts which the evidence developed seemed to point to instead of overhauling the accounts of everybody. But, aside from this general question of propriety, he had no objection whatever to produce, as he now did, a complete record of every financial transaction in his office. In order to assist the committee, he had made a careful examination of every credit to members of Congress during the months of May and June, 1872, and found that only thirteen members made deposits of any sums during those two months amounting to $100, and of these thirteen depositors only two were credited with more than $500, and that neither of these two members voted for the Pacific Mail subsidy. He did not find a single entry of $1,000 to the credit of any member during those two months, and of the other depositors the amounts ranged from $100 to $500, and were mostly drafts deposited in the regular course of business for collection. He therefore stated in the most positive manner that to the best of his knowledge and belief the books of the Sergeant at Arms will not disclose anything that will aid in the investigation now before the Ways and Means Committee. The committee were, however, at perfect liberty to examine the books for themselves.

Mr. Ordway also swore that there has never been to his knowledge one dollar of money paid to any member of Congress in or through his office to influence legislation during the eleven years he has been in office. In additional verification of his statements he quoted the testimony of Moses Dillon, his former bookkeeper, given before the Credit Mobilier Committee, to the effect that there had never been any money received and disbursed in the Sergeant at Arms' office, except in the open way shown by the books, and also suggested that his present bookkeeper be examined on the same points.

Mr. Beck remarked that the public might as well know that this matter had been placed in the hands of a sub-committee headed by Mr. Burchard, and had been investigated months ago.

The Chairman corroborated this and added that it might also be well to permit Mr. Ordway to state what efforts had been made by him to secure William S. King as a witness.

Mr. Wood (ironically) said he hoped the purpose of inviting this statement would not be misunderstood to be to satisfy people outside of the committee that they were doing their duty. [Laughter.]

Mr. Niblack also objected to the proposed statement. If it were made he thought he would himself ask to be put upon the stand. He had been for fourteen years brought in contact with a certain class of newspaper men, Directors of corporations, and lobby influences, and as he was now about to go out of Congress, he wanted to put on record his contempt for the fear which such influences seemed capable of inspiring. He did not want the committee to stand fluttering before the breeze like a set of babies. [Renewed laughter.] The matter was thereupon dropped.

IRWIN RECALLED—HE CONTRADICTS MR. SMITH.

Richard B. Irwin was then recalled, and having asked for a reading of Smith's testimony this morning concerning their interview, declared that, according to his recollection, every word in his [Irwin's] testimony was strictly true. He thought he had told Smith enough to enable him to follow up the matter.

The chairman then informed Irwin that the committee had, at its meeting yesterday, decided to allow Mr. Clark Bell, as counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to ask him such questions as they might find unobjectionable.

Mr. Beck expressed surprise at this permission, and said if he had been present at the meeting he would have objected to it, or to any similar request from any outsider.

IRWIN QUESTIONED BY COUNSEL FOR THE COMPANY.

Mr. Bell then asked Irwin a large number of questions, among them what he wrote to Stockwell to draw out, and what he said in his letter of the 9th of February.

Irwin replied that his letter to Stockwell probably related to the subsidy business; there was no statement regarding the terms or the amount to be given to him; as to the letter of the 13th of February from Stockwell, Irwin replied to him next day, saying he should want $500,000; he had no copy of his letter; he first asked Stockwell for $500,000, and received $250,000, and he not only obtained this, but the remainder of that amount in addition to $150,000; his understanding was, from conversation with Stockwell, that Stockwell was to pay the expenses in Washington attending the procuring of the subsidy between the time of the passage of the bill and the award of the contract for carrying the mails to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. But the agreement between Stockwell and himself was not that Stockwell should pay out of his own pocket. Irwin thought he paid Samuel A. Hatch more than $21,000. At the time of his conversation with Stockwell on the 23d of May, the Pacific Mail subsidy was virtually agreed upon, although the bill had not finally passed. Its passage was on the 27th or 28th of May, and it received the President's signature on the 1st or 2d of June, but Stockwell did not wait for the bill to become a law, as the subsidy was secured, but he paid the money demanded.

Mr. Dawes asked Irwin what he meant by stating that the Postmaster General would be a bold man to award the contract if the money had not been paid by Stockwell.

Irwin replied, as on a previous day, that if the money had not been paid those disappointed in not receiving it would have procured an investigation as to the means by which the subsidy was obtained.

The committee then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess Mr. Bell resumed the examination of Mr. Irwin, who, among other things, said he had prepared a statement of his expenditures for Mr. Stockwell, but which he [Stockwell] had never seen that statement, if now in existence, was either at his house or office in San Francisco; it was on a separate piece of paper; he could not say he could produce the paper; Stockwell told him in Europe he had returned $300,000 to the Pacific Mail Company.

MONEY PAID BY IRWIN TO CAPT. BRADBURY.

Q.—In your former testimony you stated you paid money to a gentleman whose name was not included in the list you furnished. Who was he? A.—I would prefer not to answer, but will if the committee so decide.

Mr. Dawes thought the witness should answer, which he did by saying he paid Capt. Bradbury $10,000: he paid him $2,000 before and $8,000 after the Subsidy bill passed; Bradbury was employed by him.

Q.—What was the character of his services? A.—Any service I called for; he was in New-York and Washington alternately, and advised with me on business—more on other business than on the subsidy, for at that time he [Irwin] still had charge of the San Francisco Mail Steam-ship agency; Bradbury did anything I required.

Irwin further said he might have paid a part of the $45,000 heretofore referred to to several other persons whose names he did not remember; the entire sum was spent, however, including traveling, printing, stationery, hotel expenses, &c. In further reply to questions Irwin said he is not employed in the establishment of a new line of steamers, of which Capt. Bradbury is President; he had received no money or promise of money from him or the company; Irwin was paying his own expenses.

Q.—Have you had any interviews with representatives of the rival lines? A.—I simply want to say that I know of no opposing line, but if you indicate individuals, I will reply.

Q.—Have you had an interview with Jay Gould? A.—I have had interviews with him.

Q.—Is Jay Gould a Director in the Continental lines of railway? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did he not talk to you about a line of steamers from San Francisco to Japan? A.—He said he was so interested.

Q.—What did you say to him as to the character of the testimony you could furnish to this committee? A.—I said I would state all I knew, but would not give names.

A NEW DIRECTION TO THE INQUIRY.

In further answer to inquiries, he said he called on Whitelaw Reid at his house and left his address. He never met Mr. Jennings, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but sent him his card; and never, to his knowledge, had a conversation with him, although he supposed he might have sent him messages by confidential assistants. In answer to Bell's inquiry, Irwin said he did not contribute to the press the articles signed "Sideview," "Cutoff," and "Accountant," but he did not see the pertinency of the inquiry.

Bell said, "I want to connect the witness with the articles hostile to the Pacific Mail Company." Irwin—"Such questions do not relate to the investigation, but are beyond the limits of the subject."

In answer to a question, Irwin said he was actuated toward the Pacific Mail Company by such feelings as any one would have who had been sued for $750,000, which he did not owe.

Q.—Do you feel hostility toward the Pacific Mail Company as a company? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you possess such hostile feelings toward the present management? A.—As a management I do not. I limit my hostility to Rufus Hatch, Trenor Park, and Russell Sage.

Q.—Would that hostility induce you to take steps which would injure the corporation? A.—It would not.

In further answer to questions, Irwin said he knew only from inference that Stockwell employed William S. King, to whom was paid $125,000; nor did he employ Richard C. Parsons, who was Stockwell's private counsel.

A WITNESS SUBPŒNAED BY MISTAKE.

William H. McAllister, of Brooklyn, was then examined. [As it afterward appeared, under the supposition that he had been Congressman Schumaker's Private Secretary.] He testified that he first became acquainted with Schumaker in the Fall of 1873, and has had intimate friendly relations with him, particularly in the following Winter, when he was correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and occasionally noticed and complimented Schumaker's efforts in Congress in behalf of Brooklyn local interests in Congress, such as securing an appropriation for a Government building there. He never had any business relations with Schumaker, and knows nothing about Schumaker's having disbursed any money for the Pacific Mail Company.

Mr. Dawes asked him whether he had talked with Schumaker since his arrival in Washington. Witness replied in the affirmative, and in response to a severe examination, he explained that he had called on that gentleman last evening, simply to find out, if he could, why he had been summoned here, and kept under surveillance all day yesterday. Schumaker suggested that the committee must have thought the witness was his private secretary, at which they both laughed. The nearest approach McAllister had ever made to assuming that relation was when he copied some of his documents relating to the Brooklyn public building matter, and they had never before had a word of conversation together about the Pacific Mail business. The interview last night only lasted a few minutes, and nothing whatever was said as to what witness would testify.

Mr. Beck—Well, you don't seem to know anything about the matter under investigation, and I would like to know what brought you here? A.—A subpœna. [General laughter.]

Adjourned.

## *SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.*

A number of serious, and in some cases fatal, coasting accidents are reported from Newark and vicinity. Frederick Hooley died Friday in consequence of having his skull fractured while riding down hill on a sleigh, in Orange, Wednesday night. On Tuesday evening a party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering thirteen, were coasting, when the sleigh in which they were riding ran into a tree. S. S. Keene, one of the number, had his collar-bone and one of his ribs broken, and the broken rib penetrated his lung, inflicting injuries from which it is thought he cannot recover. Mrs. Keene, Miss Burroughes, and several others of the party were severely cut and bruised. A boy named Brainard, living on Irvington avenue, South Orange, ran his sleigh beneath a passing wagon, and sustained a fracture of the skull. Several parties in Newark fell and broke some of the bones in their bodies yesterday.

## *TRIAL OF COL. HENRY L. POTTER FOR ARSON.*

The trial of Col. Henry L. Potter for arson was resumed in the Union County, N. J., Court of Sessions, in Elizabeth, yesterday. Col. Potter was recalled, and his direct and cross examination consumed almost the whole of the day. He testified that when he put the insurance for $1,500 on the barn on his premises at Linden he was urged to do it by Cook, the insurance agent. Mr. Potter thought $1,000 sufficient, but Cook urged him to make it $1,500. It was understood that the liability of the insurance company, in case of loss, should not be greater than the loss really amounted to. On the day of the fire he was engaged from 8 o'clock in setting out potatoes and assisted in the digging of a ditch. When he heard the house was on fire he started for the house immediately; he saw fire coming out of the roof, and Timothy, the hired man, went up and tried to extinguish it; he had no doubt that if he had had a competent man to assist him, he could have extinguished the fire in ten minutes; he could not, himself, do much towards extinguishing the fire, because he had been disabled in the war; when he went to the barn he saw a man standing there with burning rags in his hand; he did not remember throwing anything into the fire in the barn, but as credible witnesses had testified to that effect, he supposed he might have done so; he had never laid fuses in the garden or barn.

## *THE FINE ARTS.*

### EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

The last exhibition by the American Society of Painters in Water Colors formed an era in that branch of art in this country and strengthened the growing taste for works executed in that heretofore neglected and somewhat despised medium. Even now water-color pictures are far from being appreciated as they deserve. The popular opinion appears to be that the colors are evanescent, and that pictures executed in this medium require less skill on the part of the artist than those in which oils are used. This is, of course, a totally erroneous idea, and it is to be hoped that, as knowledge increases among our art patrons, this medium, unequaled as it is for producing some of the more fleeting and beautiful effects of nature, will take its true place in art.

The eighth annual exhibition of the society was opened at the Academy of Design last evening, and was attended by most of our leading artists, connoisseurs, art patrons, and a large number of representatives of the press. Although it is impossible to form a really fair opinion of any picture, and particularly of those executed in water color, when seen under an artificial light, (and the light of the Academy of Design is not so good as it might be,) these annual gatherings form at least pleasant social reunions, and they also afford an opportunity of hearing artistic criticism on the various pictures exhibited, which, as may well be supposed, differs very materially from popular criticism. It is true that the artist is apt to award a higher meed of praise to the exhibition of technical skill than it deserves, and to overlook in some measure the question as to whether or not the theme chosen has been fully worked out; and, on the other hand, the public is too prone to overlook the technical difficulties with which the painter has had to struggle, and to regard only the effect of the work as a whole. The artist, in fact, thinks too much of the workmanship and of the manual dexterity displayed; the public, too little.

The exhibition which will be open to the public on Monday, contains 589 pictures, comprising specimens of nearly all the modern schools. From the cursory view obtained last evening, it would appear to be a finer collection, so far at least as specimens of American art are concerned, than that of last year. Among the most striking works are those by Paul Marny, Bellows, Saunier, F. H. Smith, A. Fredericks, W. Satterlee, Matt Morgan, Bricher, Vibert, Traver, Villegas, Leloir, Magrath, Perry, and T. W. Wood. About forty works have already been sold, belonging to T. W. Wood, Miss Bridges, Mr. Smillie Nicoll, E. W. Perry, Paul Marny, and Rowbotham.

## *YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

### THE WHOLE DAY CONSUMED IN READING THE JOURNAL OF THE DAY BEFORE—DEMOCRATIC TACTICS TO PREVENT THE AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Immediately after the meeting of the House the reading of the Journal of Wednesday (being the record of the forty-six hours' session) was commenced, the clerk undertaking, as usual, to omit the details of the votes—the names of the members voting in the affirmative and negative, and not voting at all.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, insisted that they were part of the journal, and must be read *in extenso*.

After a discussion in which Mr. Randall stated that his object was to consume the whole day in this manner, so as to prevent a day's notice being given of a resolution to change the rules, and thus throw that back for another week, the Speaker decided that under the Constitution a member has a right to require the reading of the journal in full, and thereupon the Clerk proceeded with the reading.

The proceedings in the House were brought to a close at 4:30 P. M. by an adjournment on motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. Up to that time nothing was heard in the House but the voice of the reading clerk drawling out the names of members who had voted on the various motions during the filibustering proceedings. Several Democrats kept scanning over the *Record* containing the official report of the proceedings, to see that the clerk did not skip any names or omit anything. In this way some seventeen or eighteen of the roll-calls had been read through, out of the seventy-seven taken, so that it would have been daylight on Sunday morning before the journal would have been concluded. A motion to adjourn, by Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, was voted down, simply because it came from the Democratic side of the House; but immediately the same motion was made by Mr. Butler and carried.

That was the easiest and shortest way to dispose of the long journal of Wednesday's proceedings, and when the House meets on Monday, the only journal to be read will be the few lines of to-day's proceedings. During the day an attempt was made to have the bill passed to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia; but Mr. Holman, of Indiana, objected, and it consequently failed."

## *MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the following letters are published in the Liberal morning papers:

NO. 11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, S. W., Jan. 13.

MY DEAR GRANVILLE: The time has, I think, arrived when I ought to revert to the subject of the letter which I addressed to you on the 12th of March. Before determining whether I should offer to assume a charge which might extend over a length of time, I have reviewed, with all the care in my power, a number of considerations, both public and private, of which a portion—and these not by any means insignificant—were not in existence at the date of that letter. The result has been that I see no public advantage in my continuing to act as the leader of the Liberal Party; and that, at the age of sixty-five, and after forty-two years of a laborious public life, I think myself entitled to retire on the present opportunity. This retirement is dictated to me by my personal views as to the best method of spending the closing years of my life. I need hardly say that my conduct in Parliament will continue to be governed by the principles on which I have heretofore acted; and whatever arrangements may be made for the treatment of general business, and for the advantage or convenience of the Liberal Party, they will have my cordial support. I should, perhaps, add that I am at present, and mean for a short time to be engaged on a special matter, which occupies me closely. Believe me always sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Earl Granville, K. G.

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, Jan. 14.

MY DEAR GLADSTONE: I have received your letter of the 13th. I have communicated to you in detail the reasons which make me profoundly regret and deprecate the conclusion at which you have arrived. Your late colleagues share these feelings to the fullest extent, and have regretted the failure of their endeavor to persuade you to come to a different decision. We have no doubt that the Liberal Party in and out of Parliament will feel as we do on the subject. The observations we have addressed to you are prompted by considerations of public advantage for the future, and not merely by our sense of your great services, and our sentiments of personal admiration and attachment. Yours sincerely,

GRANVILLE.

## *SEEING IF THE HOUSE IS ON FIRE.*

It is a very easy matter, says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, for some one member of a family to make it a rule to examine carefully, after the others have retired, every place where there is a possibility that fire could be ignited, with danger to the house. Five minutes given to the examination of furnaces, stoves, fire-places, and their surroundings, might be all that was necessary to prevent a serious and dreadful conflagration. And the *Advertiser* instances the case of a housekeeper, who has been a faithful family servant for thirty-five years—a long time in these days of "hired help." This conscientious woman made it a matter, one might almost say, of religion to go every night after the family had retired, without a light, from garret to cellar, to see if every chance of accident from fire was removed. Ridicule did not make her swerve from this habit. One evening, after the departure of some guests and retiring of the family, on her usual rounds she found the hat-stand in a blaze. Calling the master of the house, with his assistance, but with no little trouble, the flames were put out. It seems that the umbrellas in the rack had been ignited by a spark from a cigar held by one of the visitors as he took his hat from the stand. Needless to say that the housekeeper, after recovering from her fright, was more than ever convinced that it did pay "to see if the house is on fire."

## *ANXIOUS ABOUT HIS HORSE.*

**The Rochester *Union* tells this story: "Some time ago a gentleman whose mind was occupied by important business matters, started one morning to take the cars at Lima Station for the purpose of going to some place near Kalamazoo, Mich., to transact business of much consequence. Arriving at the depot he found, after buying a few articles that he needed, that he had just time to take the train, and in his haste entirely forgot his horse, that stood hitched in the shed near by. The man went his way, and some person knowing whose the horse was, took care of it. The gentleman returned after an absence of ten days, and as soon as he got to the shed, commenced calling in a loud manner, 'Where's my horse, where's my horse!'"**

# THE LOUISIANA INQUIRY.

## *EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.*

### MAJOR HEAD'S TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED STATES MARSHAL SEELYE—SEELYE'S WAY OF DOING HIS DUTY—JUDGE MYERS TESTIFIES TO THE VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION IN NATCHITOCHES PARISH—CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE—GOV. KELLOGG RECALLED AND CROSS-EXAMINED—HIS VIEWS OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE AND OF NEW-ORLEANS—TAXATION IN COUNTRY AND CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 30.—The Congressional Committee continued its investigation to-day.

George E. Head testified: I am Major of the Third Infantry, and came to Louisiana about Sept. 19; went to Monroe on the 25th of October; was requested by Marshal Seelye to assist him in making arrests; was shown a warrant by the Marshal, and a list of 150 names of persons to be arrested; on election day Marshal Seelye sent a detachment to the town of Cuba to make an arrest; cannot say whether the troops were used for any specific political purpose; Seelye had a number of blank warrants in his possession while at Vienna; it was not stated by Seelye that he had failed in executing legal processes; he was unpopular and probably would have been unable to make arrests, but other men could have done so; I could; Seelye was active in his co-operation with the Republican party; the troops were kept in their barracks on election day, with the exception of the expedition to Cuba; there were no disturbances in the parish at the election or since; when Seelye was in the Vienna jail he proposed to me that I should fill out one of the blank warrants in my possession with Seelye's name and arrest him, so as to get him out of the clutches of the authorities; he afterward carried out this plan, and filled out a warrant charging himself with embezzlement.

JUDGE H. C. MYERS.

Judge H. C. Myers testifies: I reside in Natchitoches Parish; have been there for twenty years. The principle trouble among the people originated from taxes. As to intimidation, Mr. Myers gave as an evidence the resolutions of a mass-meeting near the town of Natchitoches, and several extracts from parish Democratic papers. He said that during the last election he does not think many negroes voted the Conservative ticket, and stated that he is afraid to return to Natchitoches, and that he was threatened through the papers. Up to the time of the mass-meeting the Republicans were in no danger; never heard of negroes that were hung in the parish, but there have been about thirty murders in the past few years; the population ranges from 19,000 to 20,000.

Mr. Frye then asked a few questions as to the relative registration, &c., the witness stating that he knew of but five or six negroes there who would vote the Democratic ticket. He was also asked as to the cause of his leaving home, and stated in reply that it was from fear of personal violence; that the Republicans were safe there up to the time of the meeting on the 22d day of July; that he and his family were ostracised; that he did not think it safe to return to Natchitoches; that there are no courts held there now, except magistrates' courts; there were no outrages that he knew of personally; thirty-three persons have been killed since 1868—twenty-two were colored men; there has been no punishment for murders; some men had been brought to trial, but were acquitted.

MRS. OCTAVIA MYERS.

Mrs. Octavia Myers, wife of Judge Myers, testified as to the causes which compelled the Judge to leave home, and corroborated fully the statement made by him in his testimony as to ostracism, persecution, &c. She said before Judge Myers came down to the convention he was much liked, and his decisions in court were complimented in the papers; my husband was once at the point of death for weeks, and there were no Democrats to sit up with him; on the 27th of July a mob came into the town to ask the officials to resign.

MR. ISNACH.

Mr. Isnach, of Natchitoches, was next sworn and corroborated the previous testimony as to intimidation, &c., in that parish; he was a Republican, and was shot at the night after the election, while he was going home; he heard one shot that was fired at Pierson; general intimidation prevailed; he said that the Mayor had 260 White Leaguers on duty as policemen on election day, while ordinarily there were only two policemen. Witness said the special policemen were all Democrats; he was threatened and prevented from performing his duties as a supervisor by threats from the white leagues, who told him that if he attempted to qualify voters they would put him and his books out of the way.

Cross-examined—About 200 colored men were prevented from voting by intimidation. Saw no violence at meetings toward colored men. Was 200 yards from the court house when Pierson was shot at. He [Isnach] was shot at with buckshot. Saw the man when he fired, who immediately broke and ran. Witness has remained there ever since.

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT, A COW-STEALER.

Thomas Lightfoot, a colored man and a resident of this city, testified that while under bonds for cow-stealing, Mr. James came to his house and told him that if he would use his influence, work and vote for the Democrats, he would obtain his final discharge for the crime he was charged with, and that he [James] did so; that he [Lightfoot] was offered $400 or $500 by the President of his club if he would come before the committee and testify for the Democrats, but that he had not been offered anything by the Republicans. Witness also produced a safety certificate, which was filed in evidence; he said he got $30 from the club, and gave $2 each to fifteen colored men to vote the Democratic ticket; that Horace Philips managed the voters furnished by him on election day, and saw that they voted.

Witness was then cross-examined by counsel for the Conservatives, but nothing important was elicited.

ANOTHER COLORED DEMOCRAT.

Sandy Rice, (another colored Democratic voter,) was next sworn, and identified his safety certificate, and testified as to his connection with the election. He said he received $7 50 for voting, and that he kept the money, and did not divide with anybody; that the Democrats offered him $400 if he would come before the committee and testify in their behalf.

GOV. KELLOGG CROSS-EXAMINED.

Gov. Kellogg was recalled and cross-examined at great length. In reply to Mr. Marr as to why he had not sent the Metropolitan Militia to Grant Parish during the troubles there, he said, first, that there was a persistent effort to mislead him, Judge Manning and other prominent Conservatives assuring him there would be no trouble; and, secondly, there was a combination among steam-boat men to refuse transportation to the State militia. He made many efforts through Gen. Longstreet to obtain transportation, but was refused. Subsequently, when Gen. Emory desired to send up United States troops he [Emory] had almost to buy the boat they went on.

In answer to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Kellogg asserted that taxation in the country parishes was not excessive as a rule. The delinquent taxes amounted to fully six mills of the fourteen and one-half mills levied. In the heavy Republican parishes, where the people were law-abiding, there were comparatively no delinquent taxes. In the "Hill" parishes, where the White League operated, delinquent tax-lists amounted to more than double the Parish debt. The assessment in country parishes was ridiculously low. Lands on the Teche were assessed at $5 an acre, which would be assessed at five times that amount in Illinois, and the products of those lands were five times as valuable as the products of corresponding lands in Illinois. It was true, before the war, the taxes were about five mills, and now were fourteen mills, but the assessed valuation had been reduced accordingly. He instanced Assumption Parish, where, before the war, the valuation, including slaves, was nine millions of dollars, and now it was one million of dollars. In the City of New-Orleans the assessments were high, and the system was bad. He had strenuously tried to change it, and came within six votes in the Legislature last year of doing so. If any six of the Democrats, who refused to take their seats, had come to his assistance the whole of the oppressive system of tax assessments in New-Orleans could have been changed. He asserted that the commerce of New-Orleans was greater to-day than it had been for twenty years. The import trade had fallen off, owing to the riots, political troubles, obstructions at the bar, and, more than all, to railroad traffic, but the Western produce and steamboat trade had largely increased.

In reply to Mr. Hoar he said the rich planters complained. All their plantations have been mortgaged before the war, and they have never been able to redeem them; the formerly rich men were daily becoming poorer, and the formerly poor men were becoming richer; numbers of colored men were acquiring property, and the large plantations were being divided up into small holdings.

In answer to Mr. Frye, he said that the assertion that the Funding Board had funded $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 of illegal obligations was absolutely false. Only $1,500,000 had thus far been funded, and they were all legal. He would furnish a list of them. The courts, at the instance of himself, had passed upon $2,500,000 of the bonds issued by Mr. Warmoth to the Chattanooga Railroad, as alleged, without consideration, and had declared them null and void. He defied any one to prove a single corrupt act against him. He was poorer to-day than when he became Governor.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER JEWETT.

Dr. J. M. A. Jewett, United States Commissioner in North Louisiana, who issued the warrants upon which several arrests were made in that section, was examined, and gave a list of a large number of murders alleged to have been committed since 1868. He could not say what proportion were political.

STATE SENATOR GREENE.

Allen Greene, State Senator from Lincoln Parish, took the stand and denied the report of the sub-committee that there were six Greenes in office in Lincoln Parish. He said he had only one son now in office in that parish and one at West Point. He was nearly the largest property-owner in Lincoln. He owned a tannery and a shoe manufactory, the machinery in which cost him $10,000. His business was stopped because the workmen he brought from Massachusetts would not remain on account of ostracism.

Mr. Greene was still under examination when the committee adjourned until Monday.

## *LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.*

### THE STATE OF THE STREETS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is gratifying to see that the attention of the authorities is being called to the dangerous condition of the sidewalks in many parts of the City. Among the localities on Fifth avenue, mention ought to be made of the block fronting the Cathedral. The walk in front of that building, I believe, has never been cleaned, or any attention paid to it, and a more dangerous place cannot be found.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1875. T.

### AN IMPOSTER.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times.*

A woman giving her name as "Schaeffer" has at various times applied to business men, both in this and adjoining cities, for money to bury her child, whom she reports as having died in the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. She, and all such, are impostors, and have thus far eluded the grasp of the law. The hospital has always made ample provision for the burial of all children whose parents are too poor to meet the expenses.

JAMES KNIGHT, M. D.,
Resident Physician and Surgeon.

## *MINING SHARES.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The following were the quotations of mining stocks at this morning's session of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, as compared with the prices on the 22d of January inst.:

| | Jan. 30. | Jan. 22. |
|---|---|---|
| Ophir | $137 50 | $227 00 |
| Mexican | 41 75 | 60 00 |
| Gould & Curry | 53 00 | 68 50 |
| Best & Belcher | 63 25 | 76 00 |
| Savage | 132 00 | 164 00 |
| Chollar | 74 00 | 77 00 |
| Hale & Norcross | 50 50 | 60 50 |
| Crown Point | 37 00 | 42 00 |
| Yellow Jacket | 115 00 | 130 00 |
| Imperial | 14 00 | 15 00 |
| Kentuck | 17 75 | 21 75 |
| Alpha | 21 25 | 30 00 |
| Belcher | 45 50 | 50 00 |
| Confidence | 23 50 | 30 50 |
| Consolidated Virginia | 560 00 | 630 00 |
| Sierra Nevada | 16 50 | ...... |
| California | 470 00 | 515 00 |
| Exchequer | 215 00 | |
| Segregated Belcher | 127 50 | 130 00 |
| Overman | 71 50 | 80 00 |
| Justice | 130 00 | 170 00 |
| Caledonia | 24 00 | 24 00 |

## *A TENDER EPISTLE FROM A BOY.*

A heart-broken youth in Wilmington, N. C., nine years old, has lately found relief by inditing a the following letter to a playmate of the other sex:

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 5th.

MY DARLING LUCY: I must leave you tomorrow. you used to love me but your love for me is gone but my love for you is just the same just think Lucy how your words cut my heart i would give you things too as well as Robert but if you want to sell your love for two or three apples go a head i dont care a straw lucy i love the ground you walk on i would die for you i love you lucy please receive my vow.

FRANK J. E.

P. S. if you here of me being dead you drove me to it R says he dont care a fig for you nore the rest.

## *NEW-YORK IMPROVEMENTS—NEW STRUCTURES—THE PARIS SYSTEM.*

The *American Register*, (Paris,) in one of its issues, descanting upon the causes and reasons for the presence of so many American residents in Paris, says that the system of small apartments ("*les petits apartements*") so common in Paris, and conducing so much to economy and comfort in living, with relief from care, &c., &c., is entirely unknown in New-York. This is no longer the case, and the *Register* must omit this as a cause in future for the presence of New-Yorkers in Paris. The Stevens, Grosvenor and Haight buildings, although not exactly what a Parisian would call "*les petits apartements*," furnish some accommodation in that respect. "The Albany," the new and handsome structure just being completed on upper Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, is all that the Parisian or the continental sojourner would ask in the way of a complete, cheerful, and comfortable apartment house. The suites contain complete accommodations for moderate-sized families. Parlors, dining-rooms, kitchens, butlers' pantries, baths, laundries, servants' rooms, cellars and all are included. Some regard to economy in the rent is apparent; $80 to $140 per month—the equivalent of from 400 to 700 francs per month in Paris—is the scale, and most any price between these limits is to be found. Hard-wood finish throughout, elegant staircases, marble-tiled halls, fire-proof servants' stairs, and exits in abundance, large open court, plenty of sunlight and air are among the noticeable features of this latest public improvement—which is already filling up with a class of tenants which will make such investments in the future desirable and remunerative for real estate owners and capitalists. The building covers the whole block front between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, on Broadway, and is a creditable and handsome addition to the great thoroughfare.

## *DO NOT NEGLECT.*

These sudden changes bring dangerous colds. Check them, and prevent renewal, by Russian baths, at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel. Private departments. Also sulphur, electrical, mercurial, and other elegant medicinal departments provided.—*Commercial.*

Do not spend your money for bad washing. The Warwick collar looks better than linen, and does not need washing.—*Exchange.*

**Dew of the Alps.**—The world outside of Europe having discovered that this palatable tonic liqueur is the finest invigorant extant, the demand for it in the United States, the West Indies, South America, and Australia has literally become enormous. It is strange that for hundreds of years so wonderful an appetizer and stomachic should have been comparatively unknown beyond the Swiss frontiers, and the thanks of millions are due to Breslin, Bischoff & Co., the Geneva manufacturers, for having introduced it into this country, and subsequently into so many regions. The shipments to Australia during the past year have been so large as to warrant the belief that the DEW OF THE ALPS will eventually supersede most of the other advertised tonics now in use.

**Sore Throat, Quinsy, Inflamed Tonsils and Air Passages** are promptly cured by the use of **Pond's Extract.** It never fails.

**Pond's Extract.**—Directions with each bottle. Sold by Druggists.

**'Tis my Very Last Bottle**
Left standing alone!
Oh, what will my teeth do
When my SOZODONT 's gone
My breath, too, and gums—but really I won't
Be without it. I'll send for more SOZODONT.

**Scalp Diseases and Complaints, Dandruff,** falling, loss, and untimely grayness, moles, and warts cured without cutting or leaving scars; also, moth patches, freckles, pimply eruptions, unnatural redness of the nose and untimely wrinkles of the face are cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York. Call or send for circular.

**Immediate Relief was Obtained from Pains** in the back, neck, and shoulders by using GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. All druggists. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. CHARLES A. SECOR, No. 418 5th av.

**Solid Silver Tea Sets at a Heavy Discount,** prior to removal. FORD Silver Manufacturer, No. 1,150 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

**Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended** by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

**Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway,** New-York, also Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans. WEDDING-CARDS, STATIONERY, &c.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.** Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

**Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural** flowers and bouquets.

**Many suffer from Coughs and Colds.** They should use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

**Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.** The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

## MARRIED.

GOETCHUS—BLEAKLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1875, at the residence of the bride's mother, Verplanck on the Hudson, by Rev. Goevernear Cruger, Dr. J. W. GOETCHUS, of San Francisco, Cal., to AMELIA A., eldest daughter of the late William Bleakley, of Verplanck. No cards.

☞ San Francisco and Chicago papers please copy.

HOOPER—WILLIAMS.—On the 28th inst., by Rev. George Putnam, D. D., JAMES E. HOOPER to GERTRUDE F., daughter of the late George F. Williams, all of Boston.

RAYMOND—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Jan. 28, at Central Baptist Church, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, J. IRVING RAYMOND to GRACE C., eldest daughter of the late Col. Adams.

RICHARDSON—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., THOMAS CHESLEY RICHARDSON to EMMA M., daughter of Peter C. Baker, Esq., all of this City.

## DIED.

ALLEN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 28, 1875, ANDREW ALLEN, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 273 West 52d st.

BERRY.—At his residence, No. 15 West 44th st., Saturday morning, Jan. 30, very suddenly, of embolism of the heart, THOMAS S. BERRY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BULL.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, 29th inst., CHARLES GUION, son of James M. Bull, Esq., in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.

COCHRAN.—Suddenly, at Amsterdam, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN, formerly of this City.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

DREYER.—In this City, Jan. 29, EDWARD DREYER, aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the St. Paul Lutheran Church, corner of 15th st. and 6th av., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

LETSON.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 29, WILLIAM WARREN LETSON, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Atlas Lodge, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 233 4th st., corner of West 10th st., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

NEWCOMB.—On Saturday, Jan. 30, 1875, ELIZABETH NEWCOMB, widow of Hon. Obadiah Newcomb, deceased, in the 78th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. O. Newcomb, No. 233 East 12th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at 5 A. M., WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN, aged 38 years, 10 months, and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Lawrence R. Kerr, Esq., also members of various associations to which deceased belonged, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 455 2d av., on Monday morning, Feb. 1, at 9:30 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to the Church of the Epiphany, 21st st. and 2d av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above association are hereby notified to meet at No. 455 2d av., on Monday, Feb. 1, at 9:30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy member, WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

☞ The Fireman's Ball Committee are requested to meet at No. 248 4th av., on Monday, Feb. 1, 1875, at 9 A. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late associate, WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

JAMES CAMERON, Secretary.

*Whereas*, The Fire Department Ball Committee of the City of New-York have received with sadness the intelligence of the demise of their former associate, WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN; and,

*Whereas*, While we bow with humility to the behests of Almighty God, we profoundly regret the loss of such a warm-hearted companion, a genial gentleman, and a true man. The interest he ever manifested for the cause in which we were engaged developed a sincerity of purpose that commanded the respect and regard of those with whom he was surrounded, and bound him to them by the strongest ties of unalloyed friendship and esteem; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of WILLIAM C. O'BRIEN the Fire Department Ball Committee feel that they have lost a cherished companion, an energetic and honored member, and one who by his manly presence lent dignity to their body.

*Resolved*, While mournfully reflecting on this loss to ourselves, we feel it our duty to extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and relatives.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

JAMES CAMERON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1875.

POND.—At Milford, Conn., Jan. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, CECIL LAWRENCE, youngest child of Charles H. and Mary E. Pond, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 9 and 12 o'clock.

PILLOT.—At Madison, Fla., on the 21st inst., HENRY R., son of A. P. Pillot.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 1, on arrival of the Morris and Essex train leaving New-York at 1:10 o'clock P. M.

ROBARTS.—Jan. 30, at S. Luke's Hospital, JOHN ROBARTS, aged 33.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAWYER.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 29, 1875, of consumption, ROSWELL HOPKINS SAWYER, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough st., near Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M. Fulton avenue cars to Stuyvesant av.

SHAAFF.—In this City, on the 30th inst., HELEN KEY, wife of John T. Shaaff, and daughter of the late Peyton A. Key, Esq., of Kentucky.

The funeral services will take place at the Union Square Hotel, at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

STEELE.—In Jersey City, Friday, Jan. 29, of pneumonia, GEORGE L. STEELE, in the 55th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the First Universalist Church, opposite Library Hall, Bergen, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Berlin, Chenango County, for interment.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
Jan. 29, 1875. }

At a meeting of the clerks of the third division of the Collector's Office, held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Our fellow clerk and associate, GEORGE L. STEELE has, in the wisdom of the All Father, been called from the walks of this life to that beyond the river; and,

*Whereas*, His public duties have been faithfully performed, even while suffering from great bodily pain and general debility, his intercourse with his fellow-clerks was of the most kindly and generous nature; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy and condolence in their bereavement.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

LEWIS HOPPS, Chairman.

FRED. H. WIGHT, Secretary.

SHELDON.—At No. 125 East 27th st., Friday, Jan. 29, of enterocolitis, FRANK DEEMS, infant son of Welcome E. and Hannah M. Sheldon, aged 19 days.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE**, for the teeth and breath, is the best dentifrice in the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**A NOLD KING, THEY CALL HIM HEROD,** was said to be eaten up by worms. There are many here and now, who are almost in the same plight as the king. Herod had no Worm Lozenges, but we have BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which do the work of destruction to the satisfaction of every one but the worms.

**FOR CUTS, WRAP UP THE WOUND IN** the blood, and wet the bandage thoroughly with BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. For chills and fever it has proved very efficacious. It quickens the blood and invigorates the whole system. No mistake about it. For internal and external use. Sold by all druggists.

**BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL,** Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

**R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND** Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

**EXCURSION IN THE TROPICS.**

Persons wishing to avoid the severity of a Northern Winter can avail themselves of the new and first-class American steam-ships of the

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN
MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE,

to visit the beautiful and interesting places about the Gulf of Mexico.

Leaving New-York, the steamers stop at Havana two days—sufficient time to enable passengers to visit the city and all objects of interest in its immediate neighborhood. Vera Cruz is reached five days after leaving Havana, having stopped several hours at the ports of Progreso and Campeche, in Yucatan. The steamers remain five days at the old and historical City of Vera Cruz, giving also ample time for a journey by rail over the mountains, passing scenery unsurpassed for its grandeur, to the ancient and interesting City of Mexico and its surroundings. From Vera Cruz the route continues northward, stopping several hours at the Mexican ports of Tuxpan and Tampico, and terminates at New-Orleans, from where passengers can continue home overland, or, after a stay of five days in that beautiful Southern port, return with the steamer to New-York, retracing precisely the same route, and in the same time, as on the outward trip.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING MEALS ON BOARD AT PLACES OF STOPPING:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York to Havana | $65 currency. |
| New-York to Vera Cruz | 100 gold. |
| New-York to New-Orleans | 130 gold. |
| New-Orleans to Vera Cruz | 60 gold. |
| New-Orleans to Havana | 90 gold. |

EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

With privilege of remaining over one or more steamers at any port.

For further particulars apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No 33 Broadway.
J. M. WITHERSPOON, Agent at New-Orleans.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**PUBLISHED THIS DAY.**

A PASSIONATE PILGRIM,

AND OTHER TALES. By HENRY JAMES, Jr. 1 vol., 12mo, beveled boards. $2.

This is no ordinary collection of short stories. While these tales possess elements of popular interest, their philosophic thought, insight into character, picturesqueness of description, and charm of style give them great positive value and a high rank in literature.

THE HANGING OF THE CRANE.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW. Popular edition. 16mo, with twelve of the illustrations which made the Holiday Edition so very popular. $1 50.

LITTLE CLASSICS.

VOL. VI. LOVE. Containing Love and Skates, by THEODORE WINTHROP; The Maid of Malines, by BULWER; The Story of Ruth; The Rise of Iskander, by DISRAELI. $1.

ALREADY ISSUED:

I. EXILE. II. INTELLECT. III. TRAGEDY. IV. LIFE. V. LAUGHTER.

These little volumes of Stories and Sketches by HAWTHORNE, HARTE, HOWELLS, HALE, POE, BULWER, DICKENS, DE QUINCEY, DR. JOHN BROWN, and other popular authors, are gaining a very large circulation. $1 each. Send for circular giving contents of each volume.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York,
Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

**"OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WOMEN."**—By J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine, mailed for 10 cents. Address the author, No. 201 West 21st st.

The *Medical Review* says: "This pamphlet should be read by every lady."

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,**
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
MORNING SERVICE at 11,
"The Power of a Soul to Ruin Itself."
EVENING, at 7:45,
"The Reality and Power of Sympathy."

**FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,**
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M.

Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will—D. V.—preach in the evening

**FOURTH LECTURE TO YOUNG PEOPLE**
THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
at the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will give a fourth lecture to young people on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

**HOW OLD ART THOU? SAID PHARAOH TO** Jacob, and reverenced him for his years. So there are those at the present day who bow down before antiquity, and who fain would make it a test of respectability, not so much in regard to persons as in regard to the customs and creeds of mankind. In religion especially they reverence nothing unless it is old. Such people are apt to reject Universalism simply because they think it is a modern doctrine, a new idea with no prestige of antiquity. They make two mistakes in doing so: for Universalism is not new, and if it was, it would still be worthy of acceptation. Truth is truth whenever it may be revealed. It does not depend on time for its authenticity. If the age of a doctrine is a measure of its truth, then Judaism is better than Christianity, and paganism is better still. Universalists do not rest their faith on the vain boast of antiquity. It stands on its own merit in agreement with the Word of God.

It is a fact, however that Universalism is the oldest form of Christian doctrine, and even by the test of age it would have an advantage over the partialistic systems. Christ was a Universalist, and so were the Apostles, and during the first five centuries of the Christian era Universalism prevailed in the Church with scarcely any opposition. It was the orthodoxy of the early Church, and was only condemned as a heresy, by the influence of the Emperor Justinian, in the year 553, when the dark ages had begun. Dr. Edward Beecher says: "It appears, by applying penetrating tests to history, that the modern orthodox views as to the doctrine of eternal punishment were not fully developed and established till the middle of the sixth century." When the Bible went into its long eclipse of a thousand years, then, and only then, Universalism was condemned, and partialism took its place as the prevalent creed of Christendom.

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
Corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.
The Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER,
will preach on to-day at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock.

Morning subject—"The Chosen People."

Evening subject—"Universalism in the Early Church."

Prayer and conference meeting in the vestry every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The public is cordially invited.

**ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV.** and 20th st.—Dr. Bellows, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning, at 11 A. M., Jan. 31. Subject—"Humility as the Secret of Happiness."

In the evening, at 7:45, Dr. Bellows will begin a course of sermons on "Family Life and the Training of Children." Subject Sunday evening—"Obstacles to Domestic Happiness and Household Training in our Age and National Circumstances." Seats free.

**A CHICAGO PHILOSOPHER AND SPIRITUALIST** challenges Messrs. Hepworth, Beard, and Baldwin to meet him in discussion at the Harvard Rooms, 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday, at 2 and 7:30 o'clock. The public are invited.

**AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH,** WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, Jan. 31, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

**ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,** 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning.

**CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,** MADISON av. corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning subject: "Christianity a Triumphant Force." Evening: "Thou Blind Pharisee." Daniel Dougherty lectures Monday night. Subject: "The Stage." Congregational conference Thursday afternoon and evening. Friday evening, prayer-meeting.

**CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.**—Second sermon in the series of afternoon sermons, by Rev. Dr. Howland, preparatory to Lent. Sexagesima Sunday, Jan. 31—"Jacob Wrestling with the Angel." Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

**CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL MORALS.**—The next sermon in the course will be given on Sunday evening in Christ Church, 5th av., corner 35th st., by Rev. R. Heber Newton. Subject—"The Morals of Trade." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

**CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER** Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. W. R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning—"The Monotony of Superstition and Variety in True Religion." Evening—"The Three Degrees of Honesty and their Motives."

**CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.**—REV. DR. Schenck, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning, (10:30.) The fourth sermon on "Christianity and Social Morals," in the evening, (7:30,) by Rev. R. H. Newton.

**CHURCH IN 42D ST.,** BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

**CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,** MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services—morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30.

**FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,** JERSEY City, Summit av., near Grand st., Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Subject—Morning, "My Shepherd," Psalms xxxi, 1; evening, "The New and Living Way," Ezekiel xviii, 30. All are invited.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,** 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

**FIFTY-THIRD STREET** BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th av.—Pastor will preach morning and evening; concert in aid of the Church by the celebrated Hutchinson family, Tuesday evening, Feb. 2.

**FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,** NO. 155 Worth st.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

**HAS THE TIME COME?**—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Twenty-three Hundred Days and the Cleansing of the Sanctuary."

**JANE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL** Church, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Revival meetings every evening during the week. We welcome all to our church.

**JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN** CHURCH.—Rev. A. N. Morris, of Newburg, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

**MISSIONARY WORK** AMONG THE INDIANS.—Owing to the unfavorable weather last week, and the illness of Father Wilbur, another meeting will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner of 48th st. and 5th av., (Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Pastor,) on this evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Father Wilbur, of Washington Territory; E. C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation; Rev. Dr. Ferris, and others will make addresses. The narration of the recent progress in civilizing and Christianizing the various Indian tribes will be found deeply interesting.

**MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM,** INSPIRATIONAL speaker, delivers her closing lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 57 West 33d st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

**REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN** the First Mission Baptist Church, corner of Leight and Varick sts., Sunday morning and evening. The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the evening sermon. All seats free.

**RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL**, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—High mass in the Sclavonic language by Rev. Father Nicholas Bjerring, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. A choir composed of Russian gentlemen will sing during the service. Strangers cordially invited.

**REV. R. M. HATFIELD, D. D.,** WILL PREACH Sunday, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The public invited.

**REV. MR. KIRKUS, OF GRACE CHURCH,** will preach at St. Peter's, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

**ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH,** 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration (choral) at 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30 o'clock.

**SPIRIT POWER IN THE LIGHT.**—A TABLE rises four or five feet and floats in mid-air; forms and faces are plainly seen and recognized by their friends; T. Warren, medium; at Cooper Institute, Monday, Feb. 1; Cooper Hall, Jersey City, Feb. 2; Brooklyn Institute, Feb. 3.

**ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH,** HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing-school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

**ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,** 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

**ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.**—SERvices at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach. Subject for evening—"Reason and Faith."

**SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS.**—COLLEGE Hall, 23d st. and 2d av. Sundays at 3 P. M. Jan. 31, Elder William Shepherd, of Newark, N. J., preaches. Subject, "The Messiah or Coming Man and his Times."

**THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY** OF THE House of Mercy, will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., near 5th av., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.

**WORSHIP.**

Rev. W. W. Andrews will continue his Sunday evening lectures at the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday, on "Early Christian Worship."

Feb. 7—"Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Worship."

Feb. 14—"Present Movements Toward the Reviving of Worship." At 7:30 P. M.

**ZION CHURCH,** MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIAL LIFE IN GREECE: From Homer to Menander. By Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, M. A., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1874.

In civilization and culture Greece must ever be awarded the first place among the nations of antiquity. Mr. Mahaffy reminds us, however, that the Greeks were in fact more modern than people who have lived in epochs much nearer to our own. It is tolerably certain that if Aristotle were transplanted into our life, he would only need to understand the names invented for our modern discoveries to be able to appreciate them. In all moral and social questions the ancient Greek would at once find his way. "The satire and skepticism of modern society, the decay of fixed belief, the omnipotence of free discussion, the rule of private interest over patriotism and self-sacrifice," would be very familiar to him, while they would shock and perplex the Crusader. And so, inverting the case, "if one of us were transported to Periclean Athens, provided he were a man of high culture, he would find life and manners strangely like our own. The thoughts and feelings of modern life would be there without the appliances, and the high standard of general culture would more than counterbalance sundry wants in material comfort."

The truth thus stated is one well known to students of Greek literature; and it is the fault of those who know it—a fault which the author of the present volume has undertaken to correct—that it has not been more generally recognized. For it implies a great deal. "Social science" is a modern epithet. Many of the questions which it introduces to us present problems of considerable difficulty which it is the object of this generation to solve Their importance, as well as their complexity, is acknowledged. Yet some of them are by no means new, notwithstanding the frequent idea that they are the outgrowth of modern society. These occupied also the attention of the Greeks two thousand years ago, and were solved by them, at least in a way to suit the occasion. Nor is it at all to be believed that even then they came up for the first time. Some, in all probability, had engaged the attention of the Cretans and Phoenicians, but of this we know but little. Greek literature, however, abounds with information upon the subject, and Mr. Mahaffy would have done good service by placing the fact prominently before the reading public of the present day, even if he had treated it with far less ability than the work displays. There is no deficiency of books setting forth much of the domestic life of the ancient Greeks. From Pindar to Aristophanes and Menander we have ample material wherewith to trace out very clearly, and with tolerable completeness, sketches of both high and low life in the Hellenic nations. But such sketches have almost invariably been drawn to set forth one part only of the private life and character of the people. Mr. Mahaffy's purpose has been to fill up the deficiency, and so heartily does he enter upon the work that he shows some degree of contempt for notices of mere peculiarities of food and dress, of the plan and arrangement of houses, &c., all of which he pronounces to be "weariness and idle labor." What we want to know, he says, is not so much how the people dressed, but "how they reasoned, felt, and loved; why they laughed and why they wept; how they taught and what they learned;" and it is to the task of supplying this want that he sets himself. In working it out he takes a position in antagonism to Mr. Froude in those theories wherein the historian would get rid of the refinements of philosophers and politicians, and reduce the motives of society to rude violence and successful force. In fact, the best antidotes to those opinions are, in the author's judgment, to be found in a study of the various phases through which the society and the morals of such a people as the Greeks passed.

In the Homeric era the prevalence of might over right was marked, but as progress was attained the advancing supremacy of moral force made itself felt, until, in the Attic period, with which we are by far the best acquainted, "the free citizen could boast that the State protected him from violence and injustice;" and such a degree of refinement was reached that "the gentle Menander" warns us against the evils of controversy and violence, and declares that a "true gentleman would rather lose advantages and even submit to annoyance than ruffle his temper and agitate himself with either wrangling or retaliation." It must be acknowledged that Greek society did not rise so nearly to the level of the enlightenment of its intellectual leaders as modern society does; but, in our opinion, Mr. Mahaffy rather exaggerates the difference. He attributes it to the modern diffusion of ideas and news by the aid of printing; and next, to the abolition of slavery. But he confesses that, considering the enormous contrasts between the religion of Christ and that of Zeus and Apollon and Aphrodite, we should wonder less at the greatness than at the smallness of the advance in public morality which has been attained.

The subject is treated in its relation to three distinct periods—the Homeric age, the Lyric age, and the Attic age—of which the last necessarily occupies by far the largest space. The reader will not, however, advance far through the first portion without perceiving that Mr. Mahaffy is no obsequious follower of other writers. On the contrary, he at the outset strikes out a path for himself, and follows a very independent course throughout. He is willing to accept Hesiod as, in some respects, offering a complementary picture to that given by the more aristocratic Homer, but he regards the latter as having been greatly overrated as presenting a true outline of Greek life. The vividness of the descriptions in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* he attributes rather to the outburst of genius than to the faculty of narrating actual incidents. They were prepared for recitation at the courts of kings and chiefs, and for this reason alone an ideal condition was necessary. In proof of this, Mr. Mahaffy alludes to the circumstance that there is no example in the *Iliad* of a chief falling or even being wounded by an ignoble hand. "Such a misfortune would have been too shocking to the sensibilities of an aristocratic audience. Amid the cloud of missiles that were flying on the plains of Troy, amid the crowd of chiefs and kings that were marshaled on either side, we never hear how 'a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote a king between the joints of the harness.'" Yet as this must necessarily have occurred in any prolonged combats, there is a plain departure from, or at least a withholding of, the truth. From this the author argues that if the poet would ignore the masses on the battle field, it was more than likely that he would underrate their importance in the agora. The real Thersites was doubtless not the buffoon that Homer draws, but being probably what we should call in the present time "an advanced politician," the monarch who had been criticised by him in the day would well enjoy the poet's travesty of him over his cups in the evening. For reasons such as this, Mr. Mahaffy takes exception to the views entertained by Mr. Grote, and other historians, both in England and on the Continent of Europe, and in further support of his position he suggests a very plausible explanation—one, too, which is supported by strong evidence—of the growth of Greek civilization as we find it in the Homeric era.

Noting the features in which the Homeric Greek was the parent of the historical Greek, Mr. Mahaffy breaks down an old prejudice which we do not remember to have seen attacked before. The sympathies of students reading the *Iliad* for the first time are, if we mistake not, generally enlisted on the side of the Trojans; but Greek courage is rarely questioned. Mr. Mahaffy does question it. He believes it to have been of a second-rate order, much, as he says, like that of the French, dependent upon excitement, and vanishing quickly before depression and delay. "No doubt the Greeks were a warlike nation, like the French, fond of glory, and reveling in excitement; but they did not possess that stubborn valor which was the duty of the mediæval knight, and which is the physical characteristic of the English and German soldiers." With the exception of Diomede, all the chiefs of the Greeks are subject to panics. Even Achilles fled in fear from the pursuit of the Scamander, and Ajax is seized with terror and makes for the ships. In the Odyssey, Ulysses several times shows weakness which does not accord with our modern ideas of physical or moral courage; and from various evidences of this kind the inference comes that the Achæan chiefs were, after all, only the very ordinary forerunners of their descendants. The Athenians oftentimes in their history were seized with panics, and ran for their lives. Only the Spartans succeeded in overcoming this national defect by a rigid system of discipline and training, which, however, still made their courage both a very artificial and fictitious thing compared with the spirit of the Viking, the Baron, or the yeoman. Their weakness was shown as soon as Epaminondas met them with superior tactics, and both at Leuctra and Sphacteria they evinced no idea whatever of resisting to the death. Although this feature in the character of the ancient Greeks, is amply set forth in all their history, it has rarely, if ever, received due prominence, such as that now given to it. Nor is Mr. Mahaffy content with pointing it out. He attempts to explain it by reference to the extremely sensitive nature of the Greeks. That moral sensitiveness was a part of their character there is no room to doubt. To it it is largely due their polish and culture. But it may be questioned whether Mr. Mahaffy is justified in the inference that bodily sensitiveness necessarily accompanies moral sensitiveness. We think it would be very easy to upset this position by practical references. Nevertheless, that is the view entertained by the author of the present book, and it may be respected, if not accepted.

The social relations of women and of the aged and infirm, the prevalence of loyalty or fidelity as a social instinct, and the influence of these feelings upon the arts, the development of the moral sense as indicated by the characters of the Greek deities, are severally referred to and set forth with much clearness. The domestic life of the Homeric Greeks is likewise dwelt upon—their mode of living, conversation, domestic relations, hospitality, amusements, servants, the position of married women, state of the poor, and the general respect evinced for brute animals. In all this Mr. Mahaffy makes out a picture which it must be admitted is darker than that usually drawn of the Greeks at this period. But the details are well supported, and we trace throughout his work a stricter spirit of impartiality than is often found among writers upon the same subject. The line lies between the bright figures of Homer and the dismal portraitures of Hesiod, and we cannot object to a principle which thus uses the exaggerations of the latter—for such we must regard them—to tone down what are most probably the equally great exaggerations of the former; or, if they are not exaggerations, the respective pictures are so essentially one-sided, in a social point of view, that the one may with much show of reason be placed against the other.

More weight might be allowed to the social condition of Greece during the Homeric period than is usually attached to it, forming as it does the basis upon which a grand superstructure was afterward built. We would, therefore, ask for special attention to be given to the chapters devoted to it in this book. More especially is it necessary, also, as forming the introduction to the succeeding portions. In that devoted to the lyric age Mr. Mahaffy traces the growth of the change in literary work. The singers, who took for their subjects antique glory and the false palliation of heroic crimes, are no more, and we come to a body of poets who write about themselves, the present, and the truth. The change is marked in the earliest of these poets, Archilochus, whom our author compares to Byron, while the Spensers and the Miltons, the singers of gods and heroes, had passed away. Writing about themselves, these poets strengthen the theory previously mentioned. Archilochus, for instance, threw away his shield, and rather boasts of it; and Strabo tells a story of Alcæus, "who wrote a poem to a friend, detailing how he had thrown away his shield in battle and how the Athenians had hung it up as a trophy in Sigeum." Mr. Mahaffy is entitled to all the evidence of this kind that can be collected. The realism of the age, the outspokenness of the writers in it, furnish him an abundance, and he is not slow to give it due prominence. This realism he attributes to the concentration of public opinion upon internal conflicts rather than upon foreign affairs. And in respect to the moral depravity described by Thucydides as coming in with the civil war, he would have the statement received with a great deal of qualification. While also the rule of the Tyrants was, politically considered, an era of stagnation if not of retrogression, he holds that socially, æsthetically, and even morally, it was an age of progress. This proposition, so much at variance with most writers, is elaborated with some care. Indeed, in every case where an independent line of opinion is thus entered upon, the grounds upon which it is based are very clearly defined. The reader is not left to form his own unaided judgment of their value.

In like manner we have followed out for us the changes that took place at this time in the domestic life and relations of the people. The principles laid down for the guidance of public men, those which influenced men in their mutual intercourse, as well as the course of love-making and the relations of the sexes, are likewise depicted with all the realistic aid of Archilochus, Anacreon, Ibycus, and the "burning" Sappho; and the account lacks nothing of perspicuity or even vividness. The chapter contains, besides copious references to the fragments that have come down to us from the Lesbian poetess, the substance of the celebrated but not too well-known poem by Simonides, where he seeks to show a relationship between the various tempers of womankind and certain domestic animals. We have never met with a poetic version of this poem in English, by the way; but one well done would be timely, and, with a little ingenuity of illustration and a reprint of the original, not a little acceptable. The poem is full of meaning, none the less applicable now than when it was written.

Mr. Mahaffy devotes eight chapters to the Greek of the Attic age. These apparently constitute, in his own judgment, the body of the work; but only because the sources of information are more complete and more trustworthy, and because it is to this period that we have to look for the full development of what is generally understood by Greek culture. We do not intend to follow Mr. Mahaffy through this portion of the work, since justice could only be done to it in that way by such a lengthened analysis as would carry us very far beyond our limits. It must at the same time be mentioned that the various topics already enumerated, and many more, are treated with exceeding minuteness. The author has taken a comprehensive grasp of the requirements of his subject, such as he was enabled to do by means of a complete familiarity with Greek classical literature, and he has worked it out with a conscientious regard for completeness as well as accuracy. The character of the ancient Greeks, as elucidated by their customs, private life, trade, amusements, and conversation, the rearing and education of their youth, their religious beliefs, laws, art, and literature, and also by various incidental allusions in the writings of their poets, historians, and philosophers, is well defined. We see the physician in his practice, the lawyer in the courts, the merchant in his place of business, the mother, the father, and the children in the domestic circle, or in the exercise of private hospitality; we can understand the public, private, and social relations of the people, the habits of the several classes which constituted Athenian society; the principles which affected their diplomacy, wars, and national policy; the state and progress of the drama and of literature; in fine, all the leading points in the various currents that go to make up the great stream of a busy and intellectual national life. To have presented this to the general reader, who besides will find, as we hinted before, much information upon prominent social questions of the present day, is in itself a good work. Mr. Mahaffy has filled a vacant place upon our book shelves which much needed to be filled. But beyond that, he has done it well. His work evinces sound scholarship, much care in the collection and elaboration of facts, and thorough honesty and independence in dealing with them. His style is vigorous, and terse. He has understood how to leave out nothing that is important, and not to swell his pages with aught that is irrelevant. The reader who seeks instruction, and the other who looks for entertainment, will alike be gratified. A knowledge of Greek or Greek literature is not necessary to a fair appreciation of Mr. Mahaffy's labors. Familiarity with Greek writers will of course make the reader more at home, and will enable him to follow the author with increased zest; but the most inexperienced in classical literature, as well as those who have no acquaintance with it at all, may peruse this account of social life among the ancient Greeks with perfect satisfaction and with much advantage.

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HEADS AND TAILS. Studies and Stories of Pets. By Grace Greenwood. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co. 1875.

The charm of "Grace Greenwood's" pen is so well known that, to most persons, her name upon the title-page of this book will be a sufficient testimony to its worth. Still, it may be well to state that these stories, and the manner of their telling, will in no wise disappoint any expectations founded on their authorship. The volume itself has a rich holiday look about it, testifying to the care which the publishers have exercised in its production, but at the same time inducing a feeling of regret that it did not make its appearance a little before all the holiday presents had been purchased. The stories, which bear the impress of being narratives of real animal life, spiced with a little work of the imagination, are told with all the best characteristics of the author's style. The illustrations, also, are superior. Parrots, horses, cats, chickens, pigs, snow-birds, &c., form the subjects of the tales, which are sixteen in number, and all amusing, and written in that gossiping, genial style, interspersed with observation and witty comment, which Grace Greenwood has made her own. We shall not give any illustration of the nature of the stories, for justice will be better done both to author and the public by commending the book to purchasers, which we can confidently do.

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THOUGHTS ON PRAYER. By Thomas K. Conrad, D. D. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1875.

This little book admirably fulfills the purpose for which it was designed. Although probably suggested by the skepticism that has been said to prevail in the minds of some at the present day as to the power, or rather the efficacy, of prayer, it is in no sense controversial. Neither is it intended as an answer to those who have chosen to adopt the anti-Scriptural side of the controversialists. On the contrary, it is to believers, and not to skeptics, that the author has directed his attention. He puts forward the Scriptural grounds upon which the faith of those who accept the efficacy of supplication must stand. The Scriptures furnish his authorities and his justification. He pursues demonstration rather than argument, and he has succeeded in perfecting a work which is convincing to the Christian mind.

The five chapters of which it is composed treat of the "Efficacy of Prayer," the "Conditions of Accepted Prayer," the "Intercession of the Spirit," and "Loyalty to Prayer." Each of these subjects is fully considered in connection with Scriptural reference. Only the faintest allusion is anywhere made to the direction which so-called scientific thought has taken recently; and this is a favorable feature of the book, since there is sufficient evidence that Dr. Conrad, if he had been tempted into a divergence from his proposed design, would have shown some misapprehension of the bearings of true science. On the other hand, he has supplied a forcible defense of the theological aspect of the subject, for the strength derived from Scriptural record is greatly enhanced by the attractive and forcible manner in which it is put before the reader. The book will be received as a timely and valuable contribution to Christian literature, and we commend it to the attention of persons of all denominations as one that cannot fail to fortify their faith and promote a sense of satisfaction in the evidences adduced.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Reading Club.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*On Teaching.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*A Tale of Two Cities.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*The Three Devils.* London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Manual of Political Ethics.* Second Edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—*Wedding Garments.* New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*Lost for Ever.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Nature and Her Lessons.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Led Astray.* New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

—*A Rambling Story.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Mishaps of Mr. Ezekiel Pelter.* Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

—*Braithwaite's Retrospect.* Part 70. New-York: W. A. Townsend.

—*The Contemporary Review.* New-York: Willmer & Rogers News Company.

—*The Influence of Music on Heart and Life.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Island of Fire.* Boston: Lee & Shepard.

—*Religion and Materialism.* New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*After Dark.* New-York: Harper & Brothers.

—*Boundaries of the State of New-York.* [Report.] Albany: The Argus Company.

# TRAUMEREI.

The German composer Schumann, in his *morceau de salon* "Traumerei," endeavored to translate into music the emotions produced by that exquisite pleasure of day-dreaming for which our language unfortunately contains no precise term. It is true that we have the word reverie, but this, though originally synonymous with *traumerei*, has long since been understood to mean a fit of musing. Now musing is one thing, and day-dreaming is another. To muse is to ponder upon some subject in which the person musing is interested, but which he considers abstractedly. Musing is in reality that action of the mind when it is totally unbiased by surrounding conditions. The man who muses may be considering the question as to whether he shall discharge his employer, and what the consequences may be to himself. He may be revolving a chess problem, he may be puzzling at a new method of blowing up battalions, he may be building up an impregnable position for his political party. But whatever he may be doing he is dealing with practicalities. Whereas on the contrary the person who indulges in *traumerei* throws the reins to his fancy and allows it to bear him whither soever it will. Both, however, present externally the same appearance of deep abstraction. Just as the man who is under the influence of opium seems to be asleep, so the man who is building castles in the air seems to be thinking deeply. *En revanche*, the man who is resolutely thinking out a problem essential to the happiness and comfort of humanity is most easily confounded with him who is piling up in the clouds a magnificent palace of the fair Eldorado land.

Naturally the poets have been by all mankind considered devotees of "*traumerei*." When a man is discovered in the sweet Summer time lying on the grass, leaning on his elbows, his hand raised and supporting his head, his eyes intently fixed upon the spears of grass springing triumphantly from their earth-cradle, the odds are popularly supposed to be ten to one that this individual is a poet seeking rhymes. He may be, he probably is, a clerk out of a situation, who, in fancy, sees himself the head of a gigantic commercial establishment, saying to this man "go to Hong Kong," and to that man, "Take the first train for St. Louis," and to a third, "I want you to be in Rio Janeiro in twenty days." But the posture and the action are considered essential parts of the poetic nature, and Miss Araminta Stubbs, when she surveys young Muggins, "*recubans sub tegmine fagi*," feels for him an interest and an awe due entirely to her belief in his bardic character. It is most certainly true that the most unimaginative persons in the world are as devoted to the dear delight of "*traumerei*" as beings of the most transcendent genius. The whole world revels in it, because the whole world is gifted with what is termed fancy. Poets have, or should have, imagination, a rare and fatal gift, given by the gods to those whom they love, and received by them most unwillingly. For they know that it is not for their happiness by any means, or, as Lowell expresses it:

> "He flies the immortal gift, for well he knows
> His life of life must with its overflows
> Flood the unthankful pipe, nor come again."

But fancy is a very different thing. For a clown to have the power of believing himself a fairy Prince—to act and speak and think as a fairy Prince, to create the character, in short—would betoken a very high power of imagination. When the unhappy boy Chatterton threw his life of life into the misty monk Rowley, the very fiction betrayed the poetic imagination that was awaking in his soul. But if in his day-dreaming a boy who possessed no pocket-money should have created a scene in which walking over the field he should find a shilling, and disburse the same in raspberry tarts and ginger-ale, he would only have shown that, like all the rest of the world, he had his fancies. It is, indeed, absolutely true that fancy—in other words, the power of believing momentarily that to be true which is untrue—or self-delusion, for the purpose of self-gratification—is the basis of imagination, just as cellular tissues are the base of vegetable as well as of animal organisms. But vegetable organisms are, in spite of this, very different from animal. And just so, though fancy and imagination have the same basis, they are extremely diverse. The difference between the poetic *traumerei* and that of the world at large is, then, this: that the former springs from imagination, the latter from fancy.

To illustrate this still further, let us take Lowell's "Lines on a Foot-path," one of the most singular exemplifications of poetical *traumerei* that could be found. It commences thus:

> "It mounts across the windy hill,
> Through sallow slopes of upland bare,
> And fancy climbs, with footfall still,
> Its narrowing curves that end in air.
>
> By day a warmer-hearted blue
> Seems stooping to its topmost swell;
> Its thread-like windings seem a clue
> To gracious lands, where all is well.
>
> By night, far yonder, I surmise
> An ampler world than clips our ken,
> Where the great stars of happier skies
> Commingle nobler fates of men.
>
> I look and long, then haste me home,
> Still master of my secret rare;
> Once found, the clue would lead to Rome,
> But now it leads me everywhere."

And then he wanders off into "*traumerei*" in the most delicious way, analyzing his emotions, and all the time protesting against analysis, the concluding lines being:

> "Hide in thine own heart, and surprise
> The secret of the unwary elves.
> Seek it, thou canst not bribe their spies;
> Unsought, they whisper it themselves."

Here is an example of a sweet and powerful imagination led over the boundaries of every-day life into the delicious realm of *traumerei* by the thread-like windings of a footpath mounting up a barren hill, where the sheep browse and where the birds fly about and twitter. The common person, the average individual, would also have secret springs in him moved by the same thing, but, being dependent upon fancy for removal from the dull, cold world, he neither soars nor wants to soar, like the poet, to "ampler worlds and happier skies." His fancy begins to conjecture what may be on the other side of the hill. If it be bright and sunshiny, and he sees a boy asleep, he is led to think of himself as a shepherd, and if his life is a very busy and bustling one he immediately swindles himself into the belief that he would like to be a shepherd, and plans out how he would pass his time, and how Somebody would like to be a shepherd's wife. Whereas, if he happened to be a bucolic individual his first thoughts would be to flog that boy for not minding the sheep, whereupon he would fancy that the boy would run away and perhaps go to sea and would wander in strange lands. Then he fancies himself traveling over sea and lands accumulating money and coming home to Somebody with his pockets filled with diamonds from Golconda, and big lumps of lovely coral that he has himself picked up on India's coral strand. In short, to sum up the sight of the foot-path winding up the hillside will impress every one, and will awaken either fancy or imagination according to the personality of the individual.

What a precious boon and gift of God this *traumerei* is when we consider it justly. Indeed, without this capacity to create momentary futures and to live in them man would be of the earth earthy, as very a clod as those which his ploughshare turns on either side the furrow. The prisoner, his heart aching with tyrannic chains, destroys in a moment by this power the walls that hem in, the prison bars that bind and contract his vision, and all the torture that the free soul feels at duress. He is free when he abstracts himself; the bolts, the bars, the terrible triple locks have vanished, the thick walls have melted away like fog before sunshine. The world is all before him where to choose. He can glide over the canals of Venice in a gondola so closely screened that his persecutors shall never see it. He can take his place in the San Carlos opera at Naples; he can wander among the cactus-covered bases of Mount Ætna; he can climb the Apennines; he can wander off to the purple Adriatic, and watch the grotesque and gaudy sails of the speronare drooping lazily in the hot calm. Far yonder are the mountains of Montenegro, where there are Slavons, rude and barbarous, it is true, but Slavons still. All spots of the fair earth his fancy will bear him to, save that one where Somebody weeps for him and pines away because he may never come. Shakespeare has asked if we can hold hot coals in the hand by thinking of the frosty Caucasus. One can. One can bear hot coals in the heart by doggedly ignoring the present and living in the future. Who that has suffered the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune does not know this? For how many men would suicide have seemed the best, the only friend, save for this power of forgetting the present and the actual and living in the abstract and the future! Men delicately nurtured and nobly born have wandered in the streets of foreign cities, living on the crusts of bread that the servants throw into the areas, and on the rotten peaches in the gutter, and on the chance jobs that the markets offer to casual labor. And nothing could have helped them to endure but for this gift of God—this power to say, "My present life is horrible. I will consider it a dream; and I will dream a pleasant existence that shall be my true life." In Lowell's beautiful poem of "The Holy Grail" there is an exquisite illustration of this:

> "So he mused, as he sat, of a sunnier clime,
> And sought for a shelter from cold and snow
> In the light and warmth of long ago;
> He sees the snake-like caravan crawl
> O'er the edge of the desert, black and small;
> Then nearer and nearer, till, one by one,
> He can count the camels in the sun,
> As over the red-hot sands they pass
> To where, in its slender necklace of grass,
> The little spring laughed and leapt in the shade,
> And with its own self like an infant played."

But, like all the other gifts that God has given, this one of *traumerei* is subject to abuse. There are men who carry it into their business, who, instead of calculating results, dream them. The man who speculates in cotton—the lady who takes a turn in Wall street, and invests in margins—are alike in this, that they can give no reason why their ventures should turn out successful. They simply say, "I will buy when it is down, and it will go up." This "will go up" is *traumerei*. The man who invests in real estate in Chicago, or in railroads in Missouri, or in plantations in the sunny South, or in mines in the far-off West, has not calculated the consequences. He has followed his fancy. Now, following one's fancy is *traumerei*. How many bankers, how many merchants, how many politicians, have been guilty of this and will be to the end of time. Though dealing with subjects of the most realistic character, they hazard their own fortunes and the fortunes of those who are leagued with them, not upon plans carefully and elaborately thought out, but upon those rose-colored day dreams which fancy weaves for us in "*traumerei*." If in such an article as this it would be proper to cite names, what a long roll of public victims to this "*traumerei*" could be given. But no, "*capit qui facit*" shall be my motto, and the kind readers of The Times shall fit the caps as they think of heads that will suit them.

The world, however, does owe some apology to the herd of poets who from time immemorial have been stigmatized as idle dreamers. When the thing is looked into, it appears that all the world are dreamers, too, but that the capacity to dream nobly has been given only to the poets. Alas, if the world would only read them intelligently, what benefits might ensue. But it is not a thing of modern date that Wisdom should cry aloud in the streets and no man should regard her. Poets are read for their imagery, for the music of their numbers, and the easy flow of their rhymes. Their words tickle the ear, but seldom penetrate to the brain. It would seem as if poets were the advanced guard of the world, constantly ahead, and therefore misunderstood and under valued. The capacity to dream nobly, when used for the benefit of the human race, is surely the highest of talents. But it can never be felt to be so until the benefit is received and acknowledged. When the world recognizes the fact that its own matter-of-fact children dream as much as poets, only more idly, more vainly, more selfishly, a great step will have been gained, and the sense of poetry rather than its sensuous beauty will in future be studied and appreciated.

### PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The Nantucket *Review* says that by the will of Mrs. Sarah Gorham, lately deceased, the following sums and property are left to public objects: A residence on Gay street, Nantucket, to the M. E. Church, of Nantucket, to be used as a parsonage, and $5,000 in money, the use of the interest of said sum to be used for the support and preaching of the Gospel at that church; $1,000 to the Ladies' Wesleyan Society in Nantucket, connected with the Centre Street M. E. Church, the interest to be used for the poor of said church; $5,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society of the Providence Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, the interest to be used for the benefit of the poor and superannuated preachers and of their widows; $1,000 to the Theological Institute in Boston of the M. E. Church, the interest to be used for that institution and its objects; $1,000 to the New-England Educational Society of Boston, connected with the M. E. Church; $1,000 to the Missionary Society of Scituate, for the benefit of the Home Missions of the Providence annual conference of the M. E. Church; $500 to the Relief Association in Nantucket, (a society for the relief of old and indigent persons;) the Children's Aid Society, Nantucket, $1,000; and $1,000 to the M. E. Church Extension Society in Providence, R. I. The remainder of her large estate reverts to her family.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**A GOOD INVESTMENT.**—FOUR-STORY BRICK English-basement house, 19x50, 31st st., near Lexington av.; perfect order; two ranges, two laundries, &c.; well adapted for renting in floors; price, only $15,000. Apply at once. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**FOR SALE.**—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet front, on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be bought at a bargain. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

**A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE,** high stoop, handsomely furnished, twenty-two rooms in all, with modern improvements; furniture for sale and house to lease or for sale. No agent need apply. Call on or address OWNER, on the premises, No. 13 East 28th st.

**TO LEASE**—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SIX LOTS north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts. containing 16,875 superficial feet; front on Morton st. 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**A BEAUTIFUL, EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE,** and dining-room extension, 5th av., Murray Hill; (price very low.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**THIRTY-FIRST ST.**—$15,000.—LARGE FOUR-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order, and first-class location. No. 127 East 31st st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

**NO. 153 HENRY ST., BROOKLYN**—FOR sale, to lease, or to let. Apply to SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM, No. 168 Hicks st., Brooklyn, or No. 63 Beaver st., New-York.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A DESIRABLE PLACE**—TWENTY-FIVE ACRES; neat house and out-buildings; well fruited, shaded, &c.; near depot; one hour by Erie Railway; for sale cheap, or exchange, with some cash, for $25,000 City house. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

**A BARGAIN.**—THIRTY-TWO ACRES WESTCHESTER farm; large house, barn, orchard, &c.; fine stream of water; five miles north of City line; price, $13,000; a prime investment. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

**GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE.**—ATTRACTIVE cottages for sale; pleasantly located; $1,500 to $5,000. Also, several elegant country seats. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S,** NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in LE MENUET DE LA COUR. GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**BUSINESS INTEREST FOR SALE.**—A MANUFACTURING business, of first respectability, well established, dealing with railways, steam-ship owners, manufacturers, water-works, &c., paying large profits, sales for cash only, no experiment, will be disposed of at a bargain, for cash and Western lands at cash prices, if applied for soon. Principals only may address LOCOMOTIVE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

**DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE IN EAST 10TH ST.**—Rent moderate; large line first-class customers; sold in consequence of death; immediate possession. Address K. C., Box No. 260 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**PARTNER WANTED**—IN A THOROUGHLY established and constantly increasing wholesale manufacturing business; a few thousand dollars additional capital required; sales last year were over $100,000. Address G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG MAN OF MEANS AND CREDIT** desires a confidential position with a firm in some staple business. Address, giving full particulars, B., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

### SUPREME COURT SALES.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer, will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Adrian H. Joline, Esq., Referee,) No. 68 Sheriff st., three-story brick house and lot, 25x100.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of John Pyne, Esq., Referee,) Nos. 191, 193, and 195 East Houston street, between Ludlow and Orchard sts., three four-story and basement brick houses, with stores, each 20x31.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

Department of Docks,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 19, 1875.

**NOTICE.**—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1875, a lease for one year from Feb. 1, 1875, of the pier foot of 25th st., East River.

For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

JACOB A. VESTERVELT,
S. H. WALES,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE** WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock M. at Exchange Sales-room, under the direction of JOHN L. SHIRLEY, Esq., Referee, the brick house and lot, No. 167 Charles st., north side, 92 feet east of West st.; lot, 22x101.6. Maps and particulars at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, NO. 35 PINE ST.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET**—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR one or more years, a spacious mansion situated in Flushing, Long Island, with all modern improvements and thirteen acres of ground, six laid out in lawn; hot-houses, grapery, stabling, and every requisite of a first-class suburban residence. Address H., Box No. 872 Post Office, New-York.

**HOTEL ROSSMORE**—TO LEASE, SITUATE AT Broadway and 42d st., opposite the St. Cloud, and containing over two hundred rooms; to be finished in the most elaborate and elegant manner by the 1st of August next, and will be leased for five or ten years at a reasonable rental to a good tenant. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

**TO RENT. FEB. 1.**—NEAR RESERVOIR PARK; location unsurpassed; whole or part of nicely-finished and furnished brown-stone house; reduced rent to reliable parties. Address FULTON, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE** PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

**NEAR LONG BRANCH.**—A NICELY-FURNISHED cottage to let, for season or year; fourteen rooms; good stables; about two acres in lawn and garden; plenty fruit, &c Address COTTAGE, No. 308 West 23d st.

**UPPER PART OF BUILDING,** 14TH ST., near Macy's; perfect order; all conveniences; fifteen rooms; rent very moderate. Apply at once. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

**TO RENT, FURNISHED** — FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 161 East 46th st., $2,000; 16.8x60; lot, 100. Apply to JOHN McKESSON, No. 91 Fulton st.

**TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

**DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS** TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**A FULL SUPPLY**

of carefully-selected male and female servants—German, English, Irish, Scotch, and Swedish—now seeking situations at greatly reduced wages. Apply at Carpenter's Old Established Agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

**AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY** OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

**A LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES** AS teacher to ladies of neglected education; private lessons, and great attention paid. Address A. C. D., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**CHARWOMAN.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day; is a first-class laundress; can do cooking and any kind of work in a gentleman's family; eight years' reference. Call at No. 562 2d av., corner 31st st.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.**—BY A Swedish girl, with City references; speaks English; is neat, tidy, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian baths.

**CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A HIGHLY COMPETENT young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or will do general house-work in a private family; best City references. Apply at No. 153 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, who is a good cook, washer, ironer, or general house-work; for City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

**DRESS-MAKING.**—MME. RENNES, NO. 417 6TH av., a first-class French dress-maker to go out by the day; she has the latest imported patterns of street suits and evening dresses.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—MISS BARBER, AN OLD dress-maker, will go out by the day or work at home. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

**GOVERNESS.**—A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE and refinement desires a position as resident governess or companion; is of an amiable disposition; willing to make herself useful; terms very moderate. Address TEACHER, Orange Valley Post Office, New-Jersey.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A DANISH GIRL AS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; can do all kinds of laundry-work; speaks English; City references; is strong and willing. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HOUSE-keeper.**—By a lady; teaches English, French, music; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; any one wanting an economical, reliable person, will address Heywood, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

**NURSE.** — AS CHILD'S NURSE, BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl; is willing to do plain sewing; good reference. Address S. B., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—A YOUNG LADY, A FAST SEWER, would go out by the day, week, or month to sew in families; understands all kinds of sewing; $1 per day. Call at No. 305 East 11th st.

**STEWARDESS.**—ACCUSTOMED TO GO TO SEA; will go on any steamer or any vessel; long or short term. Address A. McG., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

**USEFUL COMPANION TO A LADY**—GOOD seamstress; no objection to travel; best City references. Can be seen at No. 311 West 44th st.

### MALES.

**COACHMAN OR GROOM.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN. Apply at or address No. 140 West 50th st., private stable, for two days.

**NURSE.**—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF A nurse or rubber can call on or address William H. Ellis, store, No. 692 6th av. Medical and private references.

**WAITER.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN, as first-class waiter in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; City references. Address C. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## HELP WANTED.

**AN EXPERIENCED SALES LADY** WANTED. One competent to take orders for and superintend the manufacture of Ladies' and Infants' Underwear, Suits, Cloaks, Dresses, Robes, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Grand and Allen sts., N. Y.

**WANTED**—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, WITH best references. Address Post Office Box No. 5,677.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,**
ASTOR PLACE.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent., will be placed to the credit of depositors of this bank on the 15th of February next.

N. B.—Money deposited on or before the 10th of February will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
WILLIAM J. PEASE, Vice President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

**SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,** CORNER 34TH st. and 3d av.—Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
Wm. M. Banks, Secretary.

**FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,** CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.**—8TH AV. AND 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
Assets.......$3,255,861 62 | Surplus......$329,001 91
G. W. Brinckerhoff, Sec'y. Rich. H. Bull, Pres.

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.
## BANKERS,

**16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York**

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

**NOTICE.**

New-York, Nov. 28, 1875.

The undersigned, the surviving Trustees under the mortgage deeds of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, dated March 15, 1870, to secure Four Millions First Mortgage Bonds, in accordance with the provisions of the said mortgage relating to the Sinking Fund, have this day drawn from the thirty-nine hundred and forty-five numbers remaining of the four thousand numbers representing the above bonds, the following fifty-eight numbers in the following order, viz.: 2,365, 1,895, 437, 3,962, 91, 2,701, 3,564, 1,526, 639, 3,035, 3,900, 1,678, 1,378, 2,017, 2,309, 220, 3,046, 3,976, 962, 1,282, 1,930, 3,306, 2,252, 356, 3,032, 1,034, 701, 758, 1,575, 3,301, 549, 2,894, 739, 2,871, 256, 141, 2,349, 1,907, 1,042, 254, 3,072, 512, 93, 3,042, 1,729, 2,893, 2,673, 2,812, 533, 4,840, 1,337, 3,416, 1,177, 3,431, 1,953, 107, 3,666, 3,210.

SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Trustees.
JOHN A. STEWART, }

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1875.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY** GIVEN THAT THE BONDS of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company of the loan for $300,000, due Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest, on presentation on and after this date, at the agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, and that the bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, of the loan for $675,000, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation on and after this date, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

BAYARD BUTLER,
Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Lessee of the property of the United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector st.,
New-York, Jan. 6, 1875.

**NOTICE.**—HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY are notified that the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, is prepared to receive the bonds and cause the same to be proved in the foreclosure proceedings now pending, and to receive and account for the proportion of proceeds of foreclosure that may belong to said bonds. It is understood that owners are to bear all risks of custody and transportation and expenses incurred in forwarding bonds.

Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee.
By EDWARD KING, President.

**NOTICE.**—THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRFIELD County, Ohio, give notice that they are now prepared to redeem the Fairfield County Railroad bonds issued for the construction of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and request all holders of such bonds to forward them to either of the banks in Lancaster, Ohio, where they will be paid if thought genuine. If not presented for payment on or before the 1st day of April, 1875, the interest will not be paid after that date.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Dec. 20, 1874. JOHN C. HITE, County Auditor.

Office of the New-Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau st.,
New-York, Jan. 16, 1875.

**HOLDERS OF SCRIP ISSUED BY THE** Mississippi Central Railroad Company, signed P. R. Leigh, agent, are hereby notified that the interest on said scrip will be paid by this company on presentation of the certificates at their office, on and after the 1st day of February proximo.

J. M. C. ROONEY,
Assistant Treasurer.

Office of Pennsylvania Company,
Pittsburg, Penn., Dec. 5, 1874.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

Office Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1875.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS** of the Maryland Coal Company, of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 2, at 11 A. M.

Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
**THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO**
NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.

At the request of a majority of the stockholders of this company the annual meeting called for Monday, Feb. 1, has been postponed until noon of THURSDAY, the 4th of February.

By order of the Board. A. HEGEWISCH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.**—The coupons of this company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. the Semi-annual Dividend due Feb. 1 on the Preferred Stock will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 27 Sears Building; also, Dividend (Quarterly) on the Common Stock. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

**SUITS OF ALL KINDS PROSECUTED,** AND collections made by an experienced and reputable attorney, without charge unless successful; excellent references from clients. Address LAWYER, Post Office Box No. 2,432.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**GAS, CITY RAILROAD,**
**TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS.**

Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT** AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

## DIVIDENDS.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,
New-York, Jan. 15, 1875.

**THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS** Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

Office of United States Express Company,
No. 82 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 23, 1875.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY** have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox.

The Transfer books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

Corn Exchange Bank,
New-York, Jan. 23, 1875.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-**clared a Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 23 to Feb. 1, 1875. By order.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st.,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1875.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF** Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, from the net earnings of the last six months, was declared, payable on demand.

JAS. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

**COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1875, OF THE** ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN and CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANIES will be paid on and after that date at agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No 120 Broadway. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 120 Broadway.

The St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1875.

**DIVIDEND.**—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 8th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1875.

**NOTICE.**—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds and the interest on the guaranteed preferred stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New-York, Jan. 29, 1875.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.,** FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 8 proximo., till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

Office of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 20, 1875.

**ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1875, $292,040 90.**—A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., has been declared, payable Feb. 1, 1875. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

**FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED**
BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE.**—A PRIVATE dwelling-house, situate above 14th st., and between 6th and Lexington avs. Price not to exceed THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, CASH. Address M., Box 950 New-York City Post Office.

# MILITARY GOSSIP.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

An election for Colonel will be held in the Ninth Regiment to-morrow evening, vice Col. Gildersleeve, who failed to qualify.

The eight annual ball of the Italian Rifle Association will take place at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, to-morrow evening.

One of the companies of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Stauf commanding, is endeavoring to obtain a transfer to a more congenial regiment.

The Skidmore Guard, Capt. A. Brown commanding, will hold its fourth annual reception at the National Assembly Rooms in Forty-fourth street on Wednesday evening, Feb. 10.

The following regiments made application for appropriation to their military fund last week: Fifty-fifth Regiment, upon the basis of 468, and the Seventy-first Regiment, 369 men.

Major Gen. Shaler arrived in the City from Chicago last Monday night, and after attending the annual meeting of the Military Association at Albany, returned to Chicago last evening.

The Board of Examination of the First Brigade will hold a meeting to-morrow evening. Candidates well be examined from the Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-ninth Regiments.

The annual ball of the Bavarian Volkfest Society was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Thursday evening. A large number of officers of the National Guard were present, and their handsome uniforms contrasted favorably with the costumes worn by the members of the society.

The annual invitation ball of Company A, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, Lieut. George T. Addison commanding, will take place at the armory, No. 140 West Twenty-fourth street, next Wednesday evening. Company A, Lieut. Addison commanding, and Company E, under command of Capt. Clark, contested a curling match on the lake at Central Park last Tuesday.

In compliance with the provisions of the by-laws of the National Rifle Association, the President has appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Finance Committee, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Hon. D. W. Judd, and E. H. Sanford; Range Committee, Gen. John B. Woodward, Col. George W. Wingate, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve; Prize Committee, Capt. J. G. Story, and Capt. W. C. Casey.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. Ward commanding, will assemble in full uniform at the armory next Saturday, at 8 P. M., for dress parade and review by Major Gen. John B. Woodward, Inspector General. At the close of the review a promenade concert and hop will take place. Pursuant to orders from Brigade Head-quarters, a court-martial has been ordered to convene at the armory on Wednesday, Feb. 17, for the trial of all delinquents in this command.

Pursuant to section 235, Military Code, a court martial for the officers of this brigade for delinquencies occurring at parades, drills, and meetings for improvement, held pursuant to orders from brigade and regimental head-quarters during the year 1874, has been ordered to convene at the armory of the Eleventh Regiment, Centre Market, on Monday, Feb. 15, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Detail for the court: Col. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Eleventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Peter Kraeger, commanding Fifth Regiment; Major Charles C. Conklin, commanding Eighty-fourth Regiment; First Lieut. Burton Drew, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment held a drill at the armory last Monday evening. Formation was made with five companies of twelve files. The companies were commanded by the Lieutenants, and the regiment was under command of Capt. R. Kelly Styles. Gilmore's Band will leave the City to-morrow on a tour through the principal Western cities, and will return during the latter part of next month, when a series of promenade concerts will be given. At a meeting of Company G, last Friday evening, Second Lieut. H. M. Knapp was elected Captain.

The committee appointed by the Board of Officers of the Seventh Regiment to inquire into the matter of the alleged exactions of Marshal Louis Leubuscher, in response to charges preferred against that officer by Company D, made its report last Friday evening, in which they find that Leubuscher had collected $24 40 as fees, when he was only entitled to $7 19. It is the stated opinion of the committee that such practices are injurious to the welfare of the regiment, and they, therefore, recommend that the Presidents of future courts-martial be directed not to employ Marshal Louis Leubuscher for the collection of fees; also, that the Marshal hereafter employed be allowed only the fees prescribed by law.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal next Tuesday, at 8 P. M. The commander, in orders, directs the removal of the ornaments heretofore worn on the bear-skin hats, and the substitution of those formerly decorating the shakos. An election for Captain will be held in Company K next Thursday evening. First Lieut. Robert S. Orsor, of Company E, is spoken of as the probable successful candidate. On the same evening an election will be held in Company E to fill the vacant office of Second Lieutenant. A business meeting of the Veteran Association of this command was held at the armory on Monday evening.

The right wing of the Eleventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Unbekant commanding, held a drill at the armory last Monday evening, parading four companies of twelve front. In addition to the usual evolutions executed, the command was drilled in the movement entitled "centre forward, fours left and right, ployment of column and deployment into line." The drill was a decided improvement upon the preceding one, and showed a careful attention on the part of the men to the details of the new tactics. The left wing held a similar drill on Thursday evening, parading four companies of eight files. The annual ball of this command will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Monday, Feb. 22.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanaugh commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal for battalion drill last Monday evening. Formation was made by Adjt. Duffy in ten companies of eight front. After a brief exercise in the manual of arms, the command marched in a column of fours around the hall, after which it was broken into column of divisions. The movement "on the left, close column of divisions," was well performed in the first instance, but on a repetition of the movement, the commandant of the first division was dilatory in taking his position, and consequently the effect of the movement was marred. The remaining movements were mainly well performed. There was a general disregard of the provisions of the order requiring attention to the dress and equipments, which extended to the commandants of one or two companies.

The receipt of the acceptance of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, of the challenge issued by Company E, First Regiment, N. G. S. C., of San Francisco, has been acknowledged by Capt. Barns, of the latter company, who also agrees to the conditions submitted by Capt. Smith, of the Twelfth, but at the same time suggests an earlier date than June 20. The weapon to be used by the California company will be Sharpe's military rifle, calibre 50, while Company D will use the Remington, State model, calibre 50. The rules of the match will be those in use for matches of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor, the distance 200 and 500 yards, with two sighting and seven scoring shots at each range. A representative from the California company will be in attendance at Creedmoor, and a member of Company D will proceed to San Francisco to look after its interests. The result will be announced by telegraph at the close of the match.

At the annual meeting of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. F. A. Baldwin; Vice President, William A. Campbell; Recording Secretary, Corp. J. F. Ackerman; Board of Directors—Sergt. E. M. Smith, W. A. Campbell, C. E. Brooks. Court-martial, Lieut. A. F. Tonies, Sergt. E. M. Smith, Corp. J. F. Ackerman, George F. Knapp Samuel A. Simms. Financial Secretary, Samuel L. Pelgrift. The annual reports of the officers showed the affairs of the company to be in a flourishing condition. At a meeting of the Veteran Corps of the regiment, held at the City Armory on Thursday evening, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry Heath; Treasurer, H. H. Beadle; Secretary, S. H. Wing; Board of Directors, Gen. John B. Woodward, A. T. Dodge, and W. R. Syme. A general meeting of this association will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M., when it is hoped by the management that all the members of the Thirteenth Regiment will be present. The annual meeting of the association will take place on Friday, April 23, the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war in 1861.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal last Tuesday evening, parading six companies of twelve files front. The manual of arms and loading and firing drill formed the first part of the instruction, in which the company officers displayed a discreditable amount of ignorance. The movements next executed were "marching in column of fours;" breaking from the right and marching to the left, both by column of fours and by companies; wheeling from line into column, and from column into line; marching in column, and breaking by right of companies to the rear into column. During the progress of the drill it was evident to the spectators that the commander had a severe task to perform, as the most commonplace commands were not comprehended by a large number of the company officers; and a repetition of the movements was not productive of any improvement in their execution. This command will parade in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, for battalion drill. Assembly at 7.30 P. M. Field and staff officers have been directed to report to the commandant at 7.45 o'clock; non-commissioned staff and drum corps to Adjt. Jackson at the same hour. Warrants have been issued to the following non-commissioned officers: Sergt. William Brown, Corps. Philip Heblich, Gustav Nimscheck, Frederick Bode, and Julius Simmonds, of Company E.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. H. E. Roehr, commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the regimental armory, as follows: Right wing, Companies A, B, D, and G, on Wednesday, Feb. 3 and 17, March 3 and 17, April 7 and 21, 1875; left wing, Companies E, F, C, and H, on Wednesday, Feb. 10 and 24, March 10 and 24, April 14 and 28, 1875; assembly at 8 o'clock P. M.; the Drum Major will detail two drummers for each of these drills, and the Fife Major a corresponding number of fifers. No visitors will be admitted to these drills. The following changes have occurred in this command: Expelled by vote of their company, which action is hereby approved, Privates Charles Quast, Joseph Lang, Charles Siegler, and Louis Kessel, Company A. Dec. 19, 1874. Returned to the ranks on his own application, Sergt. Adolph H. Getting, Company H, Dec. 19, 1874. Transferred, Private G. B. Firmbach from Company F to Company C. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, Privates F. Schiefer and Louis Brogle, Company F. The following named recruits will report to their companies for duty: August Schmidt, Company D; William Miley, Company E; John Miley, Company F; Charles Ruckh, Company H; H. Meyers, Company C.

The annual meeting of the State Military Association was held at Albany on Tuesday and Wednesday of the past week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major Gen. James W. Husted, Fifth Division; First Vice President, Col. Robert S. Oliver, Third Division; Second Vice President, Brig. Gen. Henry Brinker, Seventh Division; Third Vice President, Brig. Gen. J. M. Varian, First Division; Fourth Vice President, Lieut. Col. William S. Bull, Eighth Division; Treasurer, Major William Thompson, Second Division; Recording Secretary, Major John Peattie, Sixth Division; Corresponding Secretary, Lieut. Col. William Banker, Second Division; Chaplain, Samuel Scoville, Fifth Division. The following are in substance the principal amendments to the Military Code adopted: An ordnance department in the non-commissioned staff of regiments and battalions; a Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of First Lieutenant on the staffs of regiments and battalions; the extension of the provisions of commutation of uniforms to equipments, and increasing the amount to be paid from $5 to $6 25; and providing that if the appropriation for military purposes is increased to $250,000, there shall be paid to each regiment $1,000, each battalion, $500, and to each separate troop, battery, and company, $200. Mr. Charles E. Smith, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, delivered the annual address, and a reception was held by Adjt. Gen. Townsend on Wednesday evening, at which the Governor and staff and the entire association were present.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, assembled for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal, last Thursday evening, parading eight companies of eight files. The exercises commenced with a dress parade, which was very well performed. The officers in coming to the front, however, made their salutes with the left instead of the right hand. The Colonel next assumed command, and at once commenced drilling the regiment without having observed the formality of re-formation, as prescribed by the tactics. The evolutions included advancing and retreating in line of battle, marching in column of fours, and on right into line from column of fours, all of which were well peformed. The guides were prompt, and commandants of companies were attentive to their duties. The movements were very poorly performed by the left wing. In breaking the column of fours from the right to march to the left the distances were badly kept. The movement "breaking from column of fours to form line by two movements" was fairly executed by the right wing, but during a similar performance by the left wing the commandants of the left companies faced to the right instead of the left, leaving a number of gaps. The movement "centre forward" was good, although the commander gave the order "forward on the centre." The remaining portion of the drill was very well performed, and showed a decided improvement since the last drill. The annual social reunion of this command took place at the armory last evening.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, held a drill at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening, parading eight companies of twelve files. The formation was in accordance with Upton's Revised Tactics, the Adjutant and markers marching from the rear. The companies were also formed from the rear of the established alignments. In turning over the command to the Colonel, the Adjutant made the singular error of giving the order "carry arms" from the right instead of the centre of the line. The movements executed comprised marching in column of fours, to and on the right and left close column of divisions, and breaking into column of fours. The distances were well kept, and the execution was excellent. The movement, "right of companies rear into column and wheel into line," was next performed, during which the left wing lost distance, and in the movement, "double column and deployment," the guides failed to invert their pieces. The movement "centre forward" was excellent, and in marching in double column of fours the step was correspondingly bad. A large number of additional movements were executed, which were generally well performed. The careful attention manifested by the line officers was closely followed by the rank and file, and, considering the fact that it was the first drill of the season, its performance was in every way commendable. Major Wilson, who was recently elected, but has not yet received his commission, was present, and displayed a thorough knowledge of his duties. At a meeting of the commissioned officers of this command last year, it was resolved to present medals to the three privates who should be present at the largest number of drills and parades during the season just ended. The successful competitors who will receive the trophies to-morrow are as follows: First, Henry Kunckel; second, Thomas F. Bladen, and third, George W. Cudlipp. First Sergt. Charles McWilliams, of Company A, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company G, vice Heintz, deceased.

## THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

### SUCCESSFUL OBSERVATIONS IN JAPAN—A BRIGHT AND CLEAR DAY.

The *Japan Herald* of Dec. 21 says of the transit of Venus: "The great event of the 9th, of so much importance to the astronomical world—the transit of Venus across the sun's disk—has passed, and no fairer day could have been by any possibility had for accurate observation, not even if astronomers could have had the choice of weather. The air was calm, and not a cloud obscured the sky over Yokohama during the entire progress of the transit. The German observers at Benten, and the Mexican parties on the bluff and Noge Hill have been singularly favored for watching this anxiously anticipated event, together with the observers at Yeddo, whose instruments have all been directed to the same object and in quest of the same information. At Kobe and Nagasaki parties were stationed for the same purpose, and have exchanged, in the course of the day, observations with each other. Popularly speaking, smoked glass had been all the rage, and in every street eager gazers might have been seen scanning the sun, not alone among the Europeans, but Japanese and Chinese as well have been all on the lookout for this celestial phenomenon which takes place at such distant intervals of time. We are enabled to give a few particulars obligingly furnished to us by Capt. Von Oesterreicher, of the Austrian corvette Friedrich, who has been assisted during the operations of the day by Lieuts. Bergboter and Lehnhardt and Midshipmen John and Kopetzky. A temporary observatory had been erected on the grounds attached to the German Consulate at Benten, in which the telescope was fixed, and many visitors had the opportunity afforded them of seeing the transit while in progress. Mr. Zappe, the Acting Consul General, placed the Consulate at the disposal of the scientific party under Capt. Oesterreicher, who had been furnished with the requisite instruments by the Naval Institute of Pola, and was acting also under instructions from the Austrian Admiralty. Photographic negatives were taken every half-hour during the transit by Baron Stillfried. The first external contact of the planet with the sun's disk took place at 11h. 2m. 48.72s. A. M., Yokohama approximate mean time; first internal contact, 11h. 29m. 49.37s. A. M.; second internal contact, 3h. 21m. 47s. P. M., second external contact, 3h. 48m. 34s. P. M. When seen through a telescope the planet appeared like a ball of about one-thirty-second part of the sun's diameter. So small a portion of the sun being obscured made, of course, no perceptible diminution of its light, as is not infrequently the case during an eclipse of the sun by the moon. The day was one of bright and unclouded splendor, and all that we can hope is that the observers in other quarters of the globe may have been equally fortunate in the weather they have experienced."

## THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The *Goloss* says that when the system of universal liability to military service is in full operation the Russian Army will consist, in time of peace, of 960,000 field troops, 120,000 garrison troops, 80,000 local troops, and 68,000 special troops, (for Turkestan, the Caucasus, &c.) To these will be added in time of war 164 reserve battalions, (206,000 men,) and 199 depot battalions, (257,000 men,) making 1,700,000 regular troops in all. Besides the above, there will be 200,000 Cossacks, and the Landwehr (opoltchenie) of 1,000,000 men. It will take some time before these troops can all be made available for active service after war has actually broken out; but the *Goloss* believes that the following force will be at the immediate disposal of the Government in such an event: 730,000 field troops, 120,000 garrison troops, 80,000 local troops, 206,000 reserves, 257,000 depot troops, and 70,000 Cossacks. This will make a total of 1,463,000 men, or 163,000 more than the regular troops at the disposal of Germany. Of the field troops Russia would have only about 50,000 more than Germany; and the *Goloss*, therefore, urges the Government to take special measures for training reserve troops so as to make them ready for the field at the shortest notice.

# CHARLIE ROSS.

## THE NEW CIRCULAR FROM THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSING BOY AND OF HIS SUPPOSED ABDUCTORS—FACTS OBTAINED FROM THE LATTERS' LETTERS AND OTHERWISE.

Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, has addressed the following circular to Justices of the Peace and other persons living in the neighborhood in which it is thought the supposed abductors operated after the abduction:

DEAR SIR: The abduction of Charles Brewster Ross from Germantown on July 1, 1874, has awakened universal sympathy and much active effort in all parts of the country for his recovery. Since the killing of the burglars, Mosher and Douglass, (who were, without doubt, the abductors of the child,) at Bay Ridge, Long Island, on Dec. 14, 1874, a reward of $5,000 has been offered for his return, but thus far without result. The object of this communication is to ask you personally to interest yourself in the search for the missing child, and to induce, if possible, the constables connected with your office to examine thoroughly all secluded places, caves, cabins, suspicious houses, vessels, canal-boats, and any other localities in your jurisdiction where it might be possible to conceal the child.

To this end I give you *First*—A Description of the Child.—The accompanying portrait resembles the child, but is not a correct likeness. He was four years old May 4, 1874; his body and limbs are straight and well formed; he has a round, full face, small chin, with noticeable dimple; very regular and pretty dimpled hands; small, well-formed neck; full, broad forehead; bright, dark brown eyes, with considerable fullness over them; clear, white skin, healthy complexion, light flaxen hair, of silky texture, easily curled in ringlets, when it extends to the neck; hair darker at the roots; slight cowlick on left side where parted; very light eyebrows. He talks plainly, but is retiring, and has a habit of putting his arm up to his eyes when approached by strangers. His skin may now be stained and hair dyed, or he may be dressed as a girl, with hair parted in the centre. If his hair has been cut since his abduction, it is probably now much darker than above described.

*Second*—A Description of the Abductors.—William Mosher, alias Johnson, alias Henderson, alias Hendricks, alias Smith, was about fifty years of age, about five feet eight inches high, dark auburn hair, beard light, sandy, mixed with white. At the time of the abduction he wore chin beard (possibly false) and dark mustache; when killed he had light-colored, sandy and gray mustache and side whiskers, which connected. He had broad, high forehead, bluish gray eyes, high cheek-bones, nose deformed, cartilage separating nostrils being eaten away by cancer, causing tip to turn slightly upward; square mouth and chin. The forefinger of his left hand was shriveled away to a point from a felon, nail remaining. He was near-sighted.

Joseph Douglass, alias Clark, about thirty years old, five feet six or seven inches high, medium build, large head, dark, coarse, red hair, inclined to curl; wore dark red mustache, not heavy; white teeth.

*Third*—Description of Horse and Buggy Used by the Abductors—Horse.—Dark bay or brown; fifteen and a half hands high; medium build; is believed to have either white streak or star on face, or a white nose; white spot on near hind foot; and a lump from wen or rupture on left side of rump, near his tail.

Buggy.—A falling-top, yacht-body, painted dark all over, except possibly the wheels, which, it is thought, were striped with red. It was lined with a cloth of dark color, probably blue.

*Fourth*—Description of the Boat which was Used by the Abductors Found at Bay Ridge.—A sloop, 19 feet 6 inches in length, 21 feet over all; 8 feet 6 inches wide. Originally a cat-boat, but recently altered to sloop, new bowsprit and cabin being added. She has false counter-stern and false cut-water; is painted dark lead color, except sides of cabin, which are green; deck of cabin and gangway alongside cabin are covered with canvas painted dark lead color; white bowsprit. There is a square hole, 4 inches by 4 inches, cut in deck just abaft the mast. She has patent rudder extending under stern.

*Fifth*—Facts Obtained from Letters Written by the Abductors, and from Other Sources.—After leaving Palmer and Richmond streets, Philadelphia, about 6 o'clock P. M., July 1, the abductors drove toward the City of Trenton, N. J., through which they said they passed on the night of July 2, and on Bridge street dropped the boy's hat—a broad-brimmed unbleached Panama, with black ribbon and without binding. After this they may have driven toward some one of the streams of water emptying into Raritan or Newark Bay, or possibly as far as Newark, but this is very uncertain. The abductors returned to Philadelphia July 3, where they mailed letters during the month. In August letters were mailed from New-York City, and occasionally from other points, as Rondout, and subsequently from New-Haven, New-Brunswick, New-York, and Philadelphia, down to Nov. 20. There is good reason to believe that these men were in a row-boat on the Hudson at and near Rondout, for two days, about Aug. 27. A letter from them, dated Sept. 23, and post-marked New-Haven, stated that Charlie had been suffering, and that medicine had been obtained by his custodians, which relieved him. (Inquiry of physicians or druggists in your neighborhood, with reference to this statement, might lead to a clue.) The abductors probably made the alterations to the boat, above referred to, on the Hackensack River, about Oct. 12. It is not known precisely when they began living on the water, or whether they ever had the boy on the boat. They may have delivered him to confederates after first leaving Philadelphia.

N. B.—Information as to the route taken by the abductors after leaving Philadelphia with the boy, is derived entirely from their letters, and hence may be wholly incorrect; they may have gone in an entirely different direction.

In view of the enormity and heartlessness of this crime, and the incalculable suffering it has caused and is still causing the parents and other relatives of the missing boy, I appeal to you for aid. The protracted and terrible uncertainty experienced by the parents of the child as to his fate cannot be described. To be assured even of his death would create in them a feeling of resignation; but not to know whether he is living or dead—whether, if living, he is kindly cared for or the reverse—or whether he is sick or in health—constantly oppresses them with a torturing anxiety that is well nigh unendurable. But it is needless to dwell on this point. I am convinced that your sympathies are awakened in behalf of this family, and on that account believe that you will render all the assistance in your power.

In addition to the mode of action already suggested, would it be too much to ask of you to disseminate judiciously the facts set forth in this letter, and to use your utmost exertions to induce as many persons as possible to join in the proposed search, and in the investigation of such circumstances in your town or neighborhood as may appear likely to lead to the whereabouts of the child at any time since his abduction. A reward of $5,000 will be paid to any person who will return the boy, or who may give information leading to his recovery.

Any information you may obtain should be sent to the undersigned, or to George W. Walling, Superintendent of Police, No. 300 Mulberry street, New-York City.

Respectfully yours,
W. S. STOKLEY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

JAN. 26, 1875.

### THE SCHENECTADY BOY WHO LOOKS LIKE CHARLIE.

The Schenectady *Union* has a column and a quarter on the persistent shadowing of a Mrs. Esmond, a widow residing on Hewlett street, in that city, who has a little boy bearing a close resemblance to Charlie Ross. How the detectives got on his track is not known, but in the guise of a census-taker one of them visited Mrs. Esmond and obtained full information concerning her family and circumstances. In a few days he returned, stating that he was a physician, and that hearing that her son was ill he had called to attend him. The detective finally obtained access to the child, talked with him, asked many questions, and without exciting suspicions, gave him a thorough examination. Mrs. Esmond was taken sick meanwhile, and relatives from Troy and Saratoga visited her frequently. These visits, of course, added to the suspicions of the detective, and finally he called at the house and stated his belief that the boy was Charlie Ross. He then examined the boy freely, and found him to answer the description of the kidnapped one in all respects, save that he had no scar on one side of his face. He then told her that he was satisfied her boy was not Charlie Ross, but asked for his picture, that he might give it to the Ross family. Mrs. Esmond is a highly respectable lady, whose late husband was a railroad employe. It is said she is a relative of a prominent lawyer at Ballston, and that her mother and sister reside at or near Troy.

### A STOLEN BOY WAITING IDENTIFICATION IN COOPERSTOWN.

The village of Cooperstown has lately been the scene of some excitement, it being thought that a lad placed in the Orphan Home there last Fall by Rev. Mr. Kenney, an Episcopal clergyman, of Havana, Cuba, might be the lost boy, Charlie Ross. The Cooperstown *Journal* says:

It appears that a woman employed in that institution, thinking that the lad resembled—as to a slight extent he does—the photograph she had seen of the Ross boy, communicated her impressions to his parents, who are, of course, ready to act on any clue affording even the slightest hope of recovering the lost darling. Mr. S. Macy, connected with Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, visited the Orphanage on Friday evening, and soon convinced himself that the boy was not the one he sought. He is probably about a year older than Charlie Ross. Before the arrival of the officer, Miss Cooper communicated with the Ross family, and received the following reply:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1875.

MISS S. F. COOPER: Your kind letter and answer to our telegram have come to hand. Many thanks for your interest and kind wishes. We would now say that we are entirely satisfied that this is not our boy. Rev. Mr. Kenney called on us at the time he brought the boy from Cuba, with his photograph. As soon as we found out that the child in your institution was the same we knew it was not ours. In order to find the whereabouts of our child, it becomes necessary for us to look up everything that is brought to our notice. We have been disappointed so often that we do not now place much confidence in anything. But we still hope something may turn up soon to show us his whereabouts. Yours truly,

C. H. ROSS,
J. ROSS.

In regard to the boy, (who, not knowing his own name, except that his mother called him "Charley," received that of the reverend gentleman who adopted him, and is now called Charles Kenney,) we gather these few facts: At the time the Ross boy was stolen he was in the possession of a circus company, then performing in Cuba. It coming to the knowledge of certain persons that he was cruelly treated, they made inquiry as to his parentage, and could gain no satisfactory information, but were given to understand that he is an orphan. A legal examination was had. It was found that his papers were American; from what place he was taken could not be ascertained; the authorities took the child from the company and gave him into charge of Rev. Mr. Kenney, the officiating Episcopal clergyman in Havana, who brought him to this country last Fall, adopted him as his own, and temporarily placed him, through his friend Bishop Doane, in the Orphanage at this place. He is a bright, active little fellow, apparently five or six years old, and has dark brown eyes and hair. He remembers nothing about his father, but says his mamma was very good to him, and she had a baby when he was taken from his home.

## ANDY JOHNSON.

### HIS RESPONSE TO THE SERENADERS IN NASHVILLE—PERTINENT ADVICE TO THE DEMOCRATS THAT THEY WILL NOT FOLLOW.

When the enthusiastic supporters of Andrew Johnson met in the public square in Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday night last, after his election to the United States Senate, he came among them and delivered a speech, which is thus imperfectly reported in the Nashville *Banner* of the following morning:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In appearing before you to-night, it is not for the purpose of making an address, but simply to participate in the feelings and sentiments that have been produced on this occasion. I am not here for the purpose of discussing any of the questions which have divided or may even now be agitating the public mind, but to return my sincere thanks to you, and to the Legislature, for what has been done on this day. It is not my purpose to be invidious, or to say anything derogatory or calculated to wound the tenderest sensibility of any one who may have been connected with it. When we look to the condition of the country, we find that we have been divided by parties; bitterness of feeling has existed, and acrimony has been indulged in. We have reached a period when it is high time that these party bickerings, these party differences, these party animosities, should be set aside, and should be sunk, irrespective of party. We should stand around the altar of our common country, and free ourselves of these differences, and raise ourselves above party quarrels. We should cease to be ruled by mere partisans, and party hacks, and in addressing you to-night I desire to assure you that I am no partisan. I have belonged to one of the old parties of the country, and still belong to that same old party, and fully appreciate and advocate that policy most calculated to promote the country's weal, and establishment of the institutions of my country on the firmest foundations. I shall not here indulge in any epithets or unkind expressions—far be it from me. I have run this race upon my own merits, upon my own claims, and not upon the demerits of anyone else. This is not my triumph, not my victory, so much as that of the public heart of the State and of the nation. Let me say to you, that I have no unkind feeling toward anyone who may have opposed my election. We should all come together in friendship and harmony, and add all the strength that is possible, to the Democratic Party. We should all take one fraternal hug, and vow to support and maintain the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Both Federal and Confederate soldiers had been instrumental in his election, and he tendered his sincere thanks to them both alike. I have done my duty toward both. He thanked the assemblage from Nashville and Edgefield for the interest they had manifested in bringing about the final result. We should lift ourselves out of all prejudices, forget localities, and unite to make a nationalized Democracy. The time has come when we should have such a one, and not confine ourselves to the limits of county or of State, make it co-extensive with the nation. It should take the administration in hand and conduct it in accordance with the enlightened notions of the people. Stand by the Constitution of the country, and be prepared, in a constitutional mode, to resist all encroachments that may be made upon it, maintaining the rights of the State, and at the same time those of the Federal Government, and no more. Disorders of government are the result of excessive legislation and violation of organic law. We should not allow the Government to grow into an empire, or to be controlled by rings or cliques. From this on let us cease to be partisans and fanatics in religion, but patriots, lifting our country above party. We will then all be safe. The Government was made for the people, and not the people for the Government. But how is it now? The Government runs the people instead of the people running the Government. Let us take the Government in hand and operate it, reflecting in its workings the organic law. Here Mr. Johnson explained his position on the Louisiana question, making a very strong and pointed comparison between the action of Grant and himself, under similar circumstances. He said he was a constitutional Democrat. After stating that he would discharge his duties to the people and his country, as heretofore, he bade them good night. [Three cheers were given for Andrew Johnson with a will. He was loudly applauded throughout his speech.]

### HOW THE ELECTION IS REGARDED IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville *Republican Banner* a Democratic paper, comments as follows upon the election of ex-President Johnson to the United States Senate: "The Senator has been, and is, actuated by higher and nobler and more patriotic impulses than vengeance or belligerent personal vindication. He has been much misrepresented and misunderstood among the people from whose loins he sprang. He is an old man now. He has reached the highest round in the ladder of political ambition. So far as this world's goods are concerned, he is comfortably enough provided for, though not by any means a millionaire. He is as notoriously not avaricious as his integrity is unimpeachable. Pecuniary temptation cannot reach his altitude. It would seem he could have no other ambition now, than by earnest and zealous devotion to his State and people, added to an enhanced interest in the perpetuity of republican institutions and pure democratic principles, to win back the whole confidence and good opinion of the entire people by deserving it, and thus outlive, with the few remaining years of a useful public life, misrepresentations and misunderstandings of his political course during the past stormy decade of his career. He can more eloquently thus vindicate himself by deed than promise or profession. For this, and this only, he would have sought even a position in the lower house of Congress in 1872. With him, public service has become a sort of second nature. We do not share the opinion of some of his critics, that he can exist only in the agitation and turmoil of his own political household. We believe he desires most earnestly to act for the harmony and good of the party which places him in the forefront of Tennessee's advance against the enemies of civil liberty in 1876. His great and well-earned reputation—his prominence as a citizen of this Union, once its Chief Executive—his widely-extended influence and individual force and power, would constitute him a most useful and potent member of Tennessee's strong Congressional delegation, as well as a host within himself in the great struggle upon which the National Democratic Party is about to enter for the permanent restoration of the Union as it was and should and shall be."

## A SPARROW'S RETREAT.

One of the most thickly populated sparrow haunts in Newark, the *Courier* says, is under a sort of shed that extends along almost the entire front of the large brick building at the junction of Centre and River streets. In the framework of this shed, close to the wall, the sparrows have woven about a quarter of a ton of hay. Think of the industry of these little architects, who have built this immense family hotel, strand by strand, just as the bricklayer laid one brick upon another to form the building whose walls shield the sparrows from wind and storm. In this long line of hay there are thousands of holes, and on a sunny morning you may see tiny heads peering out, indicating that the sparrow lives at home, warm in his downy nest, oblivious to miners' strikes and the high price of coal. The fiercest storm that ever raged in these regions could never reach that retreat. It is protected from the winds; it is open to the very warmest rays of the sun that, from the position of the haunt, are unobstructed by any intervening building. From here the sparrow has a wide prospect. He can sit in his nest and look across the river, over the meadows, and down the bay. The first rays of morning sunlight fall upon his home and waken him from his slumbers. They have so arranged their little city that it seems impregnable against the assaults of naughty boys, and no prowling grimalkin would ever have the temerity to attempt to climb to that little fortress where Gen. Sparrow and his army with their wives and little ones, rest from their toils in stormy weather, bask in the delicious sunshine, and enjoy the results of many a foray among ash-boxes and around kitchen doors.

## THE ANTI-TOBACCO TRASK.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* relates this suggestive incident: "A few years ago, as a car well filled with ministerial and lay delegates was on its way to a religious convention, Rev. George Trask stepped into the front end of the car with a pile of his tracts in his hands, and glancing his eye down the churchly-looking seats with a rather triumphant air, began distributing his documents to the company. The first one was taken by a slightly waggish parson, who, reading at once its subject, bluntly asked Mr. Trask why he hadn't turned the other way into the smoking car, the next ahead, where he would certainly find a much more missionary field. It was amusing to see the look of mingled appreciation of the joke and of punctured self-esteem which flashed over the good man's face. He paused an instant, cast a glance into the rowdy car, something as a new-comer to a cannibal island might face his first audience, but the case was too clear for doubt. Turning right about with a droll expression of reluctance and rising pluck on his countenance, he marched straight in among the smokers and gamblers, and, after a while emerging from the fumes with the most ineffable disgust written all over his countenance, but with emptied hands, he set himself quietly down among the ministers with an air which said as plainly as words, 'There—I've gone into Tophet and done my duty, anyhow—you see, don't you!' Yes, we saw it, and also how common it is for good people to do, not the work which is most necessary, but that which is easiest."

# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 20.

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2500 West. Union....74 | 200 Rock Island......103⅞ |
| 1100 do......73⅞ | 100 do......103½ |
| 100 do......73¾ | 100 do......103⅝ |
| 1200 do......73⅝ | 100 North-western......44⅛ |
| 100 do......s3. 73½ | 400 do......44 |
| 500 do......73⅝ | 300 do......43⅞ |
| 1700 do......73¾ | 200 do......44 |
| 1500 do......73⅞ | 400 do......43⅞ |
| 700 do......73⅞ | 600 do......43¾ |
| 700 do......s3. 73⅞ | 100 do......43⅝ |
| 600 do......73⅞ | 100 do......43⅜ |
| 700 do......s3. 73⅞ | 100 Erie Railway......28⅝ |
| 3200 do......73⅞ | 1000 Union Pacific.s3. 37 |
| 600 do......73¼ | 100 do......37⅛ |
| 200 do......73¾ | 3800 do......37 |
| 1100 do......73⅞ | 400 do......37 |
| 100 Pacific Mail......34½ | 200 do......b3. 37⅛ |
| 100 do......34⅝ | 200 Del. Lack. & W'n. 108¾ |
| 100 do......s3. 34⅜ | 100 Tol. & Wabash......15¼ |
| 500 do......34½ | 100 do......15⅜ |
| 600 do......34⅝ | 100 do......15½ |
| 200 St. Paul......36⅞ | 900 do......15⅝ |
| 100 do......36¾ | 500 do......15½ |
| 100 do......36⅝ | 150 do......15⅜ |
| 200 do......36½ | 100 do......s3. 15¼ |
| 200 Lake Shore......75⅛ | 100 Han. & St. Jo......21 |
| 800 do......75 | 300 Ohio & Miss......s3. 27½ |
| 3600 do......74⅞ | 400 do......s3. 27⅝ |
| 200 do......s5. 74¾ | 400 do......27¼ |
| 1100 do......s3. 74¾ | 200 do......27⅜ |
| 1100 do......74¾ | 200 do......s3. 27⅜ |
| 200 do......s3. 74⅝ | 300 do......27¼ |
| 100 do......b3. 74⅝ | 300 do......c. 27¼ |
| 100 do......74½ | 100 do......27¼ |
| 1000 do......b3. 74½ | 200 do......27¼ |
| 300 do......s3. 74⅝ | 200 do......27⅛ |
| 200 A. & P. Telegraph 25 | 600 do......27 |

### GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1862......115½ | $2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67 s3. 119¼ |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1864......117½ | 52,000 do......12. 119⅝ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup. 1865, new. b.c. 118⅝ | 25,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 1867......b.c. 119⅜ |
| 25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. R. new. '65. b.c. 118⅝ | 25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 1868......b.c. 119⅝ |
| 25,000 do......118½ | 10,000 U. S. 5s, Coup. 1881......115⅞ |
| | 1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Coup......12. 116⅝ |

### FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 S. C. 6s, N. J. & J. 33 | 100 P. M. S. S. C. b.c. s3. 34½ |
| ,000 Tenn. 6s, N., x c. 49 | 100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 57¼ |
| 4,000 do......48 | 100 L. S. & M. S. ...b.c. 74½ |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s., N. S. 47 | 600 do......74⅝ |
| 3,000 N. J. C., 1st c'd. 104 | 300 do......74½ |
| 6,000 N. J. C. conv......106⅞ | 150 do......74⅝ |
| 6,000 Al'y & Sus. 1st. 108 | 600 do......74½ |
| 2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 110 | 800 do......74⅝ |
| 1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 82½ | 1100 do......b3. 74¾ |
| 20,000 Mich. So. 2d..101½ | 200 do......74⅝ |
| 5,000 N. Y. C. 1st R..111½ | 1500 do......74⅝ |
| 25,000 Ohio & M. c'd. 93¼ | 300 do......b3. 74⅞ |
| 9,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 82 | 300 do......b3. 74¾ |
| 1,000 C. & N. W. con. 90 | 500 do......74⅞ |
| 6,000 C. & N. W. con. C. Gold bds. 81½ | 3500 do......75 |
| | 1000 do......b3. 75 |
| 25,000 C. P. Gold bds. 96¾ | 2800 do......74⅞ |
| 2,000 Union Pac. 1st. 93 | 500 do......c. 74⅞ |
| 3,000 do......92⅞ | 500 do......s3. 74⅝ |
| 71,000 do......93 | 500 do......b3. 75 |
| 10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 92¼ | 800 do......74⅞ |
| 55,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 81½ | 100 Ills. Cent.. b.c. b3. 98¾ |
| 9,600 H. 1st 7s. C. b.c. 109½ | 100 do......98⅞ |
| 1,000 A. & T. H. inc. 77 | 50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b.c. 98⅝ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div......58 | 40 do......98½ |
| 6,000 do......59¼ | 30 do......98⅜ |
| 3,000 Tol. & W. 2d..53¼ | 600 Un. Pac. b.c. b3. 37⅛ |
| 5,000 L. B. & M. 1st. 60 | 100 do......37⅛ |
| 6,000 Gt. West. 1st, '88......79 | 1500 do......b3. 37¼ |
| | 1300 do......37¼ |
| 200 Del. & H. Can......111 | 100 do......37⅜ |
| 100 do......b.c. s3. 111 | 3000 do......37¼ |
| 100 M. L. & M. Co. b.c. 5¼ | 100 do......b10. 37¼ |
| 600 West. Un. Tel. b.c. 73⅞ | 2500 do......37⅝ |
| 5100 do......73¾ | 800 do......s3. 37½ |
| 1600 do......73⅝ | 1000 do......b3. 37⅝ |
| 2000 do......b3. 73½ | 8 C. & P. Gt'd. b.c. 92 |
| 5800 do......73½ | 200 do......91⅝ |
| 1600 do......73⅝ | 100 do......91⅞ |
| 300 do......73¾ | 500 C. & R. I......b.c. 103⅞ |
| 100 do......s3. 73⅝ | 100 C., C., C. & I. b.c. 63⅛ |
| 2600 do......73⅞ | 100 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 36⅝ |
| 1400 do......73⅞ | 200 do......36¾ |
| 1300 do......s3. 73⅞ | 100 do......b3. 36¾ |
| 400 do......b3. 74 | 100 do......36⅞ |
| 200 do......74 | 400 do......b3. 36⅞ |
| 1300 do......74⅛ | 300 do......b3. 37 |
| 3200 do......74 | 300 do......s3. 36⅞ |
| 500 do......74⅛ | 200 do......37 |
| 200 do......b.c.e. 74 | 300 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 15¼ |
| 3400 do......74⅛ | 200 do......s10. 15¼ |
| 50 Maryl'd C. Co. b.c. 17 | 100 do......15¼ |
| 12 Amer. Express......63 | 100 do......c. 15¼ |
| 100 W. F. Ex..b.c. b3. 83 | 100 do......15¼ |
| 350 Adams Ex......b.c. 99½ | 100 do......15⅜ |
| 200 do......s3. 99½ | 20 Chic. & Alton. b.c. 105⅛ |
| 100 U. S. Ex......b.c. 59 | 100 Warren......92½ |
| 35 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 102¼ | 100 do......92¼ |
| 100 Erie Railway. b.c. 28½ | 20 Mor. & Essex. b.c. 95¾ |
| 100 do......c. 28⅝ | 50 Joliet & Chic......98 |
| 100 Mich. C....b.c. s3. 78 | 100 H. & St. Jo. b.c. b3. 21 |
| 100 C. & N. W......b.c. 43⅞ | 200 Ohio & Miss......b.c. 27¼ |
| 700 do......43⅞ | 100 do......27⅜ |
| 300 do......43⅞ | 700 do......27⅜ |
| 100 do......b3. 43⅞ | 500 do......27⅜ |
| 400 do......43⅞ | 1000 do......27⅜ |
| 1000 do......44 | 300 do......27¾ |
| 100 do......s3. 44 | 100 do......27⅞ |
| 2700 do......44⅛ | 1300 do......27⅞ |
| 900 do......s3. 44⅛ | 200 do......27⅞ |

### SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 West. Un....b3. 74⅛ | 3800 Un. Pacific..s3. 37⅝ |
| 1800 do......s3. 74 | 1300 do......37⅝ |
| 1000 do......74 | 300 do......s3. 37½ |
| 1200 do......74⅛ | 100 North-west'n Pf. c. 57¾ |
| 2800 do......74¼ | 900 North-western......44⅛ |
| 100 do......s3. 74¼ | 300 do......b3. 44¼ |
| 100 At. & Pac. Tel......24¾ | 100 do......44⅛ |
| 100 Mariposa L. & M. 5½ | 100 do......b60. 44⅛ |
| 100 Erie Railway..b3. 28¾ | 600 do......44⅛ |
| 500 Pacific Mail......34⅝ | 200 do......44⅜ |
| 500 do......34½ | 100 Tol. & Wab......15¼ |
| 100 do......34⅝ | 100 do......15⅜ |
| 100 St. Paul......36¾ | 25 do......15⅜ |
| 200 Lake Shore......b3. 74⅞ | 600 do......15⅜ |
| 1100 do......74⅞ | 600 Ohio & Miss......27¾ |
| 900 do......s3. 74¾ | 400 do......28 |
| 30 Rock Island......103⅞ | 100 do......s3. 27⅞ |
| 100 do......103½ | |

### SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $50,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. 1867......b.c. 119⅛ | 300 L. S. & M. So. b.c. b3......74¾ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 Cou. 1867......b.c. 119½ | 100 do......s3. 74⅝ |
| 50,000 U. S. 5-20 Reg. 1868......b.c. 119¼ | 1800 do......74⅝ |
| 50,000 U. S. 10-40 Cou. b.c. 116¾ | 18 Adams Express......99 |
| 7,000 U. S. 6s Cur. b.c. 119⅞ | 10 Am. Express......63 |
| 43,000 do......120 | 100 U. S. Express......58½ |
| 3,000 Cen. Pac. Gld. bds......b.c.e. 96⅞ | 120 do......b.c. 59 |
| 5,000 U. P. 1st M. b.c. 93 | 500 Pac. Mail..b.c. s3. 34½ |
| 5,000 Bur., Cedar, R., & M., 1st..b.c. 49 | 100 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. s3. 102 |
| | 100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 78 |
| | 100 Ill. Central..b.c. 98⅞ |
| | 500 Union Pacific. b.c. 37½ |
| | 400 do......37⅝ |
| | 2400 do......s3. 37⅝ |
| 100 Mar. L. & M...b.c. 5½ | 1800 C. & N. W....b.c. 44¼ |
| 2100 West. Un...b.c. 74¼ | 200 do......44⅛ |
| 200 do......c. 74⅜ | 700 do......44⅛ |
| 335 do......74⅜ | 400 Chic. & R. I. b.c. 103⅝ |
| 400 do......s3. 74⅛ | 200 Tol., W. & W. b.c. 15¼ |
| 700 do......b3. 74¼ | 100 Del., L. & W. b.c. 108¼ |
| 500 do......74¼ | 100 Chic., B. & Q. b.c. 109 |
| 2100 do......74¼ | 100 Ohio & Miss. b.c. 27¾ |
| 300 do......b3. 74¼ | 200 Mor. and Essex......95⅝ |
| 1400 do......s3. 74⅛ | 100 Del. & Hud. Canal b.c. s3......110⅞ |
| 900 do......s3. 74 | 250 do......opg. 111 |
| 1400 do......74 | |
| 100 do......c. 74 | |

### SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5000 U. P. Land G......92¼ | 400 Un. Pac......s3. 37⅝ |
| 10000 Un. Pac. S. Fd. 81¼ | 1400 do......b3. 37¾ |
| 10000 do......81½ | 900 do......37¾ |
| 10000 do......81⅝ | 1700 do......b3. 37¾ |
| 10000 D. & S. C. 1st..100 | 500 do......37⅞ |
| 100 Quicksilver......33 | 1000 do......s3. 37⅞ |
| 500 Quicksilver Pref. 40 | 1000 do......37⅞ |
| 300 West. Un......s3. 74 | 200 do......37¾ |
| 1100 do......74⅛ | 900 do......37⅞ |
| 900 do......b3. 74⅛ | 2000 do......b3. 38 |
| 600 do......s3. 74⅛ | 2500 do......38 |
| 500 do......74⅛ | 50 do......37⅞ |
| 2100 do......b3. 74¼ | 100 do......38 |
| 2200 do......74¼ | 1600 do......b3. 38⅛ |
| 1200 do......74⅛ | 10 do......37¾ |
| 1400 do......s3. 74⅛ | 800 do......38⅛ |
| 200 do......74 | 1000 do......b3. 38¼ |
| 500 Pac. Mail......34½ | 500 do......s3. 38⅛ |
| 600 do......34⅝ | 200 Rock Island......103⅝ |
| 100 do......b3. 34¾ | 100 North-western......44⅛ |
| 100 do......34⅞ | 1600 do......44¼ |
| 100 do......34⅞ | 1600 do......b3. 44⅜ |
| 10 do......34⅝ | 600 do......44¼ |
| 1400 do......b3. 35 | 500 St. Paul......36⅞ |
| 400 do......35 | 400 do......37 |
| 200 do......b3. 35⅛ | 500 do......37⅛ |
| 200 N. Y. C. & H......102 | 400 do......37 |
| 400 Erie......28¾ | 200 Tol. & Wab......15¼ |
| 300 do......b3. 28¾ | 100 do......s3. 15¼ |
| 200 Lake Shore......b3. 74⅞ | 100 do......15⅜ |
| 200 do......s3. 74⅞ | 71 Del., Lack. & W. 108⅜ |
| 600 do......74⅞ | 15 do......108⅛ |
| 500 do......s3. 74⅞ | 100 do......108½ |
| 400 do......s3. 74⅞ | 300 Ohio & Miss......28 |
| 14 N. J. Cen......107¼ | 100 Han. & St. Jo......21¼ |

SATURDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

The Bank return shows a loss of $2,349,700 in the legal reserve, which reduces the excess of reserve to $15,994,400. The loss of reserve is the result of continued exports of gold to Europe and the payments into the Treasury for Customs. The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week, as compared with the last:

| | Jan. 23. | Jan. 30. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $284,328,500 | $286,452,800 | Inc. $2,124,300 |
| Specie | 20,985,200 | 17,180,600 | Dec. 3,804,600 |
| L'l tenders | 56,830,600 | 57,861,600 | Inc. 1,031,000 |
| Deposits | 237,146,800 | 236,191,200 | Dec. 955,600 |
| Circulation | 24,153,500 | 23,801,800 | Dec. 351,700 |

The money market was exceedingly easy to-day, and call loans were freely offered at 2½ @ 3 ₩ cent., with some business as low as 2 ₩ cent. Mercantile paper was quiet, sales having been at 4 to 6½ ₩ cent., according to grade and date of maturity.

The Stock market opened firm for Lake Shore and Western Union, and steady for the general list. Weakness soon set in, however, and prices declined ¼ to ¾ ₩ cent., chiefly in the stocks already mentioned. At the first call a steadier tone prevailed, and prices gradually advanced. Union Pacific moved up from 37 to 38¼, Ohio and Mississippi from 27 to 28, and Western Union from 73¼ to 74⅜. Early in the day rumors were current that the Lake Shore injunction had been dissolved, and later, when it was positively known that such was the case, a brisk buying movement set in. Toward the close, however, the stock sold down two ₩ cent. from the highest point of the day—to 74⅝. Western Union was weak in the closing dealings, and reacted to 74. The President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company has issued a circular calling upon holders of first mortgage bonds on the main line to fund one year's coupons in funding certificates, and other classes of bonds from eighteen months to two years; also asking the holders of floating debt to extend the debt twelve to eighteen months, interest payable semi-annually. In his circular the President ascribes the diminished earnings of the company to the general depression of the railroad interests of the country, from which, as is well known, many other companies have suffered greatly.

The foreign advices were unimportant to-day. The market closed quiet and steady as follows: Consols, 92⅝ @ 92¾ for money, and 92¾ @ 92⅞ for the account; 1865s, old, and 1867s, at 108; 10-40s at 104¾; new 5s at 103, and Erie at 26. The sterling exchange market was quiet and steady, the actual selling rates having been $4 86¼ @ $4 86½ for bankers' 60-day sterling bills, and $4 89 @ $4 89¼ for demand. Gold opened at 112⅞, and in the afternoon advanced to 113¼, on the decrease in the specie average shown in the weekly bank statement. The closing transactions were at 113⅛. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 2 ₩ cent. for carrying and flat. The Customs receipts to-day were $258,000. The shipments of gold and silver to-day were $92,446, and for the week, $1,577,465. The import entries of merchandise at this port for the week were $3,688,211, which, with $3,062,042 dry goods previously reported, make the total imports for the week $6,750,253.

Government bonds were firm, with more than the usual amount of business on the closing day of the week. Currency 6 ₩ cents advanced to 120. Railroad bonds were firm, with the principal dealings in the Pacific Roads. The most important change was in Union Pacific Sinking Funds, which were in active demand and advanced from 81 to 81¾. Wabash bonds were also higher. State bonds were dull. Tennessee new, ex-coupon, advanced to 49.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 30.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. New 5s, coup., 1881 | 116 | 116 |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862 | 115½ | 115½ |
| U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867 | 119¼ | 119⅜ |
| American Gold | 113 | 113⅛ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | $4 86¼ @ $4 86½ | $4 86¼ @ ½ |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 34⅝ | 35⅛ |
| St. Paul Common | 36⅞ | 37 |
| St. Paul Preferred | 57 | 57¾ |
| Western Union | 73⅞ | 74 |
| Union Pacific | 36⅞ | 38¼ |
| Lake Shore | 74⅞ | 74⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 15½ | 15⅜ |
| North-western Common | 44½ | 44¼ |
| North-western Preferred | 57 | 57¾ |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 104¼ | 108½ |
| New-Jersey Central | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Panama | 111 | 111 |
| Erie | 28⅝ | 28¾ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 27½ | 28 |
| C. C. and Indiana Central | 8½ | 8½ |
| Harlem | 128 | 128 |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 102⅛ | 102 | 400 |
| Erie | 28¾ | 28½ | 1,300 |
| Lake Shore | 75⅛ | 74⅝ | 34,400 |
| Wabash | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 5,100 |
| North-western | 44⅜ | 43⅝ | 18,400 |
| North-western Preferred | 57¾ | 57½ | 200 |
| Rock Island | 103⅞ | 103⅝ | 1,700 |
| Milwaukee & St. Paul | 37⅛ | 36½ | 5,400 |
| Pittsburg | 91⅝ | 91½ | 400 |
| Del., Lack. & Western | 108½ | 108¼ | 286 |
| Michigan Central | 78 | 78 | 200 |
| Illinois Central | 99½ | 98¾ | 300 |
| Union Pacific | 38¼ | 37 | 39,700 |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph | 21¼ | 21 | 200 |
| Ohio & Mississippi | 28 | 27 | 11,300 |
| Western Union | 74⅜ | 73¼ | 76,100 |
| Atlantic & Pacific Tel. | 25 | 24¾ | 300 |
| Pacific Mail | 35⅛ | 34⅜ | 8,100 |
| Quicksilver | 33 | 33 | 100 |
| Quicksilver Preferred | 40 | 40 | 500 |
| Adams Express | 99½ | 99½ | 550 |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 83 | 83 | 100 |
| Amer. Mer. Union Ex. | 63 | 63 | 10 |
| United States Express | 59 | 58½ | 320 |
| Mariposa | 5½ | 5¼ | 300 |
| Chicago & Alton | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 20 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. | 109 | 109 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | 216,086 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Currency 6s | 119¾ | 120 | 5-20, '65, n., c. | 118½ | 118¾ |
| 6s, '81, r. | 119¼ | 119½ | 5-20, '67, r. | 119⅛ | 119⅜ |
| 6s, '81, c. | 119½ | 119⅝ | 5-20, '67, c. | 119¼ | 119½ |
| 5-20, '62, r. | 115⅜ | 115⅝ | 5-20, '68, r. | 119¼ | 199½ |
| 5-20, '62, c. | 115⅜ | 115⅝ | 5-20, '68, c. | 119¾ | 120 |
| 5-20, '64, r. | 117¼ | 117½ | 10-40, reg. | 116½ | 116¾ |
| 5-20, '64, c. | 117½ | 117¾ | 10-40, coup. | 116⅝ | 116¾ |
| 5-20, '65, r. | 119⅛ | 119⅜ | 5s, '81, reg. | 114⅞ | 114½ |
| 5-20, '65, c. | 119⅜ | 119⅝ | 5s, '81, coup. | 115⅞ | 116 |
| 5-20, '65, n., r. | 118⅜ | 118½ | | | |

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $110,000 for interest and $40,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $62,326,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,664,815 |
| Currency balances | 1,836,178 |

### CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $69,808,216 |
| Currency balances | 3,349,748 |
| Gold exchanges | 7,910,587 |
| Gold balances | 1,181,899 |

### WEEKLY CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $436,580,082 |
| Currency balances | 19,371,871 |
| Gold exchanges | 48,436,580 |
| Gold balances | 6,301,911 |

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

| | |
|---|---|
| California 7s......103 | N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n '78..110 |
| Georgia 6s......82 | N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87..113 |
| Georgia 7s, new bds. 90 | N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87..113 |
| Georgia 7s, Indorsed. 86 | N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83..113 |
| Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 72½ | N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91..115 |
| Illinois coupon 6s, '77. 100 | N. C. 6s, O., Jan. & Ju 27 |
| Illinois coupon 6s, '79. 100 | N. C. N. C. R., J. & J... 55⅝ |
| Michigan 6s, 1878-'79. 102 | N. C. N. C. R., A. & O... 55⅝ |
| Michigan 6s, '83......102 | Ohio 6s, '75......100 |
| Michigan 7s, '90......105 | Ohio 6s, '81......104 |
| Missouri 6s, due '75. 100⅛ | Ohio 6s, '86......105 |
| Missouri 6s, due '76. 90½ | S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. 30 |
| L. B. due '81 to '91... 96 | S. C. non-fundable B. 8 |
| A. or Univ'y due '92. 95½ | Tennessee 6s, old......62 |
| H. & St. Jo., due '75. 100 | Tenn. 6s, O., ex coup 48 |
| H. & St. Jo., due '76. 98 | Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 63½ |
| H. & St. Jo., due '86. 96 | Tenn. 6s, N., ex coup. 48½ |
| H. & St. Jo., due '87. 96 | Tenn. 6s, new series. 47 |
| N. Y. R. Bo'nty L'n. 106⅜ | Texas 10s, of 1876... 96 |
| N. Y. C. Bo'nty L'n. 106⅜ | Virginia 6s, old......31 |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n '75. 110 | Va. 6s, Consol Bonds 55¼ |
| N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n '77. 110 | Va. 6s, ex-m. coup... 53¼ |

And the following for Railway mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alb. & Sus. 1st......107½ | L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st. 100 |
| B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s G. 45 | L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st. 100 |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st... 35 | L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d... 90 |
| Chic. & Alt. 1st......106 | Marietta & Cin. 1st.. 108 |
| Chic. & Alt. In......100½ | M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902.. 102½ |
| Joliet & Chic. 1st......106 | M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F. 113¼ |
| St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 99 | N. J. South. 1st 7s... 30 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st.. 112½ | N. Y. & N. H. 6s......101½ |
| C., B. & Q. Con. 7s......102 | N. Y. Central 6s, '83. 99½ |
| Chic., R. I. & P......106 | N. Y. Central 6s, '87. 99 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st N. 111 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 95 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. 1st C. 103⅞ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 95 |
| Cen. R. of N. J. C. C. 106⅜ | N. Y. Central 7s, '76. 103¼ |
| Am. D. & I. bds......99 | N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. 111 |
| M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D 94 | Hud. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.. 106⅝ |
| M. & St. P. 1st Con... 74½ | Hudson 7s, 3d, '75... 101½ |
| Chic. & N. W. S. F... 104 | Harlem 1st 7s, Coup. 109½ |
| Chic. & N. W. Con... 90 | Harlem 1st 7s, Reg... 108½ |
| Chic. & N. W. 1st... 100¼ | O. & M. Cons. S. F... 99 |
| Chic. & N. W. C. G. 81 | Ohio. & Miss. Cons... 98 |
| Gal. & Chi. Extended. 106 | Ohio. & M. 2d Cons... 82 |
| Galena & Chic. 2d... 102 | Cen. Pac. Gold bds... 96¾ |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st......93½ | Cen. P., San Joa. Br. 85 |
| Win. & St. Peter's 1st. 80 | C. P. Cal. & Ore. 1st. 84⅜ |
| C., C. & I. C. 1st 7s, S. F. 106⅜ | Union Pac. 1st bds... 92⅞ |
| Del., Lack. & W. 1st. 102¼ | Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 92 |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d. 108 | Union Pac. S'g F......81 |
| D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 108¼ | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 92¼ |
| Morris & Essex 1st.. 109¼ | P. R. 7s, g'd by Mo. 100⅝ |
| Morris & Essex 2d... 107 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 107⅛ |
| Mor. & Es. Construc. 100 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 103 |
| Morris & Es. 7s, '71.. 102¾ | Clev. & P. Con. S. F. 103¼ |
| Erie 1st Extended... 105 | Clev. & Pitts. 3d... 101¾ |
| Erie 3d, 7s, '83......101¾ | Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 94 |
| Erie 4th, 7s, '80......98½ | R. W. & Og. C. 1st... 93½ |
| Long Dock Bonds... 101 | St. L. & I. M. 1st... 96 |
| H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. 82½ | St. L. & I. M. 2d... 65 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct., '75... 101 | Alt. & T. H. 1st... 103½ |
| Dub. & Sioux C. 1st. 99 | Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf... 95 |
| Dub. & S. C., 2d div. 96½ | Tol., P. & W., W. D. 65 |
| Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st. 82½ | Tol. & W. 1st Ex... 81 |
| Mich. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d. 101½ | Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 57 |
| M. S. N. I. S. F., 7 ₩ ct. 106⅛ | Tol. & W. 2d......53 |
| Cleve. & Tol. S. F... 103 | Tol. & W. Con. C... 40 |
| Cleve. & T., new bds. 101 | Gt. W. 1st, '88......78 |
| C., P. & A. old bds... 100 | Gt. W. 2d, '93......53 |
| C., P. & A. new bds. 101 | Laf., B. & M., 1st... 60 |
| Buf. & Erie new bds. 101 | Han. & Cen. Mo. 1st. 72½ |
| Buf. & State Line 7s. 101 | Pekin, L. & D. 1st... 60 |
| Lake Shore Div. bds. 100½ | |

And the following for City Bank shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| America......148 | Merchants......119 |
| American Exchange. 117½ | Merchants' Exch......101⅛ |
| City......300 | Nassau......108 |
| Commerce......119 | New-York......127 |
| Corn Exchange......120 | Ninth National......100 |
| Fulton......150 | North America......97½ |
| Hanover......92 | Pacific......160 |
| Irving......127 | Peoples......138 |
| Market......110 | Phenix......98 |
| Mechanics......138 | State of New-York.. 110 |
| Mercantile......110 | Union......130 |

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 30.

*Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 102 | 102⅛ |
| City 6s, new | 104¾ | 105 |
| Camden & Amboy Railroad | 130¼ | 130⅜ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 55½ | 55⅝ |
| Philadelphia & Reading Railroad | 56 | 56⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 62⅛ | 62¼ |
| Philadelphia & Erie Railroad | 22 | 22¼ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 51⅞ | 52 |

The official return of the exports of gold and silver by the Custom-house, for the week ending to-day, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 26—Steamer City of Merida, Havana— | |
| American gold coin | $130,000 |
| Jan. 27—Steamer Russia, Liverpool— | |
| American gold coin | 250,000 |
| English gold coin | 4,000 |
| Silver bars | 175,000 |
| Jan. 28—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—Silver bars | 11,000 |
| Jan. 28—Steamer Silesia, London— | |
| Silver bars | 18,323 |
| Peruvian silver | 4,000 |
| Peruvian silver | 4,000 |
| Silver bars | 99,600 |
| Gold bars | 99,800 |
| American gold coin | 550,000 |
| Mexican silver | 10,000 |
| American silver coin | 3,660 |
| Jan. 28—Steamer Cuba, Havana— | |
| American gold coin | 115,000 |
| Spanish ounces | 5,758 |
| Mexican ounces | 3,938 |
| Jan. 30—Schooner A. B. Perry, Arroyo, P. R.— | |
| American gold coin | 15,388 |
| French Silver coin | 1,400 |
| Jan. 30—Steamer Oceanic, Liverpool— | |
| Silver bars | 75,658 |
| Total | $1,577,465 |

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, No. 141 Broadway, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, free of tax, payable Feb. 8.

The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company announces that the coupons of its Second Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1, will be paid on that date at the Metropolitan National Bank in this City.

The statement now published of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., shows that the company had a balance on Jan. 1, 1875, of $29,661,929 41, against $27,734,062 on Jan. 1, 1874; its total assets on the 1st of January last were $30,533,430; its total liabilities, $26,874,294; its total surplus as regards policy-holders, $3,659,135, and its still undivided surplus, $709,546—altogether a very prosperous exhibit. The chief officers of the company are: Lewis C. Grover, President; L. Spencer Goble, Vice President; Edward A. Armstrong, Secretary; Benjamin C. Miller, Treasurer, and Samuel H. Lloyd, No. 137 Broadway, State Agent for the Eastern District of New-York.

The ninth annual statement of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose principal office is at No. 189 Market street, Newark, N. J., and its branch office at No. 261 Broadway, in this City, shows that its assets on Jan. 1, 1875, amounted to $1,684,044 32, and its total liabilities to $1,206,653, leaving a surplus to policy-holders of $177,391 32. The assets of this thriving institution are mainly cash in bank and on hand, good bonds and mortgages, United States and State bonds, real estate, and other reliable securities. The principal officers of the Mutual Life are J. H. Stedwell, President; R. C. Frost, Vice President; C. H. Brinkerhoff, Secretary, and J. H. Canniff, Cashier—all gentlemen well and favorably known in financial circles.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝ @ 92¾; for the account, 92¾ @ 92⅞, for the new account. Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 45. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 108; 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 104¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £91,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—United States Bonds, 98¾, for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales taken for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable February and March, at 7 9-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable March and April at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—There has been nothing doing for some time past in Cuba Sugar, and prices are unchanged. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 30—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. @ 26s. 9d. ₩ cwt.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 82 @ 83 premium; short sight, do., 85 @ 86 premium; 60 days, gold, 107 @ 108 premium; short sight, do., 109 @ 110 premium; on London, 132 @ 135 premium, on Paris, 101 @ 102 premium. Sugar steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15½ @ 16 reals ₩ arroba.

## ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of to-day there are two letters in which St. John's Guild is mentioned, and which I desire to answer through your columns.

The "family in distress" mentioned by "Young Matron" has received from the Guild, during the few days that we have known the case, twenty garments, $4 50 in cash, four large packages of groceries, and several other articles, such as coal, butter, tea, and sugar. This is much more than we have been able to do for the thousands of families who have applied to us during this time, and nearly all of whom we have found to be equally worthy, and in just as great distress as the family alluded to. I would also add that to-day there are over four thousand families who look to us for food, and yet we have only one day's supplies on hand, and, unless funds are immediately furnished, we may soon hear of families starving in our midst.

In answer to the letter of Rev. J. C. Brodfuhrer, who says he is the Pastor of the Wilson Mission, and knows of twenty families who are in distress, and whom he has sent in vain to various charitable institutions and churches for help, I would suggest that the reverend gentleman explain to the public what the Wilson Mission is doing, if it cannot support twenty families. No doubt money is collected from the charitable to support that mission. Is it all absorbed in salaries?

ALVAH WISWALL,
Master of St. John's Guild.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1875.

*Rev. A. Wiswall:*

SIR: I write at the instance of Mr. E. S. Dowing, a gentleman of charitable disposition, who, having noticed the good done by St. John's Guild, authorizes me to make, on his account, the following-named proposition:

He will be one of ten (each giving $100) to make up a purse of $1,000 to be used for the charitable purposes of St. John's Guild.

Respectfully yours,
A. L. ASHMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1875.

## THE LATE CAPT. T. C. HARRIS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Capt. Thomas Cadwalader Harris, of the Naval Academy at Philadelphia, died in that city on Sunday morning last, after a brief illness. He joined the navy when a boy, under the advice of his father, an eminent navy surgeon, and during his entire career displayed an enthusiastic and uninterrupted devotion to the duties of his profession. It is safe to say that in thorough practical seamanship, in the tact and firmness necessary to enforce and maintain discipline, and in all the accomplishments and attainments in which naval officers take honorable pride, he had no superior. The successive positions which he reached in the ascending scale of navy promotion he earned by mastering the details belonging to each, for his sense of honor was so keen that he would never use or allow others to use any pressure to quicken his advance, but left his services to claim their own legitimate recognition and reward. He performed more actual sea service than any other officer of his age, and more than many on the retired list. His iron constitution and extraordinary physique fitted him to encounter the changes and perils of every climate. During the war he was engaged in blockading the ports of Charleston and Savannah, and participated also in the attacks on Forts Wagner and Fisher. In 1859 he married the daughter of the late A. G. Jaudon and grand-daughter of Commodore Bainbridge, then noted as one of the most beautiful women in this city. She, with three children, survives him. His funeral will take place the 27th inst., with military honors.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

## SHIPS OF THE DESERT IN NEVADA.

It looks queer to see a Nevada paper protesting against obstructions to camel travel, and yet that is what the Virginia *Enterprise* is doing. It says: "We hope members of the Legislature will, before voting, carefully consider Mr. Catling's bill, which seeks to prohibit the traveling of camels and dromedaries on the public roads. Members should remember that these animals were brought here originally at great expense by the Government; they thrive well in the desert; they are useful as pack animals; the man or men who own them have property rights. All these things must be considered. To turn them off the roads is to destroy their usefulness. We hope Mr. Carling will explain whether the roads usually traveled by these animals are crowded by teams, or whether it is necessary for the safety of those who drive horses that these animals be excluded from all public highways. Mr. Carling ought to make a full explanation; and as he is a young legislator we suggest that on this subject of camels he 'humps' himself a little."

## IN THE FLOWERY LAND.

### *UP THE PEIHO FROM SHANGHAI TO PEKIN.*

**WHEN AND HOW TO GO TO THE CAPITAL AND THE GREAT WALL—CELESTIAL STEAM-BOATING—THE CHILHLI—SCENES ALONG THE SHORE—POINTS OF INTEREST—CONVEYANCES AND HOSTELRIES—THE APPROACH TO PEKIN — METROPOLITAN SIGHTS.**

*From an Occasional Correspondent.*

SHANGHAI, Friday, Nov. 27, 1874.

To visit Pekin and the great wall you must go about a thousand miles to the north of Shanghai. This requires at least a month, and accordingly most circumvoyagers think it will not pay, and hurry on to Hong Kong. So I thought and intended to do. But a friend in Shanghai who had been to Pekin, persuaded me that this side trip was worth all it costs. This is what I shall attempt to show any of your readers who are thinking of going "around the world" themselves some time.

#### THE SEASON—CELESTIAL STEAM-BOATING.

The best time to go is in the Spring or Fall. The Summer is too hot and dusty, and in Winter everything is frozen up. We started on the 24th of October. "You're too late." "The Peiho will be frozen before you can get back, and you'll have to spend the Winter up North," were the words of warning sounding in my ears as I stepped aboard Russel & Co.'s steamer Chilhli, named from the province in which Pekin is situated. The weather at the time was chilly enough, and I half-feared these predictions would prove true. But, in spite of her name, the staunch little Chilhli was very comfortable. Her cabin is forward of the beam, and you can look ahead through plate-glass windows, right into the teeth of a nor'-easter, as a Londoner can sit in his cab and gaze ahead into a fog.

This novel position of the cabin is the same in all the steamers of the S. S. N. Co., and has the advantage of avoiding not only the annoying vibration caused by the screw, but the more annoying odors incident to Chinese passengers and freight. Some Atlantic steamers would be more agreeable arranged this way. Well, we drove into a north-east gale for three days, making us twenty-four hours behind time at Chefoo. Instead of being low and flat, like most of the coast of North China, this place reminds you of the high and rocky shores of beautiful Japan. It is surrounded by hills except at the open entrance on the north-east. With a gale from any other direction than this the harbor is doubtless very fine, but on this occasion its waters were rougher than those of the deep sea which we had just left. However, we managed to get off into one of those heavy, clumsy little flat-boats without loss of life or limb, and were sculled to the landing, where we found an interesting and ancient-looking settlement. Here is a town without any hurry or excitement therein. Business is always transacted here slowly and calmly. There may be a little stirring about at the time of the races, but I didn't stay to see them.

#### THE PEIHO RIVER.

In twenty-four hours after leaving Chefoo the steamer is at the mouth of the Peiho River. On the left side is the village of Taku and several forts, all of which are on such a low plain that they seem to be built in the water when seen from the bar. This place is celebrated as the scene of three engagements between the Chinese and the English in 1858-59-60, the British naval forces being defeated in 1859. From here to Tientsin the distance is doubled by the zigzag course of the Peiho. If the Connecticut River was as winding throughout its whole course as at Hadley, Mass., it would somewhat resemble the Peiho. At some of the corners the steamer runs smack into the bank, but as it is nothing but mud and clay no damage happens. Tientsin is about 750 miles from Shanghai. Fare, $33. This includes a well-supplied table, together with wine and beer, as on the French mail steamers, though the state-rooms are far more comfortable than in the latter. The Captains are jolly good Americans.

#### WONDERS OF TIENTSIN.

The principal sights of Tientsin are the Arsenal and other Chinese public works, including immense forts recently built, of clay, probably the largest earth-works of the kind in the world; the ruins of the fine French cathedral, and the chapel where seven marble monuments mark the spot upon which each of the martyred Sisters of Mercy was cut down in the massacre four years ago. Having seen these things, and called on our very agreeable Consul, Mr. Eli Sheperd, who will furnish you with the passport said to be necessary, (I didn't have occasion to use mine), you arrange a conveyance to the great capital.

#### ROUTES TO THE CAPITAL.

There are two routes—one by river and one by road. The former is more comfortable, being effected in house-boats, but it generally takes four days, while by road it is thirty-six hours, riding at a walking pace. A good boat for two costs $6, a cart and two mules $5 50. Being alone, and desiring to see how the natives in the north live, I chose the cart line, and declined to provide myself with provisions, as most do. I had traveled in the interior of Japan and could skillfully manipulate chop-sticks. I refused to take a servant along as interpreter, for I had *Giles' Phrases in Manderin Dialect*, and wanted to learn by necessity. I did take down the pronunciation of a few words by ear, otherwise I might not have got along so well, as each word in Chinese has a peculiar inflection of the voice according to its meaning. On this account it is far more difficult to acquire than the Japanese. I found the words yang ro, (mutton,) pe fan, (rice or food,) hang suwei, (water,) qui qui, (hurry,) man man, (stop,) cha, (tea,) yo, (have,) mayo, (have not,) li, (come,) lü, (donkey,) &c., very convenient as a nucleus. The carts are very strongly built, and have no springs. Springs could not be used on such roads as those in North China. Try to ride in a covered cart over a newly-plowed field and you can get an idea of the fearful jolting and shaking to be endured on the way to Pekin. Though I had taken bedding and my cart was made as soft as possible, I preferred to ride on the shafts, to the astonishment of the old stagers I met.

#### CONVEYANCES AND HOSTELRIES.

The Chinese drivers don't like to be out in the evening after dark, though they will willingly start away at 2 o'clock in the morning. Arriving at the inn, you are driven into a court-yard. On one side are the troughs for feeding the animals, which appear to sleep standing; and on the other side are the guest-rooms. The floor is of stone; the walls are plaster, and the doors paper, without secure fastenings. At one end is a table and a bench, at the other a platform of brick, elevated two feet above the floor and covered with thin bamboo matting. There is an arrangement to heat it as you would a brick oven, but as there is no chimney, you had better not allow a fire to be made in it, unless you want to be suffocated with smoke or the fumes of charcoal. The Chinese hotels are far inferior to the tea-houses or hotels in Japan. They are fearfully dirty, while those in the latter country are scrupulously neat. In Japan you can travel anywhere on horseback, and find always a pile of soft thick comforters or coverlets to sleep on, often being favored with silk and velvet. Here you have nothing but a hard, dusty bamboo mat. So don't forget to obtain bedding in Tientsin.

#### HINTS TO GOOD LIVERS.

You will enjoy your supper better by going out to the gate of the inn, and into the kitchen at the left. If the weather is cold, this is the most comfortable place and you can see what they have, and choose for yourself. Their hot mutton stew and fried pigeon, with crisp wheaten pancakes are not to be despised. They have a kind of wine made from rice, but it is simply ninety-five per cent. alcohol, not like the Japanese *sake*, which though made from rice, too, is very much like sherry.

#### THE APPROACH OF THE CITY.

You still keep on the low plain begun at the mouth of the Peiho, the surface being broken by earth mounds, which are scattered everywhere in the fields, especially near towns and villages. These are graves without tombstones. As you get near Pekin the country is more undulating. You pass several large pagodas. You cannot see the wall of the city till within a few hundred feet of it. The first intimation of your close proximity will probably be meeting a long line of camels, slowly marching in companies of seven. Suddenly you behold a wall fifty feet high and four miles in length. Pekin is really two walled cities joined together. The imperial Tartar city is a square fourteen miles in circumference. The Chinese city is on the south, like an addition, and is ten miles round. You enter, of course, from the south, pass through an arched gateway, and cross to the north. Here you come to an imposing pagoda, and find two arched gateways, one within the other. There are sixteen entrances, and all are closed at sun-down by immense iron-bound doors. There is a complete blockade here at midday. I found a worse jam than I ever saw on Broadway. But I heard no swearing; no one appeared to get angry; they made the best of the delay by feeding the animals, which embraced every known beast of burden.

#### TRAITS OF PEKIN.

Pekin is noted for its bad sewerage, and consequent bad smells. The streets, however, are from forty to one hundred feet wide, and so there is good ventilation, at least in the middle of the streets. When the deep ruts are not full of mud, there is a plague of dust. Dust-storms are prevalent in Summer. They come from the great desert plains of Mongolia. But, in the language of an old resident, "Pekin has many compensations." The foreign society, though small, is particularly select, being composed of Ministers and their suites at the different legations, and some very worthy and sensible American and English missionaries. If you bring letters of introduction to any of these, you will find your visit most delightful; but, if you have none, you will fare very well at the German Hotel for three or four dollars a day.

#### METROPOLITAN SIGHTS.

I have no time to describe the various objects of interest in and about the city. No adequate idea can be formed by reading descriptions of the Lama Temple, with its idol seventy-five feet in height, or the Temple of Confucius, or of the great bronze bell, with its 10,000 characters, cast in 1400 A. D., or the Temples of Heaven and Earth. But the best book to read on these subjects is Dr. Williams' *Middle Kingdom*. I am only giving some hints in regard to getting to the city and the "wall." From Pekin you can go to the great wall and back in three days, at a dollar a day for cart and mule. But you should take four days, and include the "Ming Tombs" and the ruins of the "Summer Palace." The wall did not disappoint me, for I was told that it would. It is not so high or well built as that around Pekin, but is historically of great interest. The main part was built 200 years B. C. It is wonderful for the stupendous labor it must have cost to place it where it is. It runs across valleys, up and over rugged mountains, and down precipices. Only absolute depotism and power could have accomplished such a work in twenty years. You find the wall among the mountains to the north of Pekin, which rise abruptly from the plain as the Rocky Mountains at Denver, Colorado. You leave your cart at a pass called Nankow; stop over night; at daylight next morning start on a donkey for the "West End" of the pass, a distance of fifteen miles. On the way you have some romantic scenery, and go by several portions of the wall. But it is best seen fifteen miles away from Nankow. Here Secretary Seward made his great speech in North China, as recorded in "his travels." Donkey hire is ten or twenty cents. I forgot to state that Chinese hotels in the north are as cheap as they are dirty—fifteen to twenty cents for meals and five cents for a room. The mutton is the finest in the world.

## *TWENTY EARS OF CORN.*

### A REMINISCENCE OF THE EARLY USE OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

A local correspondent of the Pittsburg (Penn.) *Commercial* writes: "Anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania soon after the settlement of the Wyoming Valley, but its first practical use was by Obediah Gose in his blacksmith shop in the year 1768. In 1791 Philip Ginter discovered anthracite on the Lehigh. In 1802 Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, formed a company and purchased 6,000 acres of the property on which Ginter discovered the coal. The coal company was called 'The Lehigh Coal Mine.' This company opened the mine and found the vein to be fifty feet thick, and of the very best quality of coal. The company made every effort to secure a demand for the coal, but without success, and having become thoroughly disgusted with their speculation, leased the 6,000 acres of this mammoth coal field to Messrs. White & Hazard, of Philadelphia, for twenty years, at an annual rental of one ear of corn. Messrs. White & Hazard tried to use the coal in the blast furnace in 1826, but failed; the furnaces chilled. In 1831 Neilson conceived the idea of the hot blast for saving fuel, and in 1833 David Thomas adopted the idea of the hot blast and anthracite together. White & Hazard had, previous to this, formed a company and bought the property. In 1839 David Thomas made the use of anthracite for making pig metal a success, by which the twenty ears of corn were transferred into $20,000,000. And this is the early history of the great Lehigh Coal Mines of the present day. I remember well the banquet given by Burd Patterson and Nicholas Biddie, at Mount Carbon, in 1840, at which time they paid William Lyman, proprietor of the Pioneer Furnace, $5,000, the premium they had offered for the first successful use of anthracite coal as fuel in the blast furnace. But David Thomas was the lion of the day. It was he who showed them how to do it, and hale and hearty to-day, as then, he stands a worthy representative of science. Long may he live, and peaceful be his death, and may the memory of his deeds never be forgotten by Pennsylvania. He is a master mechanic, and I should be pleased to see the Chair of Metallurgy in the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania marked Thomas."

## *THE OLD WOMAN'S TREASURE.*

*From the Detroit Free Press.*

An old woman died in a lone house on Croghan street Monday night. No one knew it until yesterday, when everything looked so grim and silent around the house that the door was burst in and they found the old woman dead. She had lived there for years and years. People knew her, yet no one knew her. Some called her "Old Nan," and some thought her a witch. She never left her yard, never spoke to any one except to snarl and growl, and a lone sailor drifting about on the ocean could not have been more distant from love and sympathy.

No one ever called twice on "Old Nan" for charity. Beggars sometimes knocked at her humble door, but as soon as they saw her witch-like face, bent form, and menacing look, they hurried away, marking the house that they might not call again. If you had asked any of the neighbors if the old woman had a heart—could feel love, pity, or tenderness—if there was anything which could get down through the crust of disappointment, avarice, and despair, and touch the nature which God gives every woman, they would have laughed in derision. And yet she had a heart, and it was touched. Death touched it.

She did not die in her bed. She might have been ill for three or four days, but she did not call out and ask for assistance. Perhaps she felt that her time had come, and that no human hand could aid her, and as she felt the weight of its shadow she was a woman again. There were longings in her heart, new feelings in her soul, and no one can say that she did not weep. She crept off the bed, made her way to an old chest, and from its depths she pulled up an old and tattered Testament. Between its leaves were two cards. On one was pinned a lock of hair, tied with faded ribbon—a brown, curly lock, such as you might clip from the head of a boy of five. In a quaint, old hand was written on the card the words: "My boy Jamie's hair." On the other card were pinned three or four violets, so old and faded that they looked like paper.

She sat in a chair holding the book in her lap, and her stiffening fingers held those cards up to her blind eyes. Thus they found her—a card in either hand and the holy book lying open in her lap! The men, women, and children who had crowded in with the officer saw how it was, and some of them wept. Old Nan had a heart, after all. She must have been a mother once and had a mother's tender feeling. No doubt she was loved and happy when she severed that brown curl from its mates and wrote on the card: "My boy Jamie's hair!"

They removed the precious relics very tenderly, and when they came to look into the face they saw that it almost wore a smile, and that the hard lines had all been rubbed out by the tenderness which flowed into her heart as death was laying its hand upon her.

Who culled those violets? Where is Jamie?

## *THE PERSECUTED HEIRESS.*

United States Commissioner M. F. Pleasant, of Richmond, Va., has issued a warrant for the arrest of Mary Hambast, charged with being an absconding apprentice from John Demmer, of Trenton, N. J. The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "The girl, who is fifteen or sixteen years of age, genteel-looking, and possessed of a fair education, is in charge of the officers of the Spring Street Home. She came to Richmond in destitute circumstances about Dec. 6, and remained at the Exchange Hotel a day or two, when some benevolent gentlemen interested themselves in her behalf and sent her to the Spring Street Home. After being at the home some time it was developed that she was an orphan, and that at an early age she was sent to a Catholic asylum in Philadelphia, where she was kindly treated. When about ten years of age she was indentured to John Demmer, and taken by him to live in his family. She represented that she had been most cruelly treated by Demmer, and ran away from him on that account. It has lately appeared that she is heir to a large fortune, and it is suspected that certain parties are endeavoring to use her to manipulate it. The girl is not willing to return to Demmer, and the officers of the home consider it their duty that a full investigation of the facts shall be had before they surrender her. Mr. Demmer says that Mary was indentured to him some four years ago, and up to the time of her running away had lived contentedly with him; that he and his wife have become as attached to her as if she were their own child; that she has been carefully educated, and that her statement that she was cruelly treated is entirely false. He does not believe that she left her home voluntarily, but, on the contrary, thinks she has been enticed away for reasons that he cannot explain. As to the estate, he says two of Mary's brothers sold out their interest to Philadelphia parties, and that he positively refused to be her guardian, as he did not wish to have the management of her money, and intended to provide for her himself. Her guardian, he states, is a wealthy man in Bucks County, Penn., fully able to give every security required by law."

## CUBAN AFFAIRS.

### *LOYAL FETES IN THE FAITHFUL ISLE.*

**THE CELEBRATION OF ALFONSO'S ACCESSION—FIREWORKS, PARADES, AND MUSIC—GREAT CURIOSITY AND SLENDER ENTHUSIASM—NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1875.

The festivities with which the ever faithful island of Cuba, and the city of Havana in particular, celebrate for three days the accession to the throne of Spain of Alfonso XII. commenced yesterday, at noon, by a general flag-raising all over the city, by a firing of crackers, and by the ringing of church-bells. The national colors of Spain were stretched across the narrow streets of Havana, and outside the walls of the city windows and balconies were profusely adorned with the same gaudy emblems. By 8 o'clock in the morning the Parks of Isabella II., Isabella La Catolica, and India were thickly crowded by an immense concourse of people, drawn together to witness the fireworks and listen to the music of the bands. The parks were brightly illuminated, and Chinese lanterns were strung all around. A tastefully-planned arbor of palm-leaf branches, flags, and flowers was constructed around the now empty pedestal, from which the statue of Columbus was removed a few days ago, and topped by an immense quantity of gas-pipe worked into the semblance of a kingly crown; when its hundreds of burners, protected by colored glass globes, were lighted, the effect was exceedingly fine. A large quantity of fireworks, rockets, and set pieces were set off, to the delight of the crowd, but their effect was considerably marred by the brilliancy of Luna's rays, which shone with tropical brightness in an almost unclouded sky. The cafés of the neighborhood, the Louvre, the Washington, &c., as well as the Tacon Theatre and the Casino Español; were all brilliantly illuminated, and transparencies, with appropriate devices, hung out. In front of the Tacon Theatre a curious company of Catalans, dressed to represent devils, some forty in number, with Lucifer, the Archangel Michael, a guardian angel and four drummers whirled around in wild circles, swinging and burning fire-work torches. Notwithstanding the thousands of people crowded together in this portion of the city and the jam of all kinds of carriages, the utmost order prevailed and no accident occurred. A lack of enthusiasm was noticed. The same crowd would have looked with the same apparent enjoyment and tranquillity if the festivities had been by chance held in honor of Don Carlos or any other pretender to the Spanish crown. At 9:30, preceded by a company bearing lighted torches, the different bands of music marched to the Quinta de los Molinos, the residence of the Captain General, to serenade him. Shortly afterward the crowds in the streets and parks melted away, and thus ended the first day of the royal festivities.

At sunrise this morning royal salutes were fired from the forts and men-of-war in the harbor, and at 8 o'clock a solemn Te Deum was chanted in the Cathedral. The Captain General and all the principal civil and military officers attended. Immediately afterward they proceeded to the Prado and Park of Isabella II. to assist in the solemn ceremony of raising and saluting the royal standard. To give greater éclat to this act all the volunteers were called out and formed *en masse* in the Prado. At about 9:30 Concha, attended by a brilliant staff, rode along the length of the line, and, at the foot of the Prado, met the ayuntamiento or city authorities in charge of the standard. A number of carriages, containing the mace-bearers, ushers, and officers of the City Council, dressed in quaint and ancient costume, with plumed hats and ruffles, and other carriages with the Regidores Concejales, &c., (Aldermen,) were followed by the state coach of the Captain General. This carriage held the Marquis de Bella Vista, and Don Julian de Zulueta, the Alcalde Corregidor, who, recovered from his recent indisposition, by a decree of the Captain General, has again assumed charge of his office. Between them they supported the royal standard, and, Concha drawing his sword and placing himself beside it as a guard of honor, they afterward drove back in front of the line, amid the crashing forth by military bands of the royal march. In the park a wooden platform had been erected for the benefit of the city corporations, &c., and standing near this I saw the cortége pass out of my sight, and the volunteers march by without hearing a single "viva." The general sentiment seemed to be curiosity and a placid acceptance of the new order of things.

To-day at noon the Captain General holds a "besamanos" or court, in the throne-room of the palace, where yesterday the portrait of King Alfonso, in the uniform of a Captain General, was formally placed. This afternoon, two greased poles are to be raised, one in the Campo Marte, and another in front of the Casino Español. Two gold ounces is to be the prize of the adventurous individual who successfully reaches the top. Another greased pole, but a horizontal one, is to be placed over the water near the Captain of the Port's office, and a great deal of fun is expected to be had about it.

This evening the ball given in the *salons* of the Casino Español takes place. To-morrow is the day appointed for the restoration of the statue of Isabella II. to its former place in the park bearing the royal name, and for the grand civic procession—but these ceremonies will be described in my next letter. As I write—noon—there is another peal of bells and a firing of salutes from all the forts and vessels of war; these demonstrations will be repeated at sunset as well as to-morrow. A grand foot-race will also take place, for which there have been many entries made.

Señor Martinez Rico, a wealthy planter and the Colonel of the Seventh Battalion of Volunteers, has been removed from his Colonelcy by order of the Captain General. The reason I hear given for this action is as follows: Martinez Rico, who in appearance and character much resembled the late Captain General Pieltain, had freely expressed his disapproval of the recent five and ten per cent. extraordinary taxes decreed by Concha, and had as openly declared he had not paid and would not pay them. This coming to the knowledge of Gen. Concha, he sent for the recalcitrant Colonel three days ago, and in positive terms gave him till the next day to pay his tax, and in the meantime ordered him to yield up his title and insignia of Colonel. This action will prove to the Volunteers that Concha intends to be the chief authority, and that he will brook no opposition to his commands.

There has been no trustworthy news lately received from the Cinco Villas regarding the band of insurgents which, it is said, recently crossed the Trocha under Maximo Gomez. The district is now full of Spanish soldiers, who are endeavoring to find the insurgents and beat them without coming to close quarters. This undertaking seems to be quite a difficult one. The slight and unsatisfactory reports furnished by the Spaniards concerning the movements of the insurgents prove that they are in considerable force and quite active. A document, said to have been among those captured from them on the 11th by the Spanish forces, purports to be an order from Pancho Jimenez to his followers to treat the inhabitants of the Villas with the greatest consideration, as it was not expedient to molest them until the opportune time came for burning their houses and farms. Nevertheless, the insurgents have burned a number of farms, notably the "Cucharas," the Manaca, and part of a plantation belonging to Don Pedro Yznaga del Camino. There is also a report that Spanish forces under Lieut. Col. Correa, had overtaken the enemy at the Tuinicu River, at the Quemadito Ford, and that the foe had precipitately retreated into the mountains, abandoning everything. It was claimed that the Spaniards had succeeded in capturing three of them, and five horses fully equipped. On the 14th a column from the Tarragona Regiment, commanded by Capt. Paz, met the insurgents at the Cataño Ford of the Zaza River, and attacked them, but Capt. Paz fell at the first discharge. The report gives no details of the action, but confesses to some losses, insignificant, comparatively, to those suffered by the insurgents, as, *after the Spanish had retired from the field*, the insurgents opened a large ditch, where they buried some fifty or sixty of their fallen, besides picking up all their own wounded. Fires are reported to be seen daily and in all directions in the Villas—the work of incendiary insurgents.

Flattering reports are received from Cienfuegos concerning the grinding of the new crop, which promises to be a good one. Fires are infrequent, [illegible] to the extreme precautions taken, such as cutting cane in alternate fields, and watering the points at which fires generally begin.

Gold has ranged during the week between 100 and 114 per cent. The closing rate is 112.

## *THE ANNAPOLIS DEFALCATIONS.*

**WHOLESALE SQUANDERING OF TRUST FUNDS—HIGH REPUTATION RUINED.**

*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27, 1875.

On the 30th of December Mr. James R. Howison, of this city, died quite suddenly of heart disease, and his death created a degree of sympathy and sorrow in this community if anything far beyond the usual sorrow that follows a visitation of death. He was a man holding the highest possible estimation of his fellow-men, and enjoyed the entire confidence of those who knew him, and had those enviable qualities of urbanity, gentleness, and humor that easily won for him the friendship and love of all with whom he came in contact. There was no one who would not have trusted him in any connection or business relation of life, because of a steadfast reliance in his integrity and honor, and no one who was not glad of his company, because of his unconfined and apparently unassumed affability and of his wit, by which he could amuse and please any one. When at the Court-house or any other public place, there were three or four gentlemen gathered in a group with Mr. Howison in their midst, mirth was generally prevalent. In social and private gatherings it was the same, and, as has been remarked many times since his death, he never met an acquaintance on the street without greeting him with a friendly smile, and scarcely ever without saying something that caused him to laugh. An idea of the public estimate of his honesty can be better imagined from the numerous trusts reposed in him than by language. It was, so to speak, without limit, and the slightest hint as to the possibility of the happening of that which is now disclosed would have been received indignantly by his friends.

Mr. Howison came to this city about thirty years ago, from Virginia, as a clerk to the late Admiral Franklin Buchannan, who was then an officer of the United States Navy, and very soon became the Secretary of the United States Naval Academy after its establishment in 1845, which position he held about fifteen years. In the meantime he married a daughter of the late James Murray, of this city, but she died about ten or twelve years ago, and he afterward married a daughter of Bishop Odenheimer, who now survives him, and who since his death has gone to Europe, where her father is now under medical treatment. After Mr. Howison severed his connection with the Naval Academy he studied and practiced law, but his more immediate business was that of an agent. As a lawyer he had no reputation, and during the time he never tried over three or four cases in court; but he had quite an office practice in the collection of rents, negotiating loans, settling estates, and conveyancing; besides he was agent for the Maryland Fire Insurance Company and Treasurer for the Annapolis Water Company. For some years back he has also been the Superintendent of the Episcopal Church Sunday-school, and up to his death the Senior Warden of the church. In all the affairs of the church he seemed to take a lively interest, and was apparently zealous of good works. This Christianity, possibly the profession of which and its seeming observance by him, helped to fasten upon him the general confidence. His character was never a matter of doubt to any one, and it was the better thought of because there was no ostensation about it, no show of pretense, and no desire to publish to the world what he was doing in conformity to the teachings of his Christianity, but with even consistency he quietly obeyed them.

A few days after his death, however, rumors of his wrong-doing began to be circulated, but they were disbelieved by all except those who had then unmistakable evidence of their correctness, and when the truth finally came out it came with a shock that was never experienced here before. It may be safely said that nothing imaginable could possibly have happened here that would have been received with more astonishment than these doings, although it is now contended that had he lived two weeks longer he would have been arrested for embezzlement and suffered the penalty of the law. The day on which he died he had set apart for fulfilling engagements with some of his clients in regard to money and bonds belonging to them, and of which they had made him the custodian. For about two months anterior to his death he had been very sick and was just then getting convalescent, and had made arrangement for celebrating New-Year's Day in a good old style. In consequence of his sickness he was behindhand in reporting to the insurance company, and at the very time of his death an agent of the company had entered his room, where he was reclining on the bed, to see him on that business. Mr. Howison merely spoke to him, and remarked that he had been very remiss, and then fell over, and before the agent reached him he was dead. How much the company will lose is not known, nor, indeed, is the amount of the entire loss known. He had so many money transactions that to correctly ascertain this will be difficult.

But some things are known, it is said, and I now have no doubt of its truth, that as agent here for a gentleman in Baltimore, he has collected the rent of a tenement-house; about three months ago he induced the tenant, a widow lady, to buy the house for $900. This amount of money she had managed to save from her small earnings, and paid Mr. Howison the money upon his receipt, and he promised to have the deed executed for her. She called on him several times, but he put her off with an excuse, and so things went on until his death, when the lady went to Baltimore, and seeing the landlord asked for her deed. He was surprised to hear her story, and showed her his books that the rent up to the day had been regularly paid by Mr. Howison. This lady will lose her $900, as the owner of the property refuses to give her the deed. She may recover a small portion, as it is said the estate will pay about twenty per cent. or thirty per cent. Another widow lady loaned him $4,000, and the same lady had deposited in the bank $14,000 of bonds, which he got possession of and made way with without her consent. The story goes that she requested him to get them and take off the then due coupon, and then return them to the bank in her box, but instead of them he put into the box a slip of paper, upon which was written, "I have borrowed from the box of Mrs. —— the following bonds, for which I am responsible, and promise myself to return."

From a naval officer for whom he acted as custodian or agent, he procured "illegally" and appropriated to his own use $7,000 in bonds, and $38,000 from a gentleman of this city in bonds and about $1,000 in cash money. The latter gentleman had intrusted to his safe-keeping $36,000 in the bonds of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad Company, and $2,000 in coupons. It now transpires that they are held as collateral security for several thousand dollars advanced to Mr. Howison, and the $1,000 was money received by him belonging to the gentleman from other sources. Early in the Fall he went to a lady residing here and obtained $1,400 of her, which he was to put in a mortgage for her use on property that was secure. She fully trusted him, and, supposing that he had done as he said he would do, gave herself no further concern about it. She now finds out that he used the money for himself. These are only a few instances about which there can be no contradiction, and, if rumor is to be relied upon, there are many more cases of his bad dealing which would swell his defalcations up to fully $100,000. One of these rumors says that he had $6,000 in bonds belonging to his father-in-law, Bishop Odenheimer. They, too, have gone the same road as the others.

The most unaccountable part of the affair is what he can have done with the money. He was temperate and not extravagant in living, and was never seen to play a card. Some think, and with strong inducements, that he must have gambled in stocks and gold; but this must remain a matter of conjecture. Some people, too, suppose he committed suicide; but this is impossible, as there is no poison, however deadly, that would have caused death as quietly and easily as his, and there can be no mistake that he died of heart disease, though its suddenness may have been precipitated by the shock caused by the approaching discovery of his dishonest practices.

## *NARROWING THE BOSPHORUS.*

The Bosphorus, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has lately been considerably shorn of its dimensions. It appears that steamers have been in the habit of passing in proximity to the palace of the Sultan. A notice has therefore been issued in the *Bureau de la Presse* forbidding the continuance of this objectionable practice. Every steamer traversing the Bosphorus must henceforward skirt the Asiatic coast, passing outside the line of Ottoman men-of-war and dispatch-boats anchored before the Imperial palaces of Beshiktash and Tcheregan. Any person contravening this order will be subject to a fine. This decree, which virtually narrows the channel of the Bosphorus by about two-thirds of its natural width, will, says the *Levant Herald*, be probably read with some surprise by foreign shippers; but it is to be remembered that the portion of the channel which is before the Palace frontage is not so narrow or so rapid as it is in one other place higher up; and if sea-going vessels, now that they are aware of the measure, take extra care, there is no reason why the regulation which closes to them two-thirds of the channel breadth should entail any very serious results either to life or property. Captains must be careful, that is all; and with care they have a very good chance of escape. Perhaps the Sultan, in issuing this order, remembered the regulations in this country which forbid cabs or private vehicles not having the privilege of the entré from traversing Constitution Hill, and thus passing in proximity to Buckingham Palace.

## *SUFFERING AT SEA.*

The New-Haven *Journal* reports that the brig Morning Light, Capt. Dill, which arrived there a few days since from Demarara, loaded with sugar, reached port only after great suffering to those on board. She was driven by the storm off the coast, but was finally fortunate enough to reach Vineyard Haven. When she arrived at that port she was so covered with ice that her rigging and ropes had to be cut to release her sails. Five of her crew were badly frozen, and it is thought three will lose their feet and two their hands. Capt. Dill received the assistance of Massachusetts fishermen, who assisted in bringing her to New-Haven. The crew are at the hospital at Vineyard Haven, and when better will probably be transferred to the Sailors' Hospital on Staten Island. The Morning Light has since sailed for New-York.

## GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

### *GEN. BURNSIDE.*

**HIS ADDRESS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND.**

Gen. Burnside was brought by a committee before the joint convention of the two Houses of the Legislature of Rhode Island, after his election as United States Senator on Tuesday, and addressed the members as follows:

HONORABLE SENATORS AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I cannot find words to express to you my deep satisfaction at this mark of your confidence. Before you had taken the action this morning which elected me to the United States Senate I was already sufficiently indebted to the State of Rhode Island, and to its people. I owed them an indebtedness which I can never hope to repay. I am by this action of yours placed under a new obligation to Rhode Island and to her people. I recognize the fact that there is a marked difference of opinion in this joint convention, as to the wisdom of the course taken here this morning. I recognize that fully. It shall be my endeavors in all my future action to so conduct myself in my official capacity and in my personal decorum as to cause my friends to feel glad of the support which they have given me. As to my enemies (but I will not say enemies, because I have never allowed myself to think for one moment that I have an enemy in this Assembly, and if I have any here I sincerely hope noooody will tell me of it,) but I will say my political opponents, I trust I shall so conduct myself in my political course that they will not be sorry that this event has transpired as it has; in other words, that they will not regret seeing me in the Senate Chamber of the United States. It shall be my earnest endeavor to look out for the interests of the State of Rhode Island—my first endeavor, always with the understanding that they shall be consonant with loyalty to the Constitution and the Union. My first duty is my country, my second duty is to my constituents in Rhode Island, and when I find myself in a position where I cannot fairly and honorably and conscientiously represent their best interests, and when that thing is demonstrated to me by the action of the people and by the action of your honorable body, and the differences between them and me are irreconcilable, you will then find that my commission will be returned to you, to the body which gave it me. It has never been my effort to stand in the way in this contest. It has always been my hope that each day would bring about some result without reference to what effect it should have on me. I will be allowed, I am sure, by every one here, to express my deep pride and gratitude to my firm friends who have stood by me from the beginning of this contest; but I do not lose sight of the fact that I could not have been elected but for the accession to the ranks that they received this morning. And I am deeply thankful to these gentlemen, and I am deeply thankful to those who have voted for me that have been voting for other honorable gentlemen, many of whom would do great honor to the State had they been elected. I cannot close without thanking them for the kindly way in which I have been received by them; for the kindly way in which I believe I have always been spoken of by them.

Your Honor, I cannot say that I was surprised by this event. But I can say, honestly, that although I felt it might occur, I would not allow myself even to prepare any connected remarks to address here to the Joint Assembly this morning. I can only say to you that in performing my duty as United States Senator, I will use industry and all the ability I am possessed of, and I shall endeavor to rise prepared for any question in the Senate that may come before it. I thank you all most cordially for the honor you have done me, and will bid you good morning.

### *THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.*

**LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN FOSTER—THE WORK OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1875.

*To the Editor of the Cleveland Leader:*

Permit me to correct a few inaccuracies in your editorial of the 19th inst., with regard to the report made by the committee which recently visited New-Orleans. We reached New-Orleans on the 30th of December—instead of the 28th, as you have it—at 2 A. M. We held our first meeting at 10 A. M., our second at 1:30 P. M., and our third at 8 P. M. of that day. We remained in New-Orleans eight days. One day was Sunday, and on that day we rested. We held two meetings a day for six days, and three on the first day as above stated. Our day sessions usually began at 10:30 or 11 A. M., and were continued till 4 or 5 P. M. Our evening sessions were generally from 7:30 or 8 o'clock till 11:30 or 12 midnight. We examined in that time ninety-five witnesses, (both parties being before us by counsel,) and arranged to have further testimony taken before a Commissioner after we left. The committee felt that they had not time to go into an exhaustive examination of the whole political situation, as there were only a few weeks of the present session remaining in which to act upon any report that might be made to Congress. We therefore decided and publicly announced at our first meeting, that we would investigate only the acts of the Returning Board, the White League, and of course, incidentally, the affair of the 14th of September, and the general subject of intimidation.

In the article referred to, the following passage is found: "Complaints have come from New-Orleans ever since the departure of the committee, that it would hear only such witnesses as it chose. Judge Dibble, one of the most prominent and intelligent Republicans of the State, says that he was not permitted to testify." All such complaints assert that which is untrue. Judge Dibble appeared before us as counsel for the Republican Party, and was placed upon the stand, when he expressed a desire to be examined, and testified at length, without let or hindrance. A day or two after we left New-Orleans he addressed me an open letter, which appeared in the public prints, giving still more in detail his views. He did not complain in his letter that he was not permitted to testify, nor do I believe that he ever made such an assertion.

In seven days the committee took evidence which will probably make 1,500 printed pages. It is a matter of regret with us all that we were not able to inquire into everything bearing upon the situation, but we found it impossible to do so.

The committee spent probably three hours in witnessing the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 4th of January, after which we resumed our session at the usual place—the United States Circuit Court-room in the Custom-house.

There is an intimation in your article that, as soon as the offer of arbitration was made, the committee abandoned the investigation and returned to Washington. On the contrary, the offer to submit to the arbitration of the committee was made the day following our arrival in New-Orleans.

The examination was, in all respects, perfectly fair to all parties, and every possible expedient to obtain the exact truth from the witnesses was exhausted by the committee.

I am by no means disposed to question your right to criticise the findings of the committee as embodied in our report. As a journalist it is your duty as well as your privilege to criticise in all such cases fully and freely. I address you solely for the purpose of correcting the errors into which you have inadvertently fallen.

Respectfully, CHARLES FOSTER.

### *PAINFUL WALKING FOR A WAGER.*

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that if there is one occupation more wickedly foolish than another, it is that of the professional walker, as shown on the stage of Goodrich Hall in Pittsfield last week. Waters, it says, literally dragged out his apparantly useless existence, during the last two or three days of his 100 hours' walk without rest, lifting his tired and swollen feet with such difficulty and moderation that it seemed to the bystanders as if he were pulling up a hundred pounds with each effort. During the day, Saturday, he frequently became crazy, and once he leaped the ropes on the edge of the stage, and rushed about the room as though his limbs were as well and pliant as ever. He was seized by one of his trainers, who was very fearful that he would throw his ankles out of joint, and, being placed on the stage again, he soon came to his senses. He kept in good spirits when rational, but expressed himself as being in great agony. The pain he endured in his feet every time his weight came upon them he declared was worse than the most violent toothache. If the most desperate criminal in our prisons were obliged to perform this feat as a punishment it would stir the sympathies of every heart in the land, and it is a question whether a man ought to be allowed to do it voluntarily. If it is true, as Waters said, that he was walking on a wager of $500 with a private citizen of Pittsfield, then the private citizen of Pittsfield is out of pocket, for the young man braved it out and finished his 100 hours Saturday night at 11 o'clock, having been steadily on foot since Tuesday evening at seven, amid the cheers of the crowd gathered in the hall to witness the close of the performance. As soon as he had finished he was treated in the usual way; being taken to his room, he was thoroughly rubbed and put to bed near a hot fire. After sleeping fifteen minutes, he was awakened by main force, rubbed again, and allowed to sleep half an hour. The process was continued, giving him a quarter of an hour more sleep each time until all danger was passed. He had not slept a minute during the previous four days and nights.

### *PETRIFIED WOOD IN MONROE COUNTY.*

After some allusion to the famous petrified forest in Napa County, Cal., the Rochester *Union* says: "From the description we are of opinion that the petrifactions of forest growth thus spoken of are more extensive, but not nearly as perfect or interesting, as those found in the quarry or deposit-bed on the premises of Oliver Allen, Esq., at Mumford, in this county, of which the Presbyterian Church at that place is constructed. Those of our readers who have seen that edifice will attest that the material of which it is composed is unique and wonderfully beautiful, and the building in architectural design is of graceful proportions. Indeed, although not completed, it is already famous, and attracts visitors from all parts of the country. In the stone composing its walls and tower the fibres or grain of different species of wood, delicate leaves, ferns, twigs, tendrils, vines, berries, mosses, bark, and roots are preserved perfectly and clearly observable, while in large pieces of the stone they are grouped together in endless variety and beauty. We venture to say that there are no petrifactions in the world which in delicate beauty and the perfection with which the original woody substance is preserved will compare with those of which that church is built. They are not merely incrusted, but the organic matter is turned into stone, and yet the forms of leaf, shrub, and twig remain. Specimens have been sent for from many of the largest cabinets, private and public, in this and other States, and are highly prized. The forest in Napa County was preserved by being covered with lava. The petrifactions found in this county are the result of the action of lime-water on products of a forest of thick growth, prostrated probably by a severe storm, and includes the finer shrubs, ferns, mosses, &c., produced in the cedar swamps of this county."

## *PHYSIOLOGY OF VERSIFICATION*

**HARMONIES OF ORGANIC AND ANIMAL LIFE—A PAPER BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M. D.**

*From the Medical and Surgical Journal.*

We are governed in our apparently voluntary actions by impulses derived from many obscure sources which act upon us almost without our cognizance. The digestive system legislates largely for our habits, bodily and mental, and its condition has no insignificant effect upon our intellectual and spiritual states. We are commanded to a considerable extent by our idiosyncrasies and infirmities. The secret of our diversities as social beings lies far more in our peptic capacities, in our indifference to exposure or liability to suffer from it, in our sensibility to cold and heat, or to the air of ill-ventilated rooms, in the varying amount of sleep we require, in the degree of ability to bear strong light, in the quickness or dullness of our hearing, in the greater or less degree of fatigue induced by the standing posture, and in the demands of internal organs which have a will if not a voice of their own, than our friends who call us good companions or otherwise are always ready to believe.

There are two great vital movements pre-eminently distinguished by their rhythmical character—the respiration and the pulse. These are the true time-keepers of the body; having a constant relation in health, the proportion being, as Mr. Hutchinson has shown, one inspiration to every four beats of the heart. It is very easy to prove that the first of these rhythmical actions has an intimate relation with the structure of metrical compositions. That the form of verse is conditioned by economy of those muscular movements which insure the oxygenation of the blood is a fact which many have acted on the strength of without knowing why they did so.

Let us look first at the natural rate of respiration. Of 1,817 individuals who were the subject of Mr. Hutchinson's observations, "the great majority (1,731) breathed from sixteen to twenty-four times per minute. Nearly a third breathed twenty times per minute, a number which may be taken as the average."

The "fatal facility" of the octosyllabic measure has often been spoken of without any reference to its real cause. The reason why eight-syllable verse is so singularly easy to read aloud is that it follows more exactly than any other measure the natural rhythm of respiration. In reading aloud in the ordinary way from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," from "In Memoriam," or from "Hiawatha," all written in this measure, the first two of iambics, or short-longs, the last in trochaics, or long-shorts, it will be found that not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-four lines will be spoken in a minute, probably about twenty. It is plain, therefore, that if one reads twenty lines in a minute, and naturally breathes the same number of times during that minute, he will pronounce one line to each respiration, taking advantage of the pause at its close for respiration. The only effort required is that of vocalizing and articulating; the breathing takes care of itself, not even demanding a thought except where the sense may require a pause in the middle of a line. The very fault found with these octosyllabic lines is that they slip away too fluently, and run easily in a monotonous sing-song.

In speaking the ten-syllable, or heroic line, that of Pope's Homer, it will be found that about fourteen lines will be pronounced in the minute. If a breath is allowed to each line, the respiration will be longer and slower than natural, and a sense of effort and fatigue will soon be the consequence. It will be remembered, however, that the *cæsura*, or pause in the course of the line, comes in at regular intervals as a "breathing-place," which term is its definition when applied to music. This gives a degree of relief, but its management requires care in reading, and it entirely breaks up the natural rhythm of breathing.

The fourteen-syllable verse, that of Chapman's Homer, the common metre of our hymn books, is broken in reading into alternate lines of eight and six syllables. This, also, is exceedingly easy reading, allowing a line to each expiration, and giving time for a little longer rest than usual at the close of the six-syllable line.

The twelve-syllable line, that of Drayton's "Polyolbion," is almost intolerable from its essentially unphysiological construction. One can read the *ten*-syllable line in a single expiration without any considerable effort. One instinctively divides the *fourteen*-syllable line so as to accommodate it to the respiratory rhythm. But the *twelve*-syllable line is too much for one expiration and not enough for two. For this reason, doubtless, it has been instinctively avoided by almost all writers in every period of our literature.

The long measure of Tennyson's "Maud" has lines of a length varying from fourteen to seventeen syllables, which are irregularly divided in reading for the respiratory pause. Where the sense does not require a break at some point of the line we divide it by accents, three in each half, no matter what the number of syllables; but the breaks which the sense requires so interfere with the regularity of the breathing as to make these parts of "Maud" among the most difficult verses to read aloud, almost as difficult as the "Polyolbion."

It may be said that the law of relation here pointed out does not apply to the writing of verse, however it may be with regard to reading or declaiming it. But the early poems of a people are recited or sung before they are committed to writing, and even if a versifier does not read aloud as he writes, he mentally articulates every line, and takes cognizance instinctively of its physiological adjustment to respiration as he does of its smoothness or roughness, which he hears only in imagination.

The critical test of poetry by the stop-watch and its classification in according to its harmonizing more or less exactly with a great vital function, does not go very far, but it is quantitative and exactly scientific so far as it does go. The average reader will find on trial that the results given above are correct enough to justify the statements made. But here, as in astronomical observation, we must not forget the personal equation. An individual of ample chest and quiet temperament may breath habitually only fourteen times in a minute, and find the heroic or iambic pentametre—the verse of Pope's "Homer" or Gray's "Elegy"—to correspond with his respiratory rhythm, and thus to be easier than any other for him to read. A person of narrower frame and more nervous habit may breathe oftener than twenty times in a minute, and find the seven-syllable verse of Dyer's "Grongar Hill" fits his respiration better than the octosyllables of Scott, or Tennyson, or Longfellow. A quick-breathing little child will learn to recite verses of two and four syllables, like the story of the couple whose predilection in favor of azotized and non-azotized diet are recorded in our nursery classic, and do it easy, when it would have to catch its breath in the middle of lines of six or seven syllables.

Nothing in poetry or in vocal music is widely popular that is not calculated with strict reference to the respiratory function. All the early ballad poetry shows how instinctively the reciters accommodated their rhythm to their breathing. "Chevy Chace" or "The Babes in the Wood" may be taken as an example for verse. "God Save the King," which has a compass of some half a dozen notes, and takes one expiration, economically used, to each line, may be referred to as the musical illustration.

The unconscious adaptation of voluntary life to the organic rhythm is, perhaps, a more pervading fact than we have been in the habit of considering it. One can hardly doubt that Spenser breathed habitually more slowly than Prior, and that Anacreon had a quicker respiration than Homer. And this difference, which we conjecture from their rhythmical instincts, if our conjecture is true, probably, almost certainly, characterized all their vital movements.

It seems not unlikely that other organic rhythms may be found more or less obscurely hinged at in the voluntary or animal functions. How far is accent suggested by or connected with the movement of the pulse, every stroke of which, if it does not lift the brain, as Bichat taught, sends a shock through its whole substance, and compresses it in its unyielding case? It is worth noting that twenty acts of respiration mean eighty arterial pulsations, and that twenty octosyllabic lines corresponding to these eighty pulsations have exactly eighty accents. Again, there is a singular coincidence between the average pulsations of the arteries and the number of steps taken in a minute, and as we hurry our steps the heart hurries to keep up with them. They sometimes correspond so nearly that one is reminded of the relation between the steam-chest, with its two alternately opening valves, and the piston with its corresponding movements, as we see it in the steam engine. The doctrine of Bichat, referred to above, has been combated on the ground that the closely imprisoned brain could not be lifted; but the forcible impact of the four columns of arterial blood is none the less real in the normal condition than when the brain is seen to be raised through an accidental opening in the skull. So, also, notwithstanding the gradual equalization of the cardiac impulse, this impulse must be felt very extensively throughout the body. We see that it can lift a limb through a considerable space when we happen to sit with one leg crossed over the other. It is by no means impossible that the regular contractions of the heart may have obscure relations with other rhythmical movements more or less exactly synchronous with their own; that our accents and our gestures get their first impulse from the cardiac stroke which they repeat in visible or audible form. In these funeral marches which our hearts are beating we may often keep step to the cardiac systole more nearly than our poet suspected. But these are only suggestions to be considered and tested; the relations of verse to the respiratory rhythm will be easily verified and extended by any one who may care to take the trouble.

## *ANOTHER LITTLE ONE.*

The Boston *Journal* knows of a bright, intelligent little miss, now residing in that city, who is eleven years old and who weighs about sixty pounds, who, when she opened her eyes upon this world, weighed less than one pound and a half. She was the tiniest piece of humanity which we ever heard of. The nurse, in washing and dressing her, used to lay her in the palm of her hand, and the first few days of her life were mostly spent wrapped up in cotton-wool and placed in a basket beside the stove to keep her warm. Her head would go into a small-sized tea-cup.

## BURIED IN THE SNOW.

### *PERILS OF MINING TOWNS IN NEVADA.*

**TWO AVALANCHES FROM THE EASTERN SIDE OF MOUNT DAVIDSON—TWO MEN KILLED—WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A WOMAN AND HER TWO LITTLE CHILDREN.**

*From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Jan. 19.*

About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a huge snow-slide or avalanche came down off of the eastern slope of Mount Davidson, and struck and partly demolished a building on South Howard street, back of the old Hale and Norcross hoisting works, killing two men. At the time of the accident there were four men sleeping in the building. They were Moses Willey, Isaac Jewell, Thomas Champion, and Richard Gluyas. The three men first named were sleeping in the back part of the house—that part facing the mountain—while Gluyas occupied a bed in the front room. About the hour named, Mr. Gluyas was aroused from sleep by a tremendous crash. Leaping from his bed, and not knowing in his first bewildered waking moments what had occurred, he began calling to the men who occupied the rear room. His calls not being answered, he went to the door of their room and found that he was unable to open it. He saw, however, through the splintered partition that the room was full of snow, and comprehending the nature of the accident, he at once obtained the assistance of several persons residing in the neighborhood. An ax was procured, and the partition cut down, when the room was found to be completely filled with snow. The work of digging into this snow—which was very solidly packed into the room—was at once begun, and in a short time a man was heard calling for help. Some rapid work was done for a few minutes, when the man who was calling was reached, and proved to be Thomas Champion. It appears that a piece of the side of the building fell over him in such a way that an open space was left about his head, which furnished him air to breathe. Champion was unhurt, but was quite faint for some time after being taken out. Redoubling their exertions, the men next came to where Jewell and Willey lay buried. Jewell was quite dead, but Willey opened his eyes and gave a gasp or two after being brought out into the open air.

All of the men in the house were Cornishmen. Isaac Jewell was a native of Wellston, Cornwall, England, aged twenty-three years, and unmarried. He came to this place last June, since which time, up to the time of his death, he worked in the Imperial mine. Moses Willey was a native of the same place in Cornwall, was forty years of age, married, and leaves a wife and seven children in the town named above. He, also, arrived here last June, and, we believe, also worked in the Imperial mine. An inquest was held last evening by Coroner Mayer, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered by the jury.

The second avalanche occurred at 10:30 o'clock, and also came from the eastern face of Mount Davidson, at a point opposite the old Savage works. It struck two houses situated on the west side of Howard street, completely demolishing one and making a wreck of the other. The house that was demolished was occupied by William Deeble and wife. Hearing the thunder of the coming slide, Mrs. Deeble ran out through the front door just before the mass of snow struck the building. She escaped being caught by the falling house, but was caught and covered under the snow. The fall of the avalanche was seen and the crash of the wrecked buildings heard by a number of persons in the southern part of the town. While those in the neighborhood ran to the rescue, the fire-bells were sounded to bring a strong force of men to the spot, for it was not known how many persons were buried in the snow. Eagle Engine Company, No. 3, got out their engine, supposing a fire had broken out, but soon hearing what had happened a considerable force of men of the company hastened to the scene of the disaster, leaving their engine standing in the street. Many firemen of other companies were also present. Although completely buried, Mrs. Deeble was soon found and dug out of the snow, quite unhurt. The building was shattered to pieces, and the furniture and other articles it contained were swept a great distance down the hill and left strewing the track of the slide in a demolished condition. Mr. Deeble was found and extricated. He was quite severely injured, having received a heavy blow over the left eye and being otherwise bruised and stunned. He had no bones broken. He was in a very feeble and exhausted condition when rescued. He was placed upon a door, and some pieces of blanket being tied to the door, by which to pull it, he was hauled down to the nearest house on this impromptu sledge, men walking by his side to support him. He was attended by Drs. Collins and Fetterman, and little doubt is entertained of his recovery. Meantime a crowd of men were at work on the other house—that of Frederick Benson, who was absent at Carson City, where he holds the position of janitor at the Capitol building. It was known that Mrs. Benson and her two children were in the building when it was struck by the avalanche, and the excitement in the neighborhood was intense. The eldest of the children is two years of age, while the other is three months old. The whole rear of the building was crushed in, and the mass of snow had plowed through the house to the very front, carrying all of the partitions before it. The babe was first found. It happened to be in a bed which stood in the front end of the house. A portion of a partition had been thrown forward, and had fallen upon the bed and against the front end of the house, close against which the bed was crowded. Under this partition the little one was screened, and was taken out quite unhurt by C. H. Clark and Mr. Dowling.

The search for the mother and elder child now began. Unfortunately no one had thought to bring shovels; therefore it was necessary to send down to the stores in C street before a supply could be obtained, a circumstance which caused considerable delay. It was supposed that the mother and missing child would be found in the front room; therefore the snow was first shoveled out of that part of the wrecked house. Not being found there, as many as could find space set vigorously to work at clearing the snow from the next room. This, too, was finally cleared of the snow with which it was packed, when a vigorous attack was made upon the snow—eight or ten feet in depth—covering the shed kitchen which had stood in the rear of the main building. After a considerable amount of hard work the cooking-stove was reached. As they were carefully at work about this, up came the head of the missing child from under the hearth of the stove, where it would seem it had darted when the first crash came. The little thing gave its head a shake as it emerged, as though to dislodge the snow from its hair, and then stared wildly about. Not a single cry did it utter. Soon it was snatched from its shelter under the stove and held aloft in triumph. Terrific cheers burst from all present when they saw the child and saw it was alive and unhurt. While they were yet cheering, a faint voice was heard, which sounded like some one calling from a great distance. With great difficulty the crowd was quieted, when, by placing their ears close to the snow, the faint cry or moan was again heard. Digging in the direction the sound seemed to come, the mother was at last found, at a distance of about ten feet from where the child was discovered. She was lying under a portion of the roof of the kitchen, which had fallen upon a table, close against the bank formed in digging out the site for the building. The table was crushed down, but the bank held a portion of the roof, and thus created a small cavity, which afforded the woman air and protection from the snow. When taken out she was very weak, but was able to talk. She had no bones broken and was unhurt, save a bruise under one of her eyes. There was a great cheering and rejoicing when it was found that the lady was alive and all right. She was quickly taken to a place of shelter, where she received such attentions as her condition demanded at the hands of a number of sympathetic female friends and neighbors. A crowd of several hundred persons had collected during the search for the missing mother and child—a search which lasted fully three-quarters of an hour—and during the whole time all were intensly excited; so much so, that it was a difficult matter to prevent those present from rushing in and standing upon the mass of snow under which the unfortunates were supposed to lie. The two slides caused the greatest consternation in the neighborhood, and many persons who were occupying houses in dangerous localities left to lodge temporarily in other parts of the city. Pale-faced women were to be seen standing about the doors of nearly all the houses in that part of the city, for it was feared that still another avalanche might fall at any moment.

## *MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.*

In 1849, Mr. James F. Stuart, of Newburyport, Mass., went to San Francisco, Cal., and embarked in business, and was very successful till the great fire of 1852, when he lost everything. He came East, and called a meeting of his creditors, stated his case, and proposed a discharge. The creditors were pleased with his appearance, and not only gave him a full discharge, but furnished him with new stocks of goods. In less than six months he was able to pay off all his old and his new indebtedness. In 1853 he entered into a land speculation which absorbed all his business capital and crippled his resources. He made a full statement to his creditors, and promised if he was ever successful he would pay up all. That time has arrived, and within a short time he has remitted the principal and interest of his indebtedness in gold.

## *DAMAGES ON ACCOUNT OF A DOG.*

A case has just been tried in Cleveland, Ohio, before Homer Strong, Justice of the Peace, in which the plaintiff brought action for damages occasioned by being frightened by a dog owned by defendant. Mary Medlake alleged that in June last she was passing the house of Lorenzo Carter, when his dog rushed at her, barking and growling so fiercely that she supposed he was going to bite. The animal did not harm her, but the fright had a severe effect on her health. She was awarded $25 damages by the jury. The amount sued for was $300.

## *WANTED A BIG FUNERAL.*

A little Jamestown miss, the *Journal* says, scarcely six years old, was recently prostrated with a severe attack of the measles. Although the fact was studiously concealed from her, she seemed to intuitively understand that she was in danger, and in a broken conversation with her father one evening, she remarked, "Do you really think I am going to die, papa?" "I hope not, my child," he returned soothingly. "Well, if I do happen to, I want you to see that I have the handsomest hearse in town for the funeral, the one with the long plumes, you know." The child is now entirely out of danger.

## DRY GOODS.

# LORD & TAYLOR

**Are Selling off their STOCK of SUITS at less than half cost, to make room for their SPRING IMPORTATIONS.**

**REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.**

**BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET.**

### AT KINZEY'S.

CLEARING SALE.

### GREAT REDUCTIONS.

BARGAINS IN LACE GOODS. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN TRIMMINGS. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN SILVERWARE. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN SILKS AND VELVETS. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY. KINZEY.
BARGAINS IN FANCY GOODS. KINZEY.

30,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, new patterns, less than last year's prices, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. yard.
Large lot of wide skirt and flounce Rufflings, 10c. yard.
Lots of white Trimmings and Rufflings, 5c. to 25c. piece.
Remnants of Hamburg cheap Embroidery Trimmings, closing.
Cashes Trimmings, Full 12 yards, 25c. piece.

### GLOVES.

2-button dogskin Gloves,
2-button Castor Gloves,
2-button kid Gloves,
2-button undressed Kids,
3-button Castor Gloves,
3-button dogskin Gloves,
Fine buck Gauntlets,
ALL AT 50c. PAIR.

**PRICES WAY DOWN.**

Lot of Kid Gloves, 25c. pair.
Gentlemen's Driving Gloves closing.
Cloth Gloves closing.
Fine lot of Opera Kids, 50c. pair.
KINZEY'S seamless Kid Gloves, all new shades.
KINZEY'S.
KINZEY'S.

### LACES REDUCED.

Bargains in Yak Laces.
Bargains in real Guipures.
Real thread and Valenciennes Laces.
Wide beaded Laces, 25c. yard.
Applique and Duchess Laces. 10c. yard.
Valenciennes Laces, 2c. yard up.
Fine French Laces, 15c. yard.
English Thread Collars, 25c.
Real Valenciennes Collars, 50c. up.
5,000 imitation Lace Collars closing out at 5c. and 10c. each.
Fine Linen Collars, 1c.
Wide Ruffled Collars, 10c.
Neck Rufflings closing.

***ENTIRE STOCK CLEARING OUT.***

Large lot of Ladies' and Misses' muslin Underwear closing out very low.
French Flowers closing out.
Bargains in Millinery Goods.
Square Silk Handkerchiefs, 31c.
Silk Neck-ties, 5c. to 75c.
KINZEY'S.
KINZEY'S.
Closing out Linen Towels, Napkins; tucked and fancy Muslins, very low.
12,000 yards Tarletan, every color, 12½c. yard.
Lots of Silks, Velvets, and Velveteens closing.
5,000 satin and silk Fans, painted and plain, ivory and gilt sticks, reduced to 25c. each.

### RIBBONS,

**LOWER THAN EVER.**

Cord-edge Ribbons, 1c. to 5c. a yard.
Nos. 12 and 16 Gros Grains, 10c. yard.
Fancy Nos. 12 and 16 Gros Grains, 10c. yard.
Rich Velvet Ribbons, 6c. yard.
Seven-inch Sash Ribbons, 25c. yard.
Wide Satin Ribbons, 6c. yard.
Nos. 4 and 5 Ribbons, 5c. yard.
PRICES WAY DOWN.
Large Bohemian Vases, 25c.
Swiss Carved Goods reduced.
Real Buffalo Combs, 25c.
Extra English Tooth Brushes, 12c.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, 10c.
Soaps, Perfumeries, Powders, &c.
Large Wax Dolls, 10c. to 50c.
KINZEY'S.
KINZEY'S.
NOTION DEPARTMENT.
3,000 dozen 50-yard Machine Silk, Black and Colors, 3c. spool.
6,000 dozen 100-yard Machine Silks, Black and Colors, 5c. spool.
Sewing Silks, 1c. spool.
Button-hole Twist, 6c. dozen.
Linen Floss, 3c. spool.
Good Sewing Cotton, 10c. dozen.
Crochet Cotton, 3c. spool.
Twilled Tapes, 1c. piece.
Crochet Braids, 10c. dozen.
Alpaca Skirt Braids, 3c. piece.
Jet Beads, 3c. bunch.
Lots of Fancy Buttons 2, 3, and 4 dozen on card, at 10c. and 15c. card.
REDUCTION IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
**Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,**
corner 9th st.

## INSTRUCTION.

### Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

**THE WIFE OF A RETIRED BUSINESS** man, a graduate, living on their own farm in an elegant villa, one hour from the City, wishes ten little girls to educate with her own, to whom she will give a mother's care. For full particulars call on CHARLES D. LAKEY, No. 229 Broadway.

**PAINE'S COLLEGES,** NO. 62 BOWERY AND NO. 1,275 BROADWAY.—Students taught Book-keeping, Mathematics, Business Affairs, Foreigners English; backward persons privately advanced. Writing $3 monthly. Ladies department.

**REDUCED PRICES, THIS MONTH ONLY.**—A good, rapid handwriting taught in ten lessons by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed "Penman of America." Apply from 3 to 8 o'clock at No. 1,261 Broadway.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

**COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

**A YOUNG NORTH GERMAN GENTLEMAN,** familiar with teaching German, desires a few pupils in the evening at their residences; terms, $9 a quarter. Address GERMAN, No. 139 West 12th st.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE,** NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

**MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH,** French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY** School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

**HOME INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—FOR Young Ladies and Children. Combining home care and a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF.

**MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,** WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

**ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

**CLAVERACK** College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

**HOME FOR CHILDREN.** ADDRESS HOME, Stratford, Conn.

**PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.**—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

## TEACHERS.

**A REFINED PARISIAN YOUNG LADY** wishes a few pupils to learn French at their residences. Address FRENCH, No. 246 4th av.

**PROFESSOR OF FRENCH LANGUAGE.**—E. JEANRENAUD, No. 278 6th av. Write, or call in evening.

## RESTAURANTS.

**FREDERICK KURTZ'S FIRST-CLASS** family restaurant, of unexceptionable respectability, corner 5th av. and 90th st., opposite Central Park. Game and all delicacies in season; oysters in every style. On Sundays hot joints from 2 to 6 o'clock. Restaurant à la carte at all hours. Lunch counter; rooms for dinner parties; sheds for horses and carriages. Branch establishments, No. 60 Broadway, and No. 23 New st.

## DRY GOODS.

### EHRICHS',

*287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,*
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

### LADIES' UNDERWEAR & CORSETS.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THESE DEPARTMENTS IN QUALITY, STYLE, AND PRICE OF GOODS CANNOT FAIL TO PLEASE ALL. We have just received two cases of our French Percale Hand-sewed and Hand-embroidered Underwear, the finest goods manufactured in France, which we offer at thirty-three per cent. under Broadway prices. A job lot of French Percale Night-dresses, Chemises, Toilet Sacques, and Drawers, all neatly trimmed with hand and Hamburg embroidery, choice, for 99c.; 5,000 real French Coutil Corsets, our own importation, forty-two heavy whalebones, warranted, exquisite shape, at $1 35. Special bargains in Pillow Shams, Infants' Wear, Wrappers, Aprons, Paniers, &c.

### EMBROIDERIES.

**THE LARGEST STOCK EVER EXHIBITED AT ANY RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.**

$50,000 WORTH OF HAMBURG EDGINGS and Insertings, in all the latest designs, at less than EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Elegant Hamburg Edgings, warranted fast edge, at 6c., 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., and 13c. per yard; all bargains.

HAMBURG INSERTINGS at 8c., 10c., 12c., 13c., 15c., 17c., 19c., 21c., 23c., 25c. per yard; all bargains.

All our Embroideries are made on first-class muslins, and all our Edgings are warranted fast edge.

Real Yak and real Guipure Laces at less than cost of importation. Remnants of elegant Beaded Gimps and Trimmings at half cost.

### Extraordinary Bargains

In Hats, Feather Trimming, Garnitures for Dress Trimmings, Hair Ornaments, Tarletans, &c.

### EHRICHS',

*287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,*
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

P. S.—OUR STORE CAN BE VERY CONVENIENTLY REACHED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET CROSS-TOWN CARS.

A. BLUXOME.

### CLOSING OUT SALE

PRIOR TO TAKING STOCK.

LACES, FLOWERS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, &c.

J. A. BLUXOME,
NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Under the St. James.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**THEODORE TILTON**

AGAINST

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Action for Crim. Con., tried in the City Court of Brooklyn. Verbatim report, with Portraits of Francis D. Moulton and others.

First part now ready, price, 50 cents.
McDIVITT, CAMPBELL & CO., Publishers,
No. 111 Nassau st., New-York.

## SHIPPING.

**GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE**
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Change of Schedule—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent.
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

**NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE**
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ........................Thursday, Feb. 4
CITY OF MEXICO ............................Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)...............Thursday, Feb. 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO ............................Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA ...........................Tuesday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

**NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.**

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Feb. 21.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

## STEAM-BOATS.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.**—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON** Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

### ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best.
**$1 60 per Gallon.**
CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheapest. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

### A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN REAL INDIA

### CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

OF EVERY VARIETY, including the RICHEST and CHOICEST DESIGNS in UMRITZER AND DECCA SHAWLS, FILLED CENTRES, ELEGANTLY MARKED. PRICES FIFTY PER CENT. LOWER than those of last year.

### READY-MADE SUITS.

LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, including COSTUMES FROM WORTH and OTHER CELEBRATED PARISIAN MODISTES, at PRICES MUCH LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

BLACK SILK SUITS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, from $50 upward. UNUSUALLY CHEAP.

BLACK ALPACA SUITS, from $10 upward.

SERGE SUITS, from $12 upward.

### MILLINERY.

FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BRIDAL VEILS AND WREATHS, GARNITURE, &c., AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

MOURNING BONNETS ALWAYS ON HAND, AND MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW HOURS.

POINT GAZE, APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES TRIMMING LACES, IN EVERY QUALITY, and a COMPLETE RANGE OF PRICES.

THEY ARE ALSO OFFERING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

### Men's Furnishing Goods,

OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MAKES.
SCARFS, WINDSORS,
AND ALL STYLES IN CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS,
EMBROIDERED AND TUCKED BOSOMS,
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRES,
CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
PERFUMERY, TOILET GOODS, &c.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., MADE TO MEASURE AT SHORT NOTICE.

### Kid Gloves, Cloths, Etc.

500 DOZ. BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, suitable for street and evening wear, 1 Button, $1 per pair; 2 Button, $1 25 per pair.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST QUALITY CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, cut in quantities to suit customers, at PRICES GREATLY BELOW those of last year.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

### A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING ONE OF THE LARGEST COLLECTIONS OF

### Carpets and Carpeting

EVER PRESENTED IN THIS CITY, embracing all the RICHEST AND LATEST NOVELTIES to be found in all parts of the world. PRICES GREATLY BELOW THOSE OF FORMER YEARS.

**Real Axminster, Aubusson, India, Persian, and Berlin**

### CARPETS

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE. UNSURPASSED for VARIETY and EXCELLENCE in design and color. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

FIVE-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS, BEST QUALITY, at $1 75 and $2 per yard.

### English Tapestry Brussels, Only One Dollar and Ten Cents per yd.

### The Latest Novelties

In Upholstery and House-Furnishing Goods,
CONSISTING OF
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS,
PLAIN SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
REPS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
4-4 IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
BLEACHED DAMASKS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c.,
**At Largely Reduced Prices.**

A VISIT OF INSPECTION will satisfy the public of the EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED PURCHASERS. ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

### A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1875, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

### Silks and Dress Goods,

INCLUDING ALL THE NOVELTIES IN DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS, SELECTED SPECIALLY for their retail sales, WITH REFERENCE to their DURABILITY, TEXTURE, &c.

10 CASES PLAIN DRESS SILKS in THE LATEST PARIS COLORINGS. Many ENTIRELY NEW and EXQUISITE TINTS at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

FANCY SILKS, in MEDIUM COLORINGS, suitable for present wear, at 75c. and $1 per yard, well worth $1 and $1 50.

THE BALANCE of THEIR STOCK OF BONNET'S BLACK SILKS at UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

PONSON'S FAMILY CASHMERE, and AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS BRANDS of LYONS BLACK SILKS, at PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

1 CASE OF BLACK AND COLORED SILK GRENADINES, suitable for Evening or Party wear.

THEY WILL ALSO OFFER THEIR PRESENT STOCK OF WINTER

### DRESS FABRICS,

AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES, COMMENCING at 20c. per yard up, for goods cheap at 30 cents.

HEAVY SERGES, at 25c. per yard, recently sold at 30c. and 35c.

POPLINS AND ALPACAS, at 35c. per yard, formerly 45c.

AND A LARGE VARIETY of the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES in DRESS GOODS, suitable for present and Spring wear, AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

### Prints, Percales, Cambrics, &c.,

FROM 8c. PER YARD UPWARD.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

## EXCURSIONS.

**STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS** to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**HARNESS, SADDLERY, AND HORSE** CLOTHING.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest prices.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

**TRUCK AND WAGON FACTORY.**—ONE AND two horse trucks on hand, made in the best manner; orders attended to promptly.
W. WESTERFIELD, No. 177 Prince st.

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THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

**No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,**

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT,** consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WINCHESTER HOUSE,** EUROPEAN PLAN, corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.; prices reduced.

**$5 TO $6 PER WEEK.**—GOOD BOARD, with pleasant rooms; single rooms $6, ladies, $4, with every home comfort; parlor with free use of piano; hot and cold water, baths, &c.; English family. No. 353 West 35th st.

**ONE PARLOR FLOOR,** NEWLY FITTED UP, with private table; house and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged. No. 67 West 38th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**NO. 57 WEST 24TH ST.,** NEAR FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—A handsomely-furnished room on second floor to let, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

**NO. 107 WEST 38TH ST.**—TO LET, WITH board, newly furnished parlor and bedroom; large closets, grate fire, table first class; for gentleman and wife; terms very moderate.

**NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.,** NEAR GRAND HOTEL.—English-basement house; reception and adjoining room or suite of three rooms, also large upper room, without board; references.

**FORTY-FIFTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.**—LARGE and newly furnished room, with sunny exposure, will be rented with board. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

**NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH** and Madison avs., elegantly furnished room on first floor, with every convenience, to let without board to gentleman; references.

**FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH** sts.—A desirable suite of spacious apartments on parlorfloor, with private table, on moderate terms, at No. 45 5th av.

**NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS** TO LET, with board; house first-class; location pleasant; neighborhood unexceptionable, and terms not unreasonable. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

**NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.,** FOUR DOORS OFF Broadway.—A private family will let an elegant suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also other room.

**NO. 90 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.**—Back parlor or third floor; southern exposure; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties; references.

**FIFTH AV., No. 208.**—PARLOR AND BEDroom, bath, closet, &c.; room for gentleman; board and house first class; table board for two.
JOHN P. WORSFELL.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.**—Handsome apartments en suite, with all conveniences, to let at moderate prices, with private table only; references exchanged.

**A SMALL FAMILY WILL RENT A HAND**somely-furnished room, with alcove, second floor, for $30 per week, including grate fire. No. 138 East 61st st.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A** large front room, furnished, with or without board; references given and required. Apply at No. 178 2d av.

**NO. 385 5TH AV.**

Miss Bushnell has now ready a parlor floor, private table; references exchanged.

**NO. 63 PARK AV.**

A very desirable front room to let, with board; also, nice room for a gentleman; references exchanged.

**NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.**

Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with board; central location; references exchanged.

**TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.**—Sunny hall room on fourth floor, with board, or a large front room on same floor; highest reference.

**NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.**—TWO LARGE ROOMS, or one large front and hall room adjoining; superior board; references exchanged.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 341.**—MRS. SEAVER HAS A suite of apartments, unexpectedly vacated, which will be rented with private table or without board.

**CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO RENT** on second floor, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

**NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST.,** BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.**—FRONT rooms on third floor; newly furnished; with or without board.

**A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM,** SUITABLE for gentlemen, to let. No. 89 Macdougal st.

**NO. 312 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.**—A FEW nicely furnished rooms at moderate prices.

## BOARD WANTED.

**BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN,** A COMFORTable room, with board; location east side, between 14th and 34th streets. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address L. E. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM,** WITHOUT board, wanted by a single gentleman, above 14th st., in a private family. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

## HOTELS.

**TYLER HOUSE.**—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st.; good rooms from $3 per week up.

## LECTURES.

**HON. DANIEL DOUGHERTY**
will LECTURE at the
CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES,
Madison av. and 45th st.,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1,
On the much agitated subject,
THE STAGE.
Tickets at the doors.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STREETS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

**PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS** REQUIRED for the pupils and others of the Nautical School under the charge of the Board of Education.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the said Nautical School with beef, pork, flour, potatoes, bread, &c., to be delivered on board the ship St. Mary's, now lying at the pier, foot of East 23d st., or at such other place in the Port of New-York as may be hereafter occupied by said ship, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be required and designated.

Two approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required from each contractor, and the committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests.

The articles will be inspected by an officer of the school.

For details apply to the Superintendent of the School, on board the ship St. Mary's, foot of East 23d st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

DAVID WETMORE,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
WM. DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
Committee on Nautical School.
LAW. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
JAN. 19, 1875.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING** ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.—Proposals for furnishing 5,000 barrels of fresh burnt English Portland Cement, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.
For full information, see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

**SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING** REpairs to Steam Dredge No. 2, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, 11th February, 1875.
For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**—ON THURSDAY, JAN. 28, IN 17TH ST., near Stuyvesant square, a BRACELET, containing a child's miniature in the clasp. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 237 East 17th st.

**FOUND CAST ASHORE AT PLEASANT** Valley, Bergen County, N. J., lot of pine timber; logs marked. Owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to R. M. BENT, No. 208 8th av.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF** marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE CHARITY BALL**
(The Twentieth)
Will take place at the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY EVENING, 4th February.
Tickets, $5 each, may be obtained of the following
MANAGERS:

Mrs. Thomas Avery,
Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall,
Mrs. H. Averell,
Mrs. Abecasis,
Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton,
Mrs. J. Lloyd Abbot,
Mrs. Loring Andrews,
Mrs. D. B. Allen,
Mrs. T. Burnett Baldwin,
Mrs. Townsend Burden,
Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Jr.
Mrs. James Benkard,
Mrs. Charles B. Berryman,
Mrs. Christian Bors,
Mrs. N. Beckwith,
Mrs. Henry L. Burnett,
Mrs. J. V. B. Bleecker,
Mrs. John Bigelow,
Mrs. Horace Brooks,
Mrs. Williamson Bacon,
Mrs. C. Barrett,
Mrs. Eugene Bogert,
Mrs. George F. Betts,
Mrs. Ashbel H. Barney,
Mrs. C. P. Burdett,
Mrs. A. Bierstadt,
Mrs. William T. Blodgett,
Mrs. John G. Barnard,
Mrs. Edward Clark,
Mrs. William Chamberlain,
Mrs. Robert L. Cutting,
Mrs. A. B. Cornell,
Mrs. Alfred Clark,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,
Mrs. Charles F. Chickering,
Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger
Mrs. Luther C. Clark,
Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp,
Mrs. F. B. Corlies,
Mrs. Charles Davidson,
Mrs. Clarence E. Day,
Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan,
Mrs. Cornelius DuBois,
Mrs. William B. Dinsmore,
Mrs. W. G. Davies,
Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew,
Mrs. Otto Donner,
Mrs. A. J. De Neufville,
Mrs. R. O. Doremus,
Mrs. L. Del Monte,
Mrs. Daniel Elliot,
Mrs. John W. Ehninger,
Mrs. John W. Ellis,
Mrs. Richard S. Ely,
Mrs. A. French,
Mrs. W. A. Fraser,
Mrs. Edmund M. Felt,
Mrs. James C. Fargo,
Mrs. Fremont,
Mrs. Charles H. Fellows,
Mrs. Frederick Gilbert,
Mrs. Shepard Gandy,
Mrs. Wm. T. Gainer,
Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee,
Mrs. Arthur Gilman,
Mrs. C. S. Groot,
Mrs. Archibald Gracie,
Mrs. James W. Gerard,
Mrs. Wm. T. Hamilton,
Mrs. Louis P. Henop,
Mrs. Daniel T. Hoag,
Mrs. A. G. Heminway,
Mrs. Thomas Hicks,
Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock,
Miss Rachel Hunter,
Mrs. R. W. Howes,
Mrs. Henry A. Hurlbut, Jr.,
Mrs. John Hoey,
Mrs. W. M. Hegeman,
Mrs. Alex. W. Harvey,
Mrs. Burton N. Harrison,
Mrs. James Aug. Hamilton,
Mrs. George Hoffman,
Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt,
Mrs. Morris H. Henry,
Mrs. John Hay,
Mrs. A. McLane Hamilton,
Mrs. L. S. Hargous,
Mrs. Charles R. Henderson,
Mrs. Charles H. Isham,
Mrs. Adrian Iselin,
Mrs. Samuel Irvin,
Mrs. Woolsey Johnson,
Mrs. J. D. Jones,
Mrs. John C. Jay, Jr.,
Mrs. Wm. P. Jaffray,
Mrs. John P. Jackson,
Mrs. Edmund Knower,
Mrs. James P. Kernochan,
Mrs. Samuel Keyser,
Mrs. John A. King,
Mrs. John Kohlsaat,
Mrs. Pierre Lorillard,
Mrs. Edward Lambert,
Mrs. Edwin Ludlow,
Mrs. Woodbury Langdon,
Mrs. Abram R. Lawrence,
Mrs. Eugene A. Livingston,
Mrs. Edward Leavitt,
Mrs. A. Loflin,
Mrs. Wm. P. Lee,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris,
Mrs. John McGinnis,
Mrs. W. R. Mowe,
Mrs. Luther R. Marsh,
Mrs. Henri Milletta,
Mrs. McCoskey,
Mrs. Eugene McLean,
Mrs. Joseph Marie,
Mrs. F. H. Macy,
Mrs. William R. Morgan,
Mrs. Chauncey McKeever,
Mrs. A. Minturn Mitchell,
Mrs. Wm. De F. Manice,
Mrs. Charles W. McCune,
Mrs. William Milton,
Mrs. J. Betts Metcalf,
Mrs. Thomas Murphy,
Mrs. Edmund H. Miller,
Mrs. John R. Marshall,
Mrs. L. P. Morton,
Mrs. Gouverneur Morris,
Mrs. Abner Mellen, Jr.,
Mrs. W. B. Neftel,
Mrs. Henry Nevins,
Mrs. Henry L. Nicholas,
Mrs. Frederic Neilson,
Mrs. William H. Osgood,
Mrs. C. V. B. Ostrander,
Mrs. James Otis,
Mrs. George Ogden,
Mrs. C. L. Perkins,
Mrs. Frederick L. Pierson,
Mrs. Richard Pell,
Mrs. Henry J. Purton,
Mrs. Arthur Parsons,
Mrs. Minturn Post,
Mrs. Benjamin S. Phelps,
Mrs. Robert Remsen,
Mrs. George B. Robinson,
Mrs. W. G. Ray,
Mrs. John Riley,
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed,
Mrs. V. K. Stevenson,
Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant
Mrs. George H. Sharpe,
Mrs. Wallace Shillito,
Mrs. Henry W. Smith,
Mrs. Steward Slosson,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Barritt Shepard,
Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan,
Mrs. George S. Schieffelin,
Mrs. Caleb W. Sanford,
Mrs. Francis Skiddy,
Mrs. Clarence A. Seward,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. A. F. Sterling,
Mrs. J. L. Sutherland,
Mrs. Henry Salisbury,
Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins,
Mrs. Paran Stevens,
Mrs. T. M. Schley, Jr.,
Mrs. Alexander H. Sibley,
Mrs. Douglas Taylor,
Mrs. James S. Thayer,
Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. L. Turnure,
Mrs. William P. Talboys,
Mrs. E. N. Tailer,
Mrs. Frederick D. Tappan,
Mrs. E. G. Tinker,
Mrs. James E. Tolfree,
Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend,
Mrs. James Thomson,
Mrs. Moses Taylor,
Mrs. William Tilden,
Mrs. Aaron J. Vanderpoel,
Mrs. S. De Visser,
Mrs. L. Von Hoffman,
Mrs. Emil Von Destinon,
Mrs. David Van Ostrand,
Mrs. Montaigne Ward,
Mrs. Mary C. Whitney,
Mrs. J. L. Wallack,
Mrs. William H. Wells,
Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. George Henry Warren,
Mrs. Samuel Wetmore,
Mrs. Arthur Lee Willing,
Mrs. George Cabot Ward,
Mrs. B. A. Willis,
Mrs. Elisha Ward,
Mrs. Charles Walsh, Jr.,
Mrs. James Grant Wilson,
Mrs. William H. Webb,
Mrs. Charles Wadsworth,
Mrs. F. Work,
Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin,
Mrs. Charles Wolcott,
Mrs. Yznaga Del Valle,
Mrs. David H. Vinton.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur,
Mr. Abecasis,
Mr. John Alexandre,
Mr. Wm. H. Appleton,
Hon. August Belmont,
Mr. Lansdale Boardman,
Mr. C. F. Blake,
Mr. Horace Barry,
Mr. Clark Bell,
Mr. J. Muhlenburg Bailey,
Mr. George H. Bend,
Mr. J. M. Bundy,
Mr. Frederic Bronson,
Mr. Paul Bajnotti,
Mr. James Bleecker,
Dr. A. Bissell,
Hon. John R. Brady,
Mr. Miles Beach,
Mr. Juan Barcelo,
Mr. D. W. Bishop,
Mr. Waldemar Bodisco,
Mr. N. D. Bangs,
Mr. James G. Bennett,
Mr. Henry Bergh,
Mr. John Benjamin,
Mr. Leon Berthelot,
Col. Schuyler Crosby,
Mr. Israel Corse,
Mr. Samuel Chase Coale,
Mr. W. H. Colhoun,
Mr. William Cutting,
Mr. Henry Clews,
Mr. H. G. Chapman,
Mr. Walter Clarkson,
Mr. Samuel Craig,
Dr Thomas Cottman,
Mr. William F. Corne,
Mr. Joseph H. Choate,
Mr. G. W. Cotterill,
Mr. J. C. Carter,
Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin,
Mr. H. B. Crosby,
Mr. Horace B. Claflin,
Mr. J. W. Clendenin,
Mr. Alfred Conklin,
Mr. J. G. Coster,
Mr. Aug. W. Clason,
Mr. Le Grand B. Cannon,
Mr. Meredith Devereux,
Major Gen. John A. Dix,
Mr. William P. Douglas,
Dr. Richard H. Derby,
Mr. Cornelius DuBois, Jr.,
Mr. Edward Delafield, Jr.,
Mr. Maturin L. Delafield,
Mr. John Jay DuBois,
Hon. Noah Davis,
Mr. Henry P. Delafield,
Mr. Charles A. Dana,
Mr. C. DuVivier,
Mr. Henry Egleston,
Mr. Cadwallader Evans,
Mr. Hugo O. Fritsch,
Mr. Samuel Fales,
Mr. Henry Fitzhugh,
Mr. Josiah M. Fiske,
Hon. E. L. Fancher,
Mr. Charles L. Frost,
Mr. J. P. Giraud Foster,
Mr. R. Ludlow Fowler,
Mr. J. C. Gray,
Mr. Frederick Goodridge,
Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Mr. Martin E. Greene,
Mr. Andrew H. Green,
Mr. Joseph A. Garguilo,
Mr. Theodore K. Gibbs,
Mr. Suydam Grant,
Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry,
Mr. J. H. Goodsell,
Mr. Parke Godwin,
Mr. E. L. Godkin,
Mr. W. H. Gunther, Jr.,
Mr. H. B. Gibbons,
Mr. James B. Grosvenor,
Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer,
Hon. Hugh J. Hastings,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Mr. G. G. Howland,
Mr. William M. Hoes,
Mr. W. A. Haines, Jr.,
Mr. John H. Hall,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Mr. Wilson G. Hunt,
Dr. J. J. Hull,
Gen. Hancock,
Hon. John K. Hackett,
Mr. George H. B. Hill,
Hon. Thomas Hillhouse,
Mr. Harry E. Hoy,
Mr. George G. Haven,
Mr. Samuel S. Howland,
Dr. David Haight,
Mr. W. H. Hurlbut,
Mr. Thomas Quincy Hill,
Gen. Rufus Ingalls,
Mr. Richard Irvin, Jr.,
Dr. W. W. Jones,
Mr. C. H. Jacquelin,
Mr. H. A. Johnson,
Mr. Louis J. Jennings,
Mr. E. R. Johnes,
Mr. McKendree W. Jones,
Mr. Lawrence Jerome,
Gen. Kiddoo,
Mr. Charles W. Kohlsaat,
Mr. William Krebs,
Mr. D. Kingsland,
Mr. George G. Kellogg,
Mr. Herman Kobbe,
Mr. Alexander Koch,
Mr. Oliver King,
Mr. Murray Livingston,
Mr. John A. Lowery,
Mr. Woodbury Langdon,
Mr. Arthur Leary,
Mr. Ferdinand de Luca,
Mr. Edward Lukemeyer,
Mr. D. Bradley Lee,
Mr. Guillaume Lowndes,
Mr. Louis Lorillard,
Dr. T. M. Markoe,
Mr. James Morgan,
Mr. Abram Mills,
Mr. Wm. F. Morgan,
Mr. Sylvanus J. Macy,
Mr. Wm. K. McClees,
Mr. Wm. H. Morrell,
Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre,
Mr. George W. McCullum,
Dr. J. W. McLean,
Mr. Theodore Moss,
Mr. Norman T. Melliss,
Mr. Manton Marble,
Mr. Ridgeway Moore,
Mr. Pierre Marie,
Mr. Geo. W. Matsell,
Mr. J. N. De Navarro,
Mr. G. Natorp,
Mr. Thomas Nast,
Mr. S. Edward Nash,
Hon. William Orton,
Mr. R. Ludlow Ogden,
Mr. Cruger Oakley,
Mr. John Pyne,
Gen. E. Prince,
Mr. Edwin Post,
Hon. Clarkson N. Potter,
Mr. Arthur Peabody,
Mr. Thomas Pearsall,
Mr. Whitney Phoenix,
Mr. Wm. I. Peake,
Mr. Louis Ponvert,
Mr. James V. Parker,
Mr. Chas. Harris Phelps,
Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Admiral Rowan,
Dr. Johannes Roesing,
Col. Reed,
Hon. R. B. Roosevelt,
Dr. J. B. Reynolds,
Mr. Whitelaw Reed,
Mr. Frederick Richardson,
Mr. T. Scott Stewart,
Mr. E. Delafield Smith,
Mr. Jesse Seligman,
Mr. Charles Sewall,
Mr. Richard Schell,
Mr. H. Erskine Smith,
Mr. Isaac Sherman,
Mr. A. T. Stewart,
Dr. Marion Sims,
Mr. Chas. M. Schieffelin,
Mr. Wm. Soutter,
Mr. Alfred Schlesinger,
Mr. Wright Sanford,
Hon. Aug. Schell,
Hon. Henry A. Smythe,
Mr. Gardiner S. Spofford,
Mr. E. W. Stoughton,
Mr. Chas. E. Strong,
Mr. Aug. F. Smith,
Mr. Charles B. Stoughton,
Mr. Alexander Taylor, Jr.,
Mr. Jacob R. Telfair,
Mr. Winthrop Thorn,
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Mr. C. Toron,
Mr. Montgomery H. Throop,
Mr. H. De Uriarte,
Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel,
Gen. Francis L. Vinton,
Mr. T. Van Rensselaer,
Mr. Jules Vatable,
Mr. Albert Van Wagner,
Mr. William Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. Henry Vail, Jr.,
Hon. William H. Wickham,
Hon. John E. Ward,
Dr. L. De Forest Woodruff,
Mr. John Whipple,
Mr. Theodorus Woolsey,
Dr. Gustavus Winston,
Dr. J. P. White,
Dr. Walker,
Mr. Louis Wright,
Mr. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mr. Edward Willing,
Mr. Sidney Webster,
Mr. John J. Wendel, Jr.,
Mr. Cor. Du Bois Wagstaff,
Mr. Charles C. Waite,
Col. Alfred Wagstaff.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** MRS. ROUSBY.

REAPPEARANCE AND LAST WEEK OF Mrs. ROUSBY.

Mrs. ROUSBY having entirely recovered from her recent illness, will appear EVERY EVENING, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE this week.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, last appearances of Mrs. ROUSBY as The Lady Elizabeth, in Tom Taylor's successful historical play, 'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, first production this season of Shakespeare's brilliant comedy, AS YOU LIKE IT.

Mrs. ROUSBY (first time) as Rosalind, supported by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE and a full Dramatic Company.

FRIDAY, first and only BENEFIT of Mrs. ROUSBY, and her LAST NIGHT BUT ONE in New-York.

SATURDAY at 1:30, Farewell ROUSBY MATINEE.

MONDAY, Feb. 8, for one week only, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERQ in THE NEW MAGDALEN.

**THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.**—SECOND week of Popular Parlor Concerts at No. 37 Union square, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, this week. Other evenings church engagements in different parts of the City. Choice programme.

**CUBANS! READ THIS WEEK'S ARCADIAN.**

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

### BOKER'S BITTERS.

**Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.**

## AUCTION SALES.

**AUCTION NOTICE.**—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at their auction-room, No. 132 Church st., on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 10:30 o'clock, the stock of Hosiery and Dry Goods belonging to the estate of Messrs. HELLER BROS.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
By order of BERNARD MAGUIRE, Deputy Sheriff.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1875.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WEEK OF NOVELTY AND EXCITEMENT.**

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME CRYSTALIZING INTO THE GRANDEST CONCEPTION OF HUMAN INTELLECT.

THE GREAT SHOWMAN THE MORAL AND INSTRUCTIVE COLOSSUS OF THE WORLD.

GREETED BY DELIGHTED THOUSANDS.
DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY DAY
AND
NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT NIGHT

RACE-COURSE IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, UPON WHICH ARE WITNESSED THE FAMOUS TROTTING HORSES OF NEW-YORK EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHT.

*From the New-York Herald.*

Trotting at the Hippodrome is more popular than the graphic pictures of "Life on the Plains." The vast building was crowded last night by persons desirous of witnessing this truly American sport.

LADIES' MATINEE TROT ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. MILE HEATS, BEST TWO IN THREE, UNDER SADDLE.

The above novel feature of Female Equestrianism will be introduced for the first time in New-York. It will be a genuine contest between the most accomplished riders, with horses well known upon the American turf.

THE FAT MEN OF AMERICA,
THE FAT MEN OF AMERICA,
IN
CONGRESS ASSEMBLED!

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS, FEB. 3 AND 4, RACING EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND TRIAL
OF SPEED AND ENDURANCE BY THE HEAVY WEIGHTS OF NEW-YORK.
THE FAT OF THE LAND IN A FOOT RACE!
ADIPOSE AGILITY ILLUSTRATED!

Open to all weighing from 250 pounds to 300 pounds, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 3; THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb. 4, open to all weighing 300 pounds and upward.

NOTE TO THE PUBLIC.—Bear in mind that the brilliant pageants, supereminent in their glittering splendor; the exciting races, thrilling in their realism; the dashing equestrian exhibitions; the marvelous illustrations of strength, dexterity, and endurance; the largest and most complete zoological collection in the world, embracing over 600 rare and valuable specimens of the animal kingdom, together with the many other special features pertaining only to unrivaled facilities of this vast establishment, can be witnessed day and night.

ADMISSION HALF PRICE.
Which includes access to every Department.
ADMISSION HALF PRICE.

GENERAL ADMISSION TO ALL, THIRTY CENTS. Fifty cents, Children under ten, 25 cents, secures orchestra opera chairs one week in advance.

**THE AMERICAN DRAMA.**
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

**STEINWAY HALL.** JUBILEE SINGERS!

INDORSED by PRESS and PUBLIC of AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, AT 8,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE
UNRIVALED JUBILEE SINGERS;
Of FISK UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.,
SINCE THEIR RETURN FROM ENGLAND,
Where they achieved a most brilliant and
UNPRECEDENTED SERIES OF SUCCESSES,
RECEIVING THE HIGHEST INDORSEMENTS of the PRESS and PUBLIC
Throughout the principal cities of England.

* * * * *

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME, which will surpass in attractiveness those which were so universally popular at these concerts.

* * * * *

FIRST GRAND CONCERT MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, IN AID OF A $100,000 FUND.

To further enlarge the facilities, and to lay the foundation of permanent endowment for Fisk University.

**Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.**

* * *

Can now be obtained at Steinway Hall and the American Missionary Association, No. 56 Reade st.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**

Mr. C. D. HESS..........................................Director

SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT SEANCE OF GRAND OPERA BY THE KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1,
MARTHA.
MISS KELLOGG, MISS ADDIE RANDALL, Messrs. CARLETON, WHITE, CAYLA, and MAAS in the cast.

TUESDAY, ERNANI—VAN ZANDT, CASTLE, CARLETON, PEAKES, &c.

WEDNESDAY, MIGNON—KELLOGG and full cast.

THURSDAY, BROOKLYN, BOHEMIAN GIRL—VAN ZANDT, &c.
FRIDAY, NEW-YORK, KELLOGG IN BOHEMIAN GIRL.

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Secure seats at No. 701 Broadway, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

In preparation, Balfe's posthumous opera, the TALISMAN, upon an extensive scale.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's,
WILL INITIATE, under the direction of Messrs. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, MAX MARETZEK, and AUGUST ARNOLD, a series of Classical Concerts of the highest order, representing in chamber music what the New-York Philharmonic Society interprets in orchestral music.

THESE CONCERTS are inaugurated by the New-York Conservatory, not only to cultivate and elevate the taste of its pupils but also to supply to the public generally a series of entertainments perfect in every detail in the interpretation of chamber music.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL TALENT which the country affords has been secured, in order to make these concerts unparalleled by anything of the kind heretofore attempted.

Misses HOFFMANN, RANDALL, PORTER, PRESTON, and HEIDENBAUM, advanced pupils of the Conservatory, will take part in this concert.

THE FIRST entertainment will be given at STEINWAY HALL, Wednesday Evening, Feb. 10.

TICKETS at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th st.

**ESSENCE OF CONGRESS.**
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

**STEINWAY HALL.** THEO. THOMAS.
**THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.**
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 4, AT TWO.
**FULL AFTERNOON PUBLIC REHEARSAL.**
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
**FOURTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.**
SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Messrs. S. E. JACOBSOHN and R. ARNOLD, Solo Violin.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Admission to Symphony Concert, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Tickets for both the Public Rehearsal and Concert can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.** WOOD'S.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.
ONE WEEK ONLY
of the popular actor and author,
ALBERT W. AIKEN,
who will appear
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday matinee, in
THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and Saturday matinée, in THE ACE OF SPADES.
Matinées Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday:
THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.
LOUIS ALDRICH, A. H. SHELDON, SOPHIE MILES, T. L. CONNER, THERESE WARD, NELLIE SANDFORD.
REDUCTION OF PRICES TO ALL MATINEES.
ADMISSION..................................................25 cents
CHILDREN UNDER THIRTEEN YEARS.........15 cents
PARQUET AND DRESS CIRCLE....................35 cents
ORCHESTRA AND BALCONY.........................50 cents

**MACCABE.** ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

Every evening at 8; matinée Saturday at 2.
In the Sparkling Monologue Entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE!
or an Elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE
has achieved a much greater success than any other artist who has attempted nightly to entertain an audience, having by his own unassisted efforts been enabled to continue the same round of characters for the past twelve weeks without change or interruption, and on every occasion to draw forth the flattering and tumultuous approbation of the largest number of spectators ever drawn together by a single performer.
Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.** NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......................................Manager
A REGIMENT OF STARS ADDED.
S. S. Purdy, Mr. John Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Engel, La Gabrielle.
The new and beautiful burlesque,
THE SHOCK-RAUN, Reconstructed.
Sol Smith Russell, John Hart, Miss Alice Harrison, Courtright and Gilbert, Wm. Scallan, 26 comedians.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

**BOWERY,**
MONDAY,
Engagement of J. B. STUDLEY,
And Production of the great Dramatization of the Family Story Paper, entitled the
ROGUES OF NEW-YORK.
Also, H. A. Allen, in the pantomime of the
FOUR LOVERS.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,**
AND THE BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE,
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.,
The Fairy Pantomime "CENTENNIAL,"
1776 AND 1876. AS YOU WERE, AND AS YOU ARE.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

**IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEAD?**
CARTOON.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

**DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c.,** FOR SALE and hire. Broadway tailors' misfits at half value. SHEA, the Clothier, No. 434 Broome st., near Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**
28th st. and Broadway.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

WOMEN OF THE DAY.

A GREAT SUCCESS!! THE TALK OF THE TOWN!!

The *Times* says: "Mr. Daly's superb theatre has been nightly filled to excess since the production of WOMEN OF THE DAY."

The *Herald* says: "So great is the success of the WOMEN OF THE DAY that Mr. Daly has been compelled to defer the production of all other novelties."

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN SEATS LAST EVENING.

The *Evening Post* says: "We advise any of our fellow-beings who are suffering in mind, body, or estate to go forthwith to the Fifth Avenue Theatre and enliven their melancholy by seeing WOMEN OF THE DAY."

The *Graphic* says: "WOMEN OF THE DAY has caught the fancy of the town, and the theatre is crowded with fashionable throngs, eager to enjoy the hearty laughter and witness the resplendent beauties in the comedy."

WOMEN OF THE DAY

RECEIVED WITH ROAR UPON ROAR OF LAUGHTER.

All the favorites of the Fifth Avenue company in the cast, including
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Miss SARA JEWETT,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT,
Miss ANNIE GRAHAM,
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,
Miss NINA VARIAN,
Miss JEAN BURNSIDE,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEORGE PARKES,
Mr. LOUIS JAMES,
Mr. D. WHITING,
Mr. OWEN FAWCETT,
Mr. F. CHAPMAN.

THE MATINEES OVERFLOW WITH THE YOUTH, BEAUTY, AND FASHION OF NEW-YORK.

Every night at 8. Saturday matinée at 1:30.

Mr. DALY has to announce that in view of the GREAT SUCCESS of the above comedy, ALL NOVELTIES ARE POSTPONED for the present, including a STIRRING PARISIAN SENSATION, which has been many months in preparation, and also A GREAT COMIC NOVELTY, the production of which has been deferred by the success of
WOMEN OF THE DAY.

*** SEATS MAY BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**LIFE OF U. S. GRANT.**
CARTOON.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

**"GIROFLE-GIROFLA" AT THE PARK THEATRE.**

FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, THURSDAY, FEB. 4,
AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION
and expense of thousands of dollars, with an
ECLIPSING SPLENDOR OF MISE EN SCENE.

In order to properly present Lecoq's crowning triumph and the sensation of sixty leading European cities, the spectacular opera bouffe "GIROFLE-GIROFLA," on THURSDAY, the management find it necessary to close the theatre Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday for dress rehearsals. The work is at the same time a comedy, a spectacle, and an opera bouffe, and requires elaborate preparation.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MOORISH SCENERY,
By Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin.
NUMEROUS ELEGANT COSTUMES SPECIALLY IMPORTED. APPROPRIATE PROPERTIES PURPOSELY MANUFACTURED. Mlle. CORALIE GEOFFROY, from the Folies Dramatique, Paris, and the Royal opera houses of Cairo and St. Petersburg, will make her American debut in the title-roles, associated with
Mlle. MINELLI..........as..........MARASQUIN
Mlle. KIPP..........as..........AURORE
Mlle. DOREL..........as..........PEDRO
Mlle. VANDAME..........as..........PAQUITA
M. DUPLAN..........as..........BOLERO
M. DE QUERCEY..........as..........MOURZOUK
M. VALTER..........as..........LE CHEF DES PIRATES
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN. MATINEE SATURDAY.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
FORTY-FOURTH TO FIFTY-FIRST TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, J. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SEEN UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6, EIGHTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE**—THE BEST SEATS FOR THE OPERA, IN FRONT BALCONY AND PARQUET; also BARNUM'S AND ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT "TYSON'S" NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
TWELFTH WEEK
of the engagement of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
78TH TO 85TH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

**GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.**
GREAT MASQUERADE BALL.
At the Academy of Music,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1875.

Tickets, at the price of $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, can be had under the usual restrictions from the following gentlemen:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
EMIL UNGER, No. 50 Park place.
TH. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
HERM. UHL, New-York *Staats-Zeitung*.
SIG. KAUFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
I. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
A. BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
W. RASMUS, No. 2 Exchange place.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEO. NEMBACH, No. 25 East 14th st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
J. WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
A. NATHUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
Boxes sold by L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.

**TRINCULO ON ENGLISH OPERA.**
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.** HENRY V.

JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that THE THEATRE WILL BE CLOSED THIS WEEK, for the purpose of affording requisite free use of the stage, night and day, for company rehearsals, the adjustment of the scenery and mechanism, and the drilling of the enormous supernumerary force of the grand Shakespearean pageant,
HENRY V.,
which will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS begins on TUESDAY MORNING next, at 8 o'clock, and will be continued every day from that hour until 9 P. M.

**NEW MASONIC TEMPLE,**
Corner 23d st. and 6th av., opposite Booth's Theatre.
OPENING OF THE GRAND HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, and WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!
By the original ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS,
THEIR LAST APPEARANCE!
Reserved seats at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

**SECRETARY FISH AND HIS SON-IN-LAW.**
A FISHY TAIL.
SEE THE ARCADIAN.

**STEINWAY HALL.** DE CORDOVA.

### Mr. De Cordova

will deliver his new humorous lecture on
BUMBERLY & CO.,
TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 8 P. M.
Admission, 75 cents. With seat, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

**BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,** 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

**THE SHAUGRAUN WALTZ,**
By Thomas Baker, with portraits of either Mr. Boucicault, Miss Lewis, Miss Ione Burke, Mr. Montague, or Mr. Beckett. Price, 60 cents. Copies mailed.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

## MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
**NO. 8 UNION SQUARE,** (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

**A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE** pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

## ORGANS.

### Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,

**Unapproached** in capacity and elegance. WINNERS of three highest Medals and Diploma of Honor at VIENNA 1873, Paris 1867; and at *Industrial Exhibitions in America always.* NEW STYLES, with most important improvement ever made. Piano-Harp Cabinet Organs ($200), a NEW and EXQUISITE COMBINATION of these instruments. NEW COMBINATION and SOLO STOPS. Etagere Organs ($175), very rich. New Terms of Easy Payments. RENT PAID THREE YEARS BUYS AN ORGAN. Catalogues free. Warerooms, No. 25 Union square.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## *RAPID TRANSIT.*

### FURTHER CONSULTATION ON THE SUBJECT—VIEWS ON THE DIFFERENT METHODS PROPOSED—THE REPORT OF THE CIVIL ENGINEERS' COMMITTEE.

The people are fully alive to the importance of the movement for obtaining rapid transit in this City which was first announced in THE TIMES of the 18th inst. From that day to the present moment every step taken toward the raising of the needed capital has been watched with peculiar interest, not only by real-estate owners and capitalists, but also by the working men who are obliged daily to make long journeys to and from their labors. This class of people look hopefully on and wait for the first tangible signs of ultimate success. Indeed, the subject is so important now that it is discussed everywhere, and the new movement commends itself to all. Much is expected from the meeting to take place to-morrow in the Chamber of Commerce at noon; and from the generally expressed sentiment it may be inferred that the lowly as well as the wealthy would be quite willing to contribute to the proposed fund. Yesterday, however, there was not much done in the matter outside of discussion, as the committee had not been appointed and the result of to-morrow's meeting was waited for. Many real-estate owners were visited by Mr. Drake in relation to the project, and they—among them being one or two of the largest property-holders in this City—favorably regarded it, and signified their willingness to contribute generously to the fund when the subscription lists were regularly opened. They declared themselves anxious to hold out solid inducements to the furtherance of any beneficial rapid-transit plan, and to that end they were confident the present movement was tending. Speaking of the meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Drake said he wished the call to be understood as inviting every man who had any interest in the City's welfare, regardless of class, as the movement was one in which the entire public was concerned.

Mr. F. Thurber, who was visited in relation to the matter by a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that he considered the movement the most practical ever started since the agitation of quick transit first began. He had no special preference among the schemes suggested from time to time, but, of course, as a member of the Cheap Transportation Committee, he felt the necessity of some relief in that direction. Still, he would not say whether marginal roads girding the Island, or a portion of it, or railways running through its centre, would best fulfill the requirements of New-York. Mr. Thurber discussed the advantages of each of these schemes, rather favoring the former as the most likely to accommodate the greatest number of citizens, but was inclined to believe that the road through the centre of the City would be built first, as it could probably be finished at a less cost than the belt road. He wished to be understood as indicating that, while each of these plans was in the interest of rapid transit, the fulfillment of either alone would afford only partial relief and be unsatisfactory to a portion of the people. Besides, there was one great obstacle to the completion of the belt road, and this was the fact that the bulkhead along the western front, on which the cars should run, had yet to be built. Mr. Thurber thought that the solution of this difficulty of rapid transit would be reached as soon as the capital had been raised to build the road.

Many gentlemen were spoken to regarding "Hughey" Moore's bill making a local railroad's construction a charge upon the City Treasury. This proposal they thought was calculated to place the rapid-transit question once more in the hands of the politicians, who had never done aught but impede its progress. In the opinion of every respectable citizen spoken to on the subject, the passage of that bill would discourage the men who are now so anxious to raise the capital to give this City what it so much needs. Mr. Moore's measure is looked upon with general suspicion, and is not likely to meet with any cordial support from the tax-payers.

The possibility of Mr. Vanderbilt constructing a road to connect with the Forty-second Street Depot was also discussed in public places yesterday. It was suggested that he would probably do so, but it was likewise hinted that his means of rapid transit would not be likely to become popular, for the reason that a ten-cent fare from Forty-second street to Harlem Bridge, and a five-cent fare additional from Forty-second street down town would be rather high. Some persons observed that unless Mr. Vanderbilt, in the event of his running quick conveyances down town from Forty-second street, reduced his rates he would not be likely to make his method of rapid transit remunerative to himself or satisfactory to the public.

The Rapid-transit Committee of the Society of Civil Engineers have been investigating every scheme and plan offered, which amount to seventy in all. They have nearly concluded their labors, and are about to publish their views on the plans they deem most likely to be practical, if put into operation. These are only six out of the seventy; but as the Executive Committee had not yet approved of the report, the favored plans were not announced. Suffice it to say that the report in a general way recommends the improvement, extension, and use of some of the roads already in operation throughout the City. Tables showing what amount of capital could be profitably invested, at a certain rate of fare, have been prepared, and all the elements requisite to insure success are clearly mapped out.

## *A CLEVER SWINDLE.*

### THE TRICK PLAYED UPON THE PARTNER OF ASSEMBLYMAN HESS.

Mr. Jacob Hess, member of Assembly from the Twentieth District of this City, called on Superintendent Walling at the Central Office yesterday and gave information in regard to an ingenious swindle perpetrated upon him a few days ago. Mr. Hess is engaged in the wholesale meat business at No. 1 West Washington Market with Mr. Simon M. Lindenstein, the firm being known as Hess & Co. On Wednesday last, while Mr. Hess was attending to his legislative duties in Albany, Mr. Lindenstein received the following dispatch:

> ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1875.
>
> SIMON: If Walters, of John street, send jewelry bill for me, pay it. JACOB HESS.

Shortly after the receipt of the telegram a young man called on Mr. Lindenstein, at his place of business, and presented a bill for a pair of diamond ear-rings and a cluster diamond ring, which, it represented, had been purchased by Mr. Hess from E. Walters, Nos. 14 and 16 John street, for $495. As instructed by the telegram, purporting to come from his partner, Mr. Lindenstein handed the young man a check for the amount of the bill on the North River Bank, and it was not until Mr. Hess returned from Albany on Friday evening that the swindle was discovered. On inquiry at the bank it was ascertained that the check had not been presented for payment or certification, and the payment of it was therefore stopped. It is feared, however, that the swindler may have had the check cashed by some parties to whom the firm of Hess & Co. is well known.

## *THE COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES.*

Prof. George L. Goodale, of Harvard College, delivered a lecture last evening in the Cooper Union free course of lectures upon the leaf and its work. The lecture was illustrated with stereoptican representations of various kinds of leaves, and Prof. Goodale explained, in a very interesting manner, the functions of several species, including the leaves of the plant from which Panama hats are made, those of the water-lily, and the pampas of Mexico. He described the intricate mechanism by which the leaves draw their nourishment from the soil and the atmosphere. Cross sections of the leaves of various plants were shown, exhibiting the numerous cells and fibres of which they are composed. A very interesting description was given of the leaves of carnivorous plants which live upon small insects.

## *FUNERAL OF MRS. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.*

The funeral of Mrs. Roberts, wife of Marshall O. Roberts, took place yesterday from the University Place Church, and the high esteem in which the deceased lady was held was well indicated by the large attendance at the obsequies. The church was crowded, and long lines of carriages occupied all the space in its immediate vicinity. Mrs. Roberts, whose Christian activities are well understood and highly appreciated, died in London on the 18th of December, and her remains were conveyed to her native land for interment. After the services yesterday, the remains of the deceased were taken to the Marble Cemetery, Second street, from which they will be removed to Green-Wood. The services commenced at 2 o'clock, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Booth, of the University Place Church. Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, delivered an address suitable to the occasion. The coffin containing the remains of the deceased was placed beneath the reading-desk, and was surrounded with abundant floral decorations contributed for the most part as tributes to the memory of the deceased. Precisely at 2 o'clock the funeral procession entered the church. Rev. Dr. Booth and Rev. Dr. Taylor were in advance, and were followed by the pall-bearers. These were Charles Abernethy, Judge Roosevelt, Augustus L. Brown, Dr. James R. Wood, Moses Taylor, Judge Pierrepont, William R. Stewart, Samuel Sloane, H. D. Stebbins, Cyrus W. Field, William R. Thorne, William E. Dodge. The plate on the coffin bore the inscription, "Caroline D. Roberts. Died Dec. 13, 1874. Aged 47 years." The services were simple but impressive, and Dr. Taylor's discourse was manifestly most acceptable. Commencing with general observations on the relations of death to life, he delivered a brief and well-deserved eulogium on the merits of the deceased, depicting her Christian character, her social worth, and her attention to domestic duties. At the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed to the Marble Cemetery.

## *A MAGNIFICENT DIAMOND NECKLACE.*

### ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT OF THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT TO GEN. SHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

The announcement that the $300,000 set of diamonds, presented by the Khédive of Egypt to Gen. Sherman's daughter had been removed to the Sub-Treasury, had no perceptible effect yesterday on the throng of curious people who have annoyed Deputy Collector Lydecker during the past three days with appeals for "just one look" at them. They besieged the Collector's office in such numbers and were so aggravatingly persistent that Mr. Lydecker was compelled, at an early hour, to order the doors to be locked. Even then it was as much as the porters could do to keep the crowd from forcing an entrance. To merchants and others, who really had business with the Deputy Collector, this was an especial annoyance, as every person asking admission was necessarily scrutinized in a suspicious manner, and it was with the utmost difficulty that an entrée could be obtained. It is estimated that over 8,000 persons called to see the jewels during the past three days. Mr. Lydecker wishes it announced that future applications will be entirely useless, as the casket is no longer in his possession, and the Sub-Treasury officials, who now have charge of it, will not allow it to be examined by strangers.

A reporter of THE TIMES was permitted to see Mrs. Fitch's regal present yesterday. No description yet published of it has been entirely correct. Eight immense round stones, surrounded by smaller ones, are linked together at equal distances by two rows of small stones, four of the links containing twenty stones each, and four others sixteen stones each. Another row of small diamonds is fastened in five festoons to the lower row of the front links, at equidistant intervals from each of the large diamonds. From each point of contact hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds, the fastening being of filagree gold work, dotted with still smaller diamonds. There are seven of these pendants. On each side of the centre pendant, and between the festoon and the lower row of the main link, is a large medallion of filagree gold work, studded with large and small diamonds. The central one of these on the left medallion, a stone of about four carats, is pronounced by experts to be the best stone in the collection on account of its exquisite purity and brilliancy. The diamonds are so arranged that they gradually increase in size from the back toward the front, except in the festoons, in each of which the largest diamond is in the centre, the others graduating upward toward the point of fastening. The link, festoon, and surrounding diamonds range from one to four carats in size. The large round stone in front is five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and the others are but little smaller. So much for the necklace. The upper part of each ear-ring is composed of two solitaire stones, of four and six carats respectively, one above the other, the lower one set in gold filagree work dotted with small diamonds. Beneath these, from a gold branch studded with small diamonds, hangs an immense pear-shaped diamond, surrounded by smaller diamonds to match the necklace.

The jewel casket is of red morocco, stamped with a gilt flowered border, and lined below with dark purple velvet, and above with lavender-colored silk.

## *A MYSTERIOUS CASE.*

### A REPORT THAT ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAS BEEN ROBBED OF A LARGE SUM OF MONEY—THE OFFICIALS DENY THE RUMOR.

For some time past there have been rumors down town to the effect that Adams Express Company had been robbed of a very large sum of money. It was said that Pinkerton's detectives had been employed to work the case up, and one of the Adams Express officials, whose name was mentioned as one of those implicated in the affair, was seen in Pinkerton's inner office within a few days. A reporter of THE TIMES, who sought to obtain an interview with this person, was determinedly and effectually repulsed. The company, when questioned positively, denied that any robbery had taken place, and the detectives laughed at the reporter, saying that he had been nicely hoaxed.

The rumors continued however, and subsequently the reporter learned from sources of high authority that on last Sunday week one of the drivers employed by the Adams Express Company went over to Jersey City and received from one of the railroad companies nineteen safes, for which he gave his receipt. He took them to the company's storehouses in this City and delivered them. At least, he obtained a recept for the full number from the person appointed to receive them—the one who was seen in Pinkerton's office. Next morning it was discovered that one of the safes, which had come from Richmond, Va., was missing. Further investigation revealed the fact that this safe contained $450,000, $270,000 of which was currency and the rest securities.

The employes who had been in charge of the safes were immediately cited before the officials of the company, but stoutly maintained their innocence. Pinkerton's agency was then called in, and the detectives went quietly to work. As the result of their investigations they sent for the driver of the wagon in which the safes had been carried from Jersey City, and subjected him to a severe examination. They accused him of being addicted to gambling. He answered defiantly that the money he had made during his fifteen years' service in the company had been honestly earned, and if he chose to spend a portion of it in the way indicated it was nobody's business but his own. When they accused him of making away with the safe he produced his receipt, and they were compelled to let him go. He then indignantly resigned his position in the company.

When the Adams Express Company's officials learned that THE TIMES was in possession of these details they acknowledged that a robbery had taken place in their office, and furnished the following list of the securities which they say were stolen:

Twenty-seven South Carolina consolidated bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1874, of $1,000 each, numbered 1,068 to 1,091 inclusive, Nos. 1,210, 1,211, and 1,212; also two bonds of $500 each, Nos. 285 and 286; six consolidated Virginia bonds, $1,000 each, with first coupon due July 1, 1875, Nos. 14,650 to 14,655 inclusive; four coupons, due Jan. 1, 1875, $30 each, from Missouri State bonds, Nos. 3,723, 3,725, 3,726, 3,727.

They deny positively that anything else is missing, and assert that the company can suffer no loss as all have been stopped. Pinkerton's men continue to maintain the strictest reticence. A TIMES reporter spent yesterday afternoon in an ineffectual search for the ex-driver of the company.

## *OCEAN TRAFFIC.*

The agents of the various lines of European steamers state that, except in the matter of a slight decrease in the number of passengers, business is fully up to their expectations for the present season. In the freight department general satisfaction is felt at the amount of business transacted. The steamer California, of the Anchor Line, carried out twenty cabin and ninety steerage passengers, with a full cargo of grain and provisions. The steamer City of New-York, of the Inman Line, carried out fourteen cabin and 100 steerage passengers, with what was called a moderate cargo of general merchandise. The Oceanic, of the White Star Line, carried twenty-eight cabin and ninety-eight steerage passengers, with a full cargo of corn, provisions, and cotton, and sixty-six bags of mail matter, an increase of about ten bags over the usual mail freight. The Hermann, of the North German Lloyd, carried thirteen cabin and eighty-seven steerage passengers, and a full cargo of general merchandise, consisting chiefly of provisions. The Canada, of the National Line, was to have sailed yesterday, but was delayed until this morning, when she will carry out fifteen cabin and thirty steerage passengers, and a full cargo of grain and provisions. A peculiarity in yesterday's sailings was, that they carried very little specie, in consequence, it is said, of the $15,000,000 loan to Mr. Thomas Scott's Pennsylvania Railroad. Two Saturdays ago nearly $3,000,000 in coin were shipped.

## *CARELESS POST OFFICE CLERKS.*

The following is a specimen of what the Post Office officials have to contend with: A letter was received from the Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio, dated the 25th inst., stating that the Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company, of No. 26 Nassau street, in this City, had complained that a letter from Weed & Co., of Dayton, to them, inclosing two notes and four drafts, amounting to $1,500, had arrived minus the drafts. Mr. James sent to the Gutta Percha Company for the envelope, thinking that it might have been tampered with en route. The persons in charge said that they had thrown the envelope away, but would have their porter search the rubbish, and bring it, if found, to the Postmaster. In a short time Mr. James received the following note from the Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company:

"The drafts have been found. Regret the trouble caused. They were found in the envelope, which had not been tampered with."

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## *NEW-YORK.*

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,241.

Marshal Stevens issued 145 licenses last week The amount received was $608.

New-York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. Elks, will have its eighth annual ball on Thursday evening at Irving Hall.

The fifth annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will take place on Friday evening next at Irving Hall.

A grand bal masque was given by the Societie de Secours Mutuals de New-York at Irving Hall last night.

The New-York Telegraphers' Association will give its annual ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver his new humorous lecture, entitled "Bumberly & Co.," at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening.

The annual dance of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association will take place at Delmonico's on Friday, Feb. 5.

A man named William Mortimer, residing at No. 64 Oliver street, dropped dead yesterday opposite No. 96 West street.

Leonard Estock, residing at No. 264 Rivington street, and Ellen Quinn, of No. 550 Greenwich street, died suddenly yesterday.

The St. Francis Xavier Debating Society will give a literary entertainment on Wednesday evening at the College of St. Francis Xavier.

The Gentlemen's Sons Association, of the Eleventh Ward, will give an invitation bal masque at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening.

It is said that the ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen prohibiting non-residents from holding office in this City will be repealed.

Elias Friburg was committed yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of re-using cigarette boxes.

The ninth regular meeting of the New-York Neurological Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons to-morrow evening.

James Coyle, of No. 428 East Fourteenth street, fell through the hatchway of the premises No. 92 Pine street, yesterday, and broke his leg.

At the Exchange Salesroom yesterday $250,000 Bear River Valley Manufacturing, Mining, and Railroad Company's bonds brought $85 for the lot.

Stephen Austin, of No. 15 Chrystie street, died suddenly yesterday from hemorrhage, having been struck in the abdomen with a beer glass on the 9th instant.

Senators Fox, Moore, and Gross, Assemblymen Costigan, Campbell, and Day, the Corporation Counsel, and other officials called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday.

The Secretary of the Oswego and Midland Railroad says that the people along the route have compelled the two trains seized at Delhi on Thursday to proceed on their way.

The ninth annual ball for the benefit of the Italian Free Evening School, under the auspices of the Societa d'Unione e Fratellanza Italiana, takes place on Monday, Feb. 8, at Lyric Hall.

There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 576 deaths, 507 births, and 125 marriages, showing a decrease of 88 deaths and 21 marriages, and an increase of 53 births.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 52,505 letters and 82 bags of papers, divided as follows: Oceanic, 28,100 letters and 38 bags; Colon, 3,490 letters and 6 bags, and Hermann, 29,005 letters and 38 bags.

In New street three Paris mutual pools were sold yesterday on the result of the Beecher trial. Six tickets were purchased by three buyers, and were evenly divided, three being for Tilton and three for Beecher.

All motions which were to have been heard before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, have been adjourned to be heard before Judge Woodruff, at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, at No. 27 Chambers street.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port during the past week have been as follows: City of Brooklyn, 76; Canada, 36; Republic, 112; Wyoming, 46; Victoria, 55; Glamorgan and C. P. Caland, 30 between them. The three last named vessels arrived yesterday.

Friedrich Hecker, one of the leaders of the revolutionary uprising in 1848-9 in Southern Germany, is staying at Held's Hotel in the Bowery. The New-York Turn Verein and the Association of the German Patriots of 1848 will give him a reception at the Turn Hall.

The weekly return of unmailable letters sent to the Dead Letter Department at Washington from the New-York Post Office for the week ending Jan. 30 was as follows: Domestic, held for postage, 659; foreign, ditto, 307; misdirected, 70; blank or no address, 8; total, 1,044.

The Sub-Treasury business yesterday was as follows: Gold receipts, $1,887,836 07; gold payments, $233,868 53; gold balance, $45,178,651 50; currency receipts, $900,986 22; currency payments, $845,150 46; currency balance, $46,616,594 10; Customs, $258,000.

Rebecca Mitchell, aged thirty-five, residing in Long Island City, attempted to jump on board the ferry-boat Southampton as she was leaving the slip, foot of James street, and fell into the East River. She was rescued by Patrolman Spratt, of the Fourth Precinct, and taken to her home.

John W. Simons, Past Grand Master, and at present Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of this State, was robbed of a gold watch while riding on a Forty-second street car on Friday evening last. The time-piece is much valued as a memento, as it was presented to Mr. Simons by Doric Lodge in 1858, and bears an inscription to that effect.

The case of Hawthorne, architect, against the *Evening Post*, which has been before the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the past three months, was up again for a hearing yesterday. The plaintiff was cross-examined, and Mr. William Cullen Bryant testified for the defense

The case in which Gustavus W. Ball is charged with substituting false samples at the Custom-house was to have been heard before Commissioner Osborn yesterday morning, but was adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, in consequence of the absence of Commissioner Osborn. This is the third adjournment without a hearing.

Lawrence Messalt, who was stabbed by William Livingston on Thursday night, in a saloon at the corner of Washington and Jane streets, lies in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. Yesterday Livingston was brought before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the result of Messalt's injuries.

The British Provident Association held its regular meeting last night at No. 151 Bowery, President J. Wrigley in the chair. A committee of three was appointed to wait upon a sick member and investigate his case. A donation of $30 was also added to the sick fund. This organization has been nine years in existence, and is intended to foster social intercourse and mutual assistance in cases of need.

Judge Woodruff filed the following decisions yesterday in appeal cases heard before him: Second National Bank, of Erie, vs. Ocean National Bank; motion for new trial denied. Philips et al. vs. Steam-boats Anna and Carrie; decree for libelants. Boston, Newport and New-York Steam-boat Company vs. Steam Propeller Oceanus; libel dismissed. Spear et al. vs. Steam Propeller Titian; decree for libelants.

The case of Henry C. Babcock, charged with ill-treating a horse so cruelly as to cause death, came before Judge Kilbreth, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The defense asked for an adjournment on the grounds that two of their witnesses were absent. Mr. Bergh strenuously opposed the application, which, however, was granted, and the case was set down for next Thursday.

The Board of Trade Committee on Canals met yesterday at No. 23 Park row, and agreed on a report to be submitted to the board at their next meeting, recommending the encouragement of the most successful system of independent steam power, and due recognition of the rights and interests of those who have hitherto managed the horse towage system to the best of their ability.

The English iron ship Arundel Castle sailed from this port on the 14th inst. for London in Messrs. E. E. Morgan & Son's Line. She arrived there on the 29th inst., as announced by cable, thus making the passage in fifteen days. The Arundel Castle arrived here from Calcutta on the 28th of December, discharged a complete East India cargo, loaded, and sailed in sixteen days, thus making thirty-one days from her arrival in this port until her arrival in London.

On the night of the 21st of January the tailor's store of Jacob Schafer, No. 621 Sixth avenue, was broken into and clothing valued at $300 stolen. On Friday Officer Nelson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Louis Tice on suspicion of having been implicated in several burglaries. The clothes which Tice had on at the time of his arrest were identified by Mr. Schafer as portion of the property stolen from his store. Tice was yesterday held in $2,000 bail for trial by Justice Kasmire at Jefferson Market Police Court.

## *BROOKLYN.*

A Bureau of Examination has been organized in this city, with Mr. Seaman, the expert accountant, as Chief Clerk, and Messrs. Van Buren and Brigham as assistants. The duties of the members of the bureau will be to examine the accounts in the various offices under municipal control.

The Police made 327 arrests during the past week.

During the past week the tax receipts amounted to $363,519.

Additional clerks and office-room are asked for by the City Auditor and City Treasurer.

Controller Russell paid the salaries of the City officials for the month of January yesterday.

The Christian Women's State Temperance Convention will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, at Association Hall.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday, the assessments for the widening of St. Marks avenue, and the opening of Ellery street, were confirmed.

Burglars broke into the Lackawanna Coal Company's office, at No. 33 Atlantic street, early yesterday morning, and were cutting a hole through the ceiling to a tailor's store above, when they were alarmed and fled. No arrests.

Coroner Semms yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of James Dolan, the young man who was assaulted last week by a grocer named Smith, who saw Dolan ill-using one of his horses. The assault was made with a whip. Dolan is not expected to recover.

Mary Connolly, a servant, aged eighteen, employed in the house of Mr. William Mathews, No. 48 First street, E. D., yesterday gave birth to a male infant which she attempted to kill by throwing it down a vault. The child was rescued and the woman arrested. Both were taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

## *WESTCHESTER COUNTY.*

The ice-men in the neighborhood of New-Rochelle have filled their icehouses to the roof with a fine quality of ice fourteen inches thick.

The Receiver of Taxes at Mount Vernon reports that his receipts for taxes average about $1,000 per day, which amount is considered quite good for these hard times.

The citizens of Katonah, after sustaining a severe loss of property by fire, have secured a fire-engine which they have named "The Pride of Katonah," and organized a fire company for their future protection.

The February term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County will be held at White Plains the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, Feb. 1, before the County Judge and Justices of Sessions.

The entire cost of the new Methodist Church at Katonah, dedicated last week, was $18,000, of which sum $10,500 had been previously raised, and the balance, $7,500, was subscribed on the day of dedication, thus leaving the society free from debt.

At a meeting of the Chester Hill Association, Mount Vernon, Dr. Youmans was elected President, James Clark, Vice President; W. Wooster, Secretary; Mr. Bernstein, Treasurer. It was announced at the meeting that an agreement had been entered into with the East Chester Gas Company to light the main avenue of Chester Hill with gas.

At a meeting of ladies of several religious denominations of Mount Vernon, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means whereby to alleviate the sufferings of the poor of the village, a Ladies' Union Society was organized, with the following officers: Mrs. Bishop, President; Miss Eva Satterlee, Secretary; Mrs. W. P. Sleight, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to ascertain the actual state of applicants for assistance, and to supply the wants of those in real need. It was decided to invite the Sunday-schools connected with all the churches to give an entertainment in aid of the good work.

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

The propriety of establishing a Reformed Episcopal Church in Jersey City is being agitated.

On the 1st prox. the pay of the brakemen in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad will be reduced from $1 70 to $1 60 per day.

James Vaze, who was injured last week in the cellar of Regasi's restaurant, in Hoboken, by the rolling over him of a barrel of beer, has since died.

Albert Miller, a lad twelve years of age, while picking coal from the railroad track at Washington street, Jersey City, on Friday evening, was struck by a drill train and instantly killed.

Bradlaugh, the English agitator, was to have addressed an audience in Newark on Friday night. Less than a dozen people, however, assembled to hear him, and he refused to speak.

Joseph Broderick, twenty-four years of age, living on Jewett avenue, Jersey City Heights, was yesterday sent to the county work-house for sixty days, for threatening his aged parents with personal violence.

Coroner Lynch, of Jersey City, has been instructed to hold an inquest over the remains of Robert Humphreys, who was found dead leaning against a lamp post Thursday night, and will commence taking testimony on Tuesday night.

Frederick Heller and the wife of a neighbor eloped from Brooklyn a few days ago. They were traced to Jersey City, and Justice Jahn, of Hoboken, issued a warrant for their arrest. When the erring husband was taken into court yesterday Mrs. Heller forgave him and took him home with her.

John S. McClelland, the Pennsylvania telegraph operator, who was recently fined $250 and costs of court, by Judge Hoffman, in Jersey City, on a conviction for negligence in the performance of his duties, which led to a collision between trains and the death of two men, is still in jail, his fine not having yet been paid.

## *ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.*

Gov. B. F. Potts, of Montana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thaddeus C. Pound, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. William G. Temple, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Rev. J. C. White, of Cleveland, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Major W. B. Hall, of the Egyptian Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Assemblyman Edward Gallagher, of Buffalo, is at the Coleman House.

Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, and Gen. J. W. Singleton, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

## *THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.*

Judge Tappen's decision dissolving the temporary injunction obtained by Jacob Rubino to prevent the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company from declaring a dividend, was made public yesterday. The Court finds the weight of proof in favor of the defendant's statement that the July installments, mentioned in the deed of trust to the Union Trust Company, have been regularly paid up. He also takes into consideration that the plaintiff acquired his 200 shares of the stock some ten days after the declaration of the dividend, and with full knowledge thereof. The other shareholders, he says, are entitled to hold the directors to the payment of the dividend declared. It is assignable, and new rights may have been created, and nothing should be permitted to defeat that payment but a strongly-made case of improvident action, so gross as to amount to a misapplication of the fund by such use. It is incumbent on a plaintiff coming into court to make out a prima facie case; and something more than the declaration and intended payment of a dividend, and the existence of unsatisfied mortgage debts, and the non-performance of a special covenant, in support thereto, will be required. His Honor quotes numerous authorities to prove the inequality of a court to exercise inquisitorial powers over a corporation. Without discussing the questions in this case, which may more properly be presented at any future stage of the action, he finds:

1. That the declaration of the dividend does not come within the case of a breach of trust, arising from a misapplication or a waste of funds.
2. That the Directors' power to declare and pay dividends is not questioned, and the exercise of that power will not be interfered with in the case now made.
3. That the plaintiff's acquisition of the stock after such dividend was declared and made known, does not prevent this maintenance of the action for the establishment of such facts, and the demand for such relief as he may be advised; but that it does go to the question of enjoining payment of such dividend to the other and seemingly the great body of shareholders. By reason of these conclusions, and within the rule that where the whole equity of the bill is denied, your injunction will not be continued, and the powers of the court should be exercised with caution, deliberation, and sound discretion.

So closely was the decision discounted on the street that the stock was moved only a quarter per cent.

## *THE LIQUOR DEALERS.*

Apart from the arrest of Mark Lamigan, a prominent leader of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, on Friday, nothing of special interest in connection with the affairs of the Excise Department transpired during the past week. It is understood that an additional number of the prominent malcontents will be indicted next week by the Grand Jury on charges now being prepared by the board for submission to District Attorney Rollins. Several members of the Legislature called at the offices of the board yesterday and were shown the interior workings and arrangements of the department by Commissioner Stern. Their visits, it is said, were solely of an informal and unofficial character. The following is a statement of the week's transactions: Monday, twenty-six applications, amount of deposits, $1,580; Tuesday, twenty-eight applications, amount, $1,280; Wednesday, seventeen applications, amount, $730; Thursday, twenty-three applications, amount, $1,100; Friday, twelve applications, amount, $840; Saturday, fourteen applications, amount, $870; total number of applications for the week, 120; total amount received, $6,400.

## *A FLIGHT TO EUROPE PREVENTED.*

Some weeks since an indictment for perjury was found against John A. Machado, a commission merchant, who figured as a prominent witness in the McIntyre divorce suit, and the accused was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000. A few days ago Mr. Moses P. Clark, Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office, discovered that Machado had made preparations to sail for Europe by the Saturday Cunard steamer, intending to jump his bail. The Chief Clerk took immediate measures to prevent the intended flight of Machado and placed the matter in the hands of Officer Henry A. Beatty, who shadowed the alleged perjurer for three days and discovered that he had left his residence, No. 32 East Twenty-third street, and removed to Mrs. Miller's Hotel, in Jersey City, in order to locate himself near the Cunard wharf. Officer Beatty, having satisfied himself that Machado was about to sail for Europe in yesterday's steamer, arrested him about 11 o'clock and brought him to the District Attorney's office, where he was surrendered by Thomas Mulholland, one of his bondsmen. Machado was thereupon committed to the Tombs, and was reluctantly compelled to defer his visit to Europe for the present.

## *PASSENGERS SAILED.*

*In steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.*—Miss J. Shellshear, T. J. Ferguson, Thomas Kittle, Henry Hatton, John Berry, James Smith, M. J. Paton, William Martin, Rev. A. M. Fisher, Mrs. A. M. Fisher, James Shields, Edward Schultz, Benjamin B. Groom, H. T. Groom.

*In steam-ship California, for Glasgow.*—Rev. Andrew McCartney, John Ross, Ferdinand Dellars, Mrs. C. H. Borstel, Miss Clara Borstel, James Henderson, Mrs. W. W. Allen, Master Allen, Miss Allen, David Shaw, and lady, Miss Wismann.

*In steam-ship Canada, for London.*—John Holden, Edmund T. Linton, James McKenzie, William F. Henning, Dr. Withers, Mrs. Lorimer.

*In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.*—Miss C. V. Hopkins, Gen. W. N. Grier, Frank Tristram, Washington Quinlan, John Haberer, H. Segur and wife, Charles J. Bullard, Miss S. Segur and servant, Miss Mary L. Hobert, Thomas Simms, wife and child, Miss Flora Davisson, Miss Katie Davisson, E. Harrison, W. E. Minturn, Dr. A. W. Davisson, wife, and child, C. Arthur, H. C. Peil, T. W. Marsh, W. S. Abby, W. H. Arthur and wife, T. N. Fobbins and wife, John Henry, Charles H. Miller, Andrew McCaw, Bernard McKenney, John T. Jackson, Henry M. Canton, J. E. Rowe.

## *PASSENGERS ARRIVED.*

*In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, J. Bond, Jr., W. Bonn, T. Brownlow, Mr. Calvert, J. M. Cavan, J. P. Coates, E. S. Cutler, W. Donald, A. Dorment, R. Ferguson, A. J. Field, A. C. Findlay, Mr. Gaskill, H. Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, three children, and two nurses, C. P. Hatch, J. D. Hildreth, L. Horan, C. Johnstone, W. S. Lynn, A. McNulty, Capt. Matthews, J. Minnes, R. W. Nesbit, J. W. Parmby, W. Parratt, Mr. Rand, Dr. Ranson, wife, and son, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Schillings, H. W. Sharpless, H. J. Small, J. R. Stitt, A. Telfer, F. Behr, A. Traner, Mr. Vail, F. Westwood, R. H. Whitney, Mr. Willett, J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Winsen, Mr. Yard, J. E. Jenkins.

*In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.*—J. M. Drew, Mr. Johnson, J. Hartley, J. Harold, B. Miller, J. Twokey, J. H. Vail, Mrs. M. Turner and G. M. Turner, J. Conklin, L. C. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Franks, J. J. Ryan, S. F. McKinnon, C. Ryder, J. Hiam, C. F. Riches.

*In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.*—William Clinton, George Taylor, Alexander B. Leeks, John Muir, John Steel, Richard Reed, W. J. Buttams, Miss Buttams, and fifty-five in the steerage.

*In steam-ship Glamorgan, from Cardiff.*—David Clegg, Mrs. D. Clegg, Andrew Clegg.

## *MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.*

Sun rises.....7:11 | Sun sets......5:17 | Moon rises...2:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:44 | Gov. Island..3:33 | Hell Gate....4:55

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

### *CLEARED.*

Steam-ships Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, F. Baker; State of Texas, Dolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Gulf Stream, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Hermann, (Ger.) Reidhausen, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman.

Ships Baltimore, (Ger.,) Hogeman, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Constantine, (Ger.,) Gottenborg, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Norah, Niles, Santander, Miller & Houghton; Floretta, Craig, Bremen, J. Henry; Alberto, (Ital.,) Criscuolo, Valencia, Lauro, Storey & Co.; Royal Harrie, (Br.,) Woimers, Tralee, J. H. Winchester & Co.; Magdalena, Griffin, Cuidad Bolivar, D. A. De Lima & Co.

Brigs Don Quixote, Monroe, Liverpool, Swan & Co.; Martinique, (Fr.,) Maugers, St. Pierre, H. A. Swan & Co.; D. M. Dickie, (Br.,) McBride, London, C. W. Bertaux; Abando, (Span.,) Yauri, Cardenas, F. Jonas; Sparkling Water, Hickson, Hull, Walsh & Field; Morning Light, Dill, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Liberty, Devereaux, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. A. B. Perry, Look, Arroyo, P. R., Marcus Hunter & Co.; Wardwell, Asmus, Turk's Island, Wilson & Asmus.

### *ARRIVED.*

Steam-ship P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam Jan. 9 and Plymouth 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Jan. 13, lat. 50, lon. 10, passed a wreck, apparently a brig of 500 tons, painted black, with yellow list, and had two cabins on deck; hailed her, but seeing no one on board, proceeded; 26th to 28th, lat. 41 to 39, lon. 59 to 63, was hove to under small canvas and slow-working engine, wind from W. N. W. to N.; 27th, 3 men were washed from the bowsprit, 2 of whom managed to get hold of the stays, and were saved, but the third man was lost; 28th, a sea broke over amidship, carrying away 2 boats, breaking the main boom and gaff, and doing further damage.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Jan. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Has had heavy westerly gales, and head sea the entire passage; Jan. 26, lat. 42 32, lon. 55 05, passed ship Prince Rupert, (Br.,) bound E.; 29th, lat. 40 50, lon. 66 56, passed an Inman steamer bound E. The steamer brings 21 cabin and 42 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Glamorgan, (Br.,) Leybourne, Cardiff, Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Archibald Baxter & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Java (Br.), Murphy, Liverpool, Jan. 16, and Queenstown, 17th, with mdse. and 55 cabin and 134 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Jan. 27, lat. 43 25, lon. 53 56, exchanged signals with steam-ship Alexandria (Br.) under sail, bound to S., short of coal; Jan. 29, lat. 40 55, lon. 67 04, passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 27, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co. Jan. 28, off Lookout, passed steam-ship City of Merida, hence, for Havana.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kimball, New-Orleans Jan. 23 and South-west Pass 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Achilles, Artis, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 26, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Heddewick, Glasgow Jan. 17, with mdse. and 53 passengers to Henderson Bros. Jan. 24 and 25, lat. 46, lon. 46 to 43, passed large fields of ice.

Steam-ship United States, Burdick, New-Orleans Jan. 23, and S. W. Pass 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship City of New-Bedford, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Ship Alhambra, (of Liverpool,) Beadle, Cebu July 8, with sugar and hemp to William Thwing—vessel to Young & Co. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark Matilda P., (Ital.,) Pinetta, Batavia 130 ds., with sugar to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 18, and crossed the equator Dec. 15, in lon. 29 30; had variable weather; Nov. 8, Viola Tomaso Francisco, boy, aged 14 years, a native of Genoa, fell from the after-deck overboard and was drowned.

Bark St. Lucie, (new, 741 tons,) Wilson, of and from Bath Jan. 19, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Ida P., (Ital.,) Gazzalo, Point-a-Pitre, 20 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Aldytha, (of St. John, N. B.,) Branscomb, Matanzas, 25 ds., with melado to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Mary H. Hand, Hand, Charleston, 7 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Moro Castle, (of Gloucester,) Naus, Fortune Bay, N. F., 12 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Promenader, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., via Tarpauline Cove, with potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. B. I. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Potter, Jacksonville 12 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston Jan. 22, with lumber to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

WIND.—Sunset moderate, W.; clear.

### *SAILED.*

Steam-ships Herman, for Bremen; Oceanic and City of New-York, for Liverpool; California, for Glasgow; Colon, for Aspinwall; State of Texas, for Galveston; Hudson and Gen. Meade, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Geo. Cromwell, for Portland; ships Hamilton Fish and Caravan, for Liverpool; Nearchus, for San Francisco; barks St. George, for Glasgow; Royal Harrie, for Tralee; Adom von Koss, for Newcastle; Atalanta, for Bremen; Pauline, for London; Monitor for Marseilles; Magdalena, for Ciudad Bolivar; Jennie Cobb, for Matanzas; Ella Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Lizzie Zittlosen, for Oporto; Ruby, for Port Spain; Morning Light, for Barbados; Erie, for Mayaguez; schrs. A. B. Perry, for Porto Rico; William Douglass, for St. Pierre; J. Slater, for Galveston; E. V. Glover, Georgetown, S. C.; Mary A. Ivins, for Norfolk; Horatio and F. P. Simpson, for ——.

### *FOREIGN PORTS.*

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Arr. bark George Treat, Cardiff; schrs. S. P. Brown, Boston; Aurora, (Br.,) Nova Scotia; brigs Albruna, Shieldsboro, via Matanzas; Ellen H., (Br.,) Matanzas; schr. Abraham Richardson, Port Royal.

Sld. schrs. Mary E. Douglass, New-York; Emerson Rokes, north of Hatteras.

30th—Arr. schr. River Queen, Indianola.

Sld. brig Frontier, New-York.

### *LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.*

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Sld. for the United States: Southern Chief, Lancaster, Alice, M. Minott, Lizzie Williams, Kate Agnes, Marco Polo, Bremerhaven, Felicia, and Neptune's Car.

Arr. out on the 29th inst.: Charlie.

Arr. out on the 30th inst.: John Zittlosen, Joseph Hambro, and Superior.

Also arr. out, Alice Tainter, S. P. Smith, Uzziah, Templar, and Maria.

The bark Messina, from Dundee, for San Francisco, has put into Falmouth, the crew being refractory.

The American brig David Bugbee, from Genoa, for ——, has put into Messina, damaged.

The German bark Anna, Capt. Probst, from Rotterdam, for New York, is ashore on the Goodwin Sands.

The National Line steam-ship Denmark, Capt. Williams, from New-York for this port, was off the Lizard at 1:30 P. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Jan. 30.—The General Trans-Atlantic Co.'s steam-ship Pereire sld. from this port for New York at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day.

**ARCADIAN**

**PRICE 10 CENTS.**

IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEAD?

(CARTOON.)

THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

**NEW-YORK—A Descriptive Poem**

"TRINCULO" ON ENGLISH OPERA.

Life of U. S. Grant.

(CARTOON.)

ESSENCE OF CONGRESS.

Secretary Fish and his Son-in-law—A FISHY TAIL.

**LOBBYISM.**

*CHARLES KINGSLEY.*

(PORTRAIT.)

To be had at the news stands, or at the office, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton st., New-York.

REPAIRING

**DEPARTMENT.**

BREWSTER & CO.

**(OF BROOME STREET.)**

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

Ninth Annual Statement

OF THE

**NEW-JERSEY**

**MUTUAL LIFE**

**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

HOME OFFICE, NO. 183 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

JANUARY 1, 1875.

**J. H. STEDWELL, President.**
R. C. FROST, Vice President.
C. H. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.
J. H. CANNIFF, Cashier.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net assets, Jan. 1, 1874 | | $1,451,741 53 |
| Received for premiums | $748,251 39 | |
| Received for interest | 59,702 21— | 807,953 60 |
| Total | | $2,259,695 13 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Cash in bank and on hand | $88,709 38 | |
| Bonds and mortgages owned by company | 609,289 64 | |
| U. S. and State bonds | 122,325 35 | |
| Loans on call (secured U. S. bonds and other collaterals) | 144,612 41 | |
| Real estate | 55,182 79 | |
| Loans on policies | 363,091 50 | |
| Premiums in course of transmission, and deferred premiums | 242,157 05 | |
| Accrued interest | 43,541 61 | |
| Furniture and fixtures | 4,818 71 | |
| Due for reinsurance | 3,415 88— | $1,684,044 32 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Reserve on policies in force Dec. 31, 1874, as per standard of State of New-Jersey Amer. Exp. 4½ per cent | $1,121,753 00 | |
| Death claims not due and in process of adjustment | 64,700 00 | |
| All other liabilities | 20,200 00— | 1,206,653 00 |
| Surplus to policy-holders | | $477,391 32 |

OFFICE OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, DREXEL BUILDING, CORNER BROAD AND WALL STS., NEW-YORK.

H. W. BALDWIN, Supt.

**GILMORE**

AND HIS FAMOUS

**22d Regiment Band**

**(65 Distinguished Performers)**

WILL GIVE A

**GRAND CONCERT**

AT THE

**STADT THEATRE,**

ON

**Sunday Evening Next,**

**FEB. 7.**

on the eve of their departure for LOUISVILLE, to fill an engagement on the 27th of February, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

**FURNITURE.**

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY SAVED FROM THE FIRE.

WILL REOPEN WITH NEW STOCK ABOUT MARCH 1.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

69 Crosby st., corner Spring, opposite our old store.

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**GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,**

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

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Storage and Insurance of Valuables.

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UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Send reliable and competent men to pack Wedding Presents, Silverware, Bronzes, Glass, Pottery, Pictures, and valuable articles of all kinds, which they receive on storage, and insure at moderate rates against loss of any kind.

Their safes and vaults are perfectly dry, and adapted to the storage of Shawls, Laces, valuable papers, &c.

Every facility is given for the occasional removal of the whole or part of packages. They send for property to be stored with and insured by them, and return it without extra charge, assuming all responsibility from the time it leaves the owner until its return.

**GILMORE**

AND HIS RENOWNED

**22d Regiment Band,**

OF NEW-YORK.

GRAND JUBILEE CONCERTS.

HAVING BEEN SELECTED TO CONDUCT THE GREAT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE 27TH OF FEBRUARY, THEY WILL START FOR THAT POINT IMMEDIATELY, AND PROPOSE TO GIVE A SERIES OF CONCERTS, ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, IN ALL THE GREAT CITIES FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE COMMERCIAL CENTRE OF KENTUCKY, COMMENCING WITH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Boston, (where two Concerts will be given,) | January | 30 and 31 |
| At New-York | February | 7 |
| At Washington | February | 8 |
| At Baltimore | February | 9 and 10 |
| At Philadelphia | February | 11 |
| At Pittsburg | February | 12 |
| At Cleveland | February | 13 |
| At Chicago | February | 15 and 16 |
| At St. Louis | February | 17, 18, and 21 |
| At Kansas City | February | 19 and 20 |
| At Terre Haute | February | 22 |
| At Cincinnati | February | 23 and 24 |
| At New-Albany | February | 26 |

AND CLOSING ON FEB. 27, AT LOUISVILLE, WITH THE GRAND JUBILEE CONCERT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

For circulars and information concerning this FIFTH COLOSSAL CONCERT of the

**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,**

in which every citizen of the United States is interested, apply to

C. M. BRIGGS, Louisville, Ky.
THOS. H. HAYS, No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

**VALENTINES!**

FOR ONE WEEK

COMMENCING FEBRUARY 11

I shall offer a Superb Stock, which I have manufactured expressly for retailing. No finer stock, either in quality or variety, has ever been offered. Prices range from

5 Cents to $50.00.

**A. J. FISHER, Manufacturer,**

*98 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.*

The oldest Valentine House in America.

**ESTABLISHED 1834.**

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First Mortgage Premium Bonds for sale at

**$20 EACH.**

Third Premium Allotment held at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, March 1, 1875.

Capital Premium.....$100,000

Every bond will be redeemed with a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.,
Financial Agents,
23 Park row, New-York.
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.)

Remit by Draft on New-York City Banks, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order.

POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.
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POSTPONEMENTS IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS PLAN.

**$9**

Will buy one-twentieth interest of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating March 1, 1875.

A Capital Premium of $100,000 drawn out of 1,000 numbers only.

No Blanks. Every bond is entitled to a premium.

Address, for bonds and full information,

**HEIDELBERGER & CO., 216 Broadway**

**TH. ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau st.**